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THE TIMES

No 61,986 — WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 14 1984 — 17

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Man appeal
The hard-sell campaign to promote male interest magazines

In the picture
Profile of the prize painter Malcolm Morley

In and out of step

John Percival on Nureyev's mixed reception as ballet director at the Paris Opéra

Cold turkey
Full report of England's World Cup qualifier in Istanbul

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize was shared by two winners yesterday. Mrs Audrey Richardson of Cherry Hinton, Camridge, and Mr Gerard Brooks of Abingdon, Berks, each received £1,000. Portfolio list, page 16. How to play, information service, back page.

January sale for EEC butter

More than 156 million packets of UK-produced butter are to go on sale at a maximum price of 42p for 259 gram pack from January 14. Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister of Agriculture, said the sale had been delayed because retailers had complained that a Christmas sale would be "highly disruptive".

Newspaper bingo 'legal'

Newspaper bingo games are not illegal, Lord Cameron, the Scottish Lord Advocate, and Mr Peter Fraser, Scotland's solicitor-general, told Labour MPs campaigning for the games to be curbed. Mr George Foulkes, MP for Carrick, Cumnock and Door Valley, said later the law officers beleived such games were legal in England as well because participation was free.

Bomb victim

Mrs Muriel Maclean, who was injured in the IRA bombing at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, died in the Royal Sussex Hospital last night, bringing to five the bomb's death toll.

Sunday trading

The Home Office is expected to publish the official report into Sunday trading next week, and legislation is thought likely in the next session of Parliament Page 3

Arts prize

A painting competition with a £25,000 prize has been launched by the Athena poster company. It will be Britain's most lucrative arts prize Page 2

Sharon sues

A $50m libel suit brought against *Time* magazine by Mr Ariel Sharon, the former Israeli Defence Ministers, opened in New York Page 5

Tavaré unhappy

Chris Tavaré, the former England batsman, has asked to be released from his contract with Kent after being replaced as captain by Chris Cowdrey Page 27

TUC chief attacks violence of 'brick and bolt'

● **Violence on the miners' picket lines, "from whatever quarter", the strikers or the police, was condemned last night by Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary.**

● **More than 5,000 strikers have returned to work in the past 10 days and yesterday's 920 new faces was double the previous record for a Tuesday (page 2).**

● **The Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales have deplored the instability and violence caused by the dispute and urged a return to negotiations (page 2)**

● **Two miners who have been on strike for eight months spoke of their reasons for returning to work (Back page)**

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The violence of "the brick, the bolt, and the petrol bomb" on striking miners' picket lines was condemned last night by Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC.

Speaking at a National Union of Mineworkers' strike rally in Aberavon, West Glamorgan, he appealed to other groups of workers to back the pitmen so that the dispute could be resolved "quickly and satisfactorily", and added: "There is no other way, and certainly violence is not the way".

He delivered his criticism at the end of a second day of violence in the Yorkshire coalfield, which resulted in injuires to more than 40 police officers involved in running street battles with pickets at Frickley colliery, South Elmsall.

Four barricades were built across the main access road to the pit, confirming police fears of a militant new tactics to blockade mines where men try to break the strike.

But despite increasing tension in the coalfield, 211 Yorkshire miners defied the pickets and went back to work yesterday, and across the country 920 "new faces" reported back to the pits, bringing the total number of workers returning since November 5 to 5,111.

Mr Willis told the striking miners: "The TUC has condemned all violence, from whatever quarter it comes. We condemn police violence. There have been scenes of unprovoked police aggression which are utterly alien to the British tradition of policing by consent.

"And it is hypocritical in the extreme for ministers to ignore the evidence of police wrongdoing while extracting maximum propaganda value out of their version of the ugly picket line clashes.

"I could leave it there, but I will not; for I have to say that any miner too, who resorts to violence, wounds the miners' case far more than they damage their opponents' resolve.

"Violence creates more violence and out of that is built not solidarity but despair and defeat. I have marched proudly before many miners' banners, and I know there will never be one that praises the brick, the bolt, or the petrol bomb."

"Such acts, if they are done by miners, are alien to our common trade union tradition,

Leading article page 13

A total of 7,658 arrests have been made in the miners' dispute between March 13 and November 8. Details, page 2

however, not just because they are counter-productive but because they are wrong. But what is right and what is true is that only an agreement, reached between your union and the National Coal Board can resolve this dispute."

Accusing government ministers and the coal board of "foolishly and irresponsibly pinning all their hopes on driving enough desperate men back to work", Mr Willis said: "We need a surge back to negotiations, not a drift back to work".

In an interview with *The Times*, however, Mr Michael Eaton, chief spokesman for the board, said: "The ball is now in the NUM's court". Asked if the coal board expected any further negotiations, he answered: "Of our own volition, none.".

In a strongly worded reaffirmation of the board's bargaining position that negotiations have ended, Mr Eaton added: "If there is going to be any further discussions it has to start with the NUM coming to us and saying: 'We are going to change our position to that we held on March 6'.

"There is one thing we can never agree to: we cannot afford to mine coal to the total exhaustion of every colliery."

Mr Eaton, chairman of the board's North Yorkshire area, also confirmed that the board would not go beyond the revamped colliery review procedure already accepted by the pit deputies' union, Nacods.

"We have said we will give 'due weight' to third-party contemplation of what we are running up against. There is nothing fairer than that. I cannot think of anything that could stand instead of that.

"There is no other form of words that could be engineered, because we cannot give up our right to manage the industry."

His comments clearly indicate that the TUC's hopes of a "meaningful and intelligent response from the coal board" are vain, and that Mr Willis's fears of a strike lasting many more weeks will be realized.

Senior board managers expect privately at least 8,000 miners to have returned to work by next Monday, the deadline for qualifying for Christmas bonuses. But that will leave well over 110,000 pitmen on strike.

Mr Eaton is already working on a relaunch of the "back to work" campaign, aimed at holding the impetus that has built up over the past 10 days since the collapse of the latest negotiations between the NUM and the board.

Royal visitors: The Princess of Wales, patron of the National Rubella Council, at the west London family centre of Sense, the National Deaf-Blind and Rubella Association, watched children going through therapy sessions. Meanwhile, the Prince of Wales was amused by a parrot which landed on his shoulder when he toured the Operation Raleigh flagship in Hull. Four hundred young adventurers who are to sail on "Sir Walter Raleigh" gathered at the King George dock to meet the Prince.

Pym in clash over job policy

By Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent

Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary, said last night that unemployment would continue to rise under the Government's present policies.

He said in the final day of the Commons debate on the Queen's Speech that Ministers had expressed deep concern about the levels of unemployment. "But the Government action and its response is not commensurate with that concern," he said.

In a dramatic intervention, Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, challenged his former Cabinet colleague to say whether he would spend any Treasury surplus on tax cuts or employment projects. Mr Pym replied sharply: "It would be right to use it for the benefit of the unemployed."

Mr Pym said: "I do not think the Government has yet measured up to the scale of the changes that are taking place."

Ministers had stuck "with notable rigidity" economic policies prepared for the 1970s – policies which had not worked – and Mr Pym said: "I believe from the outset, right from the autumn of 1979, the Government has misjudged unemployment consistently.

"I think it will go on rising under present policies. I cannot find any businessman who does not think it will go on rising in present circumstances."

Opening the debate, Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Chancellor, said that the conscience of the country was being stirred by high, prolonged and intentional unemployment, and the time would come when the Prime Minister would be forced to change her tone. She would then be too late and she would not be forgiven.

Mr Nigel Lawson, th Chancellor, said that it was the Government's policy to create an enterprise economy which would produce prosperity and employment. "The strategy is on course and the policy will succeed," he said.

But Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, put the view later echoed by Mr Pym. He said that unemployment was a cancer and he feared it would continue to rise.

Parliament, page 4

India poll date set for next month

From Michael Hamlyn Delhi

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the new Prime Minister of India, will face the electorate before the end of the year and capitalize on the glow of support felt for him and his party after his mother's assassination.

It was announced yesterday that the general election will be on December 24. A second day of polling for those states unable to provide facilities for all their voters at once will be December 27. Counting will begin on December 28.

The announcement was made by the chief election commissioner, Mr Rama Krishna Trivedi, in his headquarters not far from the Parliament building where the new Lok Sabha will meet on or after January 20, the expiry of the term of the present house. Mr Trivedi said elections would be postponed in Punjab and Assam.

"Until September, we had been feeling that it may be possible to have polls in Punjab also," he said, "but recent unfortunate happenings have somehow changed the situation."

Of the 542 parliamentary constituencies, there will be no polling in 27 (14 from Assam, and 13 from Punjab). The absence of the 27 MPs is likely to hurt the Congress (I) party more than its rivals since it could expect to win more seats in both states.

The starting gun for the election will be fired officially next Tuesday, when notification will be given, but campaigning will begin immediately. "Electioneering began the day Mrs Gandhi died," Mr Bhim Singh, leader of the Jammu and Kashmir Panthers party, said. It is true that many of the events since, in particular flying urns of Mrs Gandhi's ashes round the country could have been designed to enhance the sympathy vote for Congress.

Simultaneous state elections will be held in Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. Elections will also be held in the capital of Punjab, Chandigarh, which, because it is shared with neighbouring Haryana, is not part of either, but a Union territory itself.

Wave of sympathy, page 7

Austin Rover drops appeal over strike

By David Felton and Clifford Webb

Austin Rover decided last night not to press its appeal against a judge's refusal to grant an injunction ordering the engineering union to hold a ballot on the 10-day-old strike at the company's plants and instead settled for an agreed statement reached during a two hour private High Court sitting.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, had indicated to the company's lawyers, before the private session, that he did not want "you to dig a grave for yourself" by ordering the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers to instruct their 7,000 members at Austin Rovers to return to work.

The appeal hearing did not resolve the main issue, because of the company's decision not to proceed, and union leaders were last night predicting that more will now follow the AUEW example of repudiating the strike in order to avoid having their funds put at risk under the 1984 Trade Union Act.

Company lawyers had argued that the union ought to instruct its members to call off the strike. The judges' decision, given by Sir John, said: "It seems to us in the circumstances as they now exist, there is no need for injunction. The union opposes the strike."

The appeal was made against the refusal of Mr Justice Stuart-Smith to grant an injunction to the company ordering the AUEW to call off the strike pending a ballot of its members at Austin Rover. The action against the electricians' union was left on the table because the union had instructed its members to return to work.

The electricians' union is now to hold a secret ballot of its 800 members at Austin Rover and the company is pressing ahead with contempt proceedings against six other unions which have not repudiated the strike. The hearing of the alleged contempt is expected to be either tomorrow or Friday.

Yesterday's appeal was regarded as a test case of the legislation under which unions lose immunity from civil actions if a ballot has not been held before a strike.

Austin Rover called in British Telecom yesterday to install emergency telephone

Sir John Donaldson: No need for injunction.

lines at its Longbridge and Cowley assembly plants to handle calls which it said, were flooding in from workers who want to return.

Last night Austin Rover said: "There is mounting evidence to suggest that the strike is crumbling. Yesterday another 1,000 workers voted to return making nearly 10,000 in all.

Electricians to accept ballot cash

By David Felton Labour Correspondent

The right-wing leadership of the electricians' union yesterday became the first to break ranks with the TUC's opposition to accepting government money for postal ballots and opened the way for acrimonious argument over unions cooperating with labour legislation.

Defiance of the TUC policy, agreed at an executive meeting of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, prompted an attempt at a later meeting of the country's second largest union to follow suit, but moderates were unable to win the necessary majority.

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' executive voted by 5-4 to put the question of taking government funds for balloting to a ballot of its one million members but on issues requiring a change of policy at least six votes are required. The one executive member missing from yesterday's meeting could be expected to oppose taking state funds.

A decision by the electricians' union to accept government money had been expected in the union movement, although it was unclear last night whether there would be attempts to discipline the union

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, welcomed the union's decision. "I have no doubt that other unions will see the wisdom of ensuring that they have full democratic methods of elections in place before the electoral provions of the Trade Union Act come into force next year."

Hope of £1 reprieve dashed by Thatcher

By Robin Young

While small shopkeepers, back-bench MPs, consumer spokesmen and old people's organizations competed yesterday to express their outrage at the abolition of the £1 note, the Prime Minister in the Commons effectively dashed all hopes of any further stay of execution.

There were cheers from both sides of the House of Commons when Mr Norman St John-Stevas told the Prime Minister: "If you save us from the imposition of the most unpopular coin in our history, you will have the support of the entire country."

But Mrs Thatcher, who last December surprised Treasury officials by supporting the continuance of the £1 note, said: "I do not think I can offer you very much hope."

The £3m to be saved by not issuing any further £1 notes could be better used elsewhere, she said. By the end of next year, when it is due to be withdrawn, the £1 note would have lasted "two years longer than would otherwise have been the case".

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement on Monday that the paper pound must go was the culmination of a long campaign from within the Treasury to be rid of a note which since 1976 has had lower real value than the 10 shilling note had when it was abolished in 1970.

A clinching argument appears to have been that public acceptance of the £1 coin would be artificially delayed if the more familiar £1 note was retained.

To the disgruntlement of cost-conscious officialdom the public continued obstinately to prefer torn, tatty notes

Koivisto to lunch with Queen

President Koivisto of Finland and his wife arrived in Britain yesterday for a four-day official visit (Henry Stanhope writes).

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary who joined in an hour of talks at Number 10 last night, were hoping for an assessment of East-West relations from the Finnish head of state, whose meetings with President Reagan and President Chernenko over the past year have reflected his country's position of careful neutrality.

Today, he will lunch with the Queen at Buckingham Palace and visit *The Times*.

Geoffrey Smith, photograph, page 7

Bettaney's spy case appeal fails

Michael Bettaney, the MI5 counter-intelligence officer serving 23 years' imprisonment for offering to spy for the KGB, yesterday lost his appeal against conviction on ten charges under the Official Secrets Act

Details of his interview with a senior Special Branch officer were disclosed for the first time in the Court of Appeal. Bettaney told police he wanted to spy for ideological reasons and tried to warn the Soviets of an MI5 operation against them.

The appeal was based on an alleged misdirection by the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, at the Central Criminal Court. Counsel for Bettaney also tried to challenge the use of jury vetting **Report, page 3**

Governor calls in Owen

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The controversy over Johnson Matthey Bankers grew yesterday when it emerged that Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England, had written to Dr David Owen, SDP leader, offering him a private, off-the-record discussion.

The offer was made in a confidential letter sent last week and appears to be an attempt by the Bank of England to defuse the political row over JMB.

The Bank had to rescue JMB last month after likely losses, now put at between £170m to £250m, came to light on its loans to commercial customers.

Dr Owen has criticized many aspects surrounding JMB's near collapse and the subsequent rescue.

Kenneth Fleet, page 17

Wit and wisdom for Supermac's second debut

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

So the reports and anecdotes from Balliol and the Carlton Club, and from privileged visitors to Birch Grove, were all true. The sorcerer, as Lord Gowrie called him yesterday, had lost none of his art or wit, and none of his political acuteness.

Aged ninety and a bit, Harold Macmillan, First Earl of Stockton, yesterday spoke in the House of Lords for half an hour without notes or repetition, with perfect clarity of thought and, except when occasionally he turned from the microphone to embrace his audience, of voice.

Lord Stockton's address on the state of the nation – the Bishop of Lincoln called it a sermon – his maiden speech in a strange chamber to a reverential but unfamiliar congregation, was a *tour de force*.

They kept him waiting for an hour and a half in his corner seat below the gangway, a scholar fallen among accountants, it seemed.

The House filled. Lord Wilson of Riveaulx, who as Harold Wilson was his Commons sparring partner in the fifties and sixties, took the place opposite. Lord Bernstein represented show business, the other field in which Lord Stockton was, and remains, the acknowledged master.

Michael Heseltine, too new to have seen Supermac perform in the Commons, shirked Prime Minister's questions to take an early seat on the steps of the throne. The side galleries filled with other stripling commoners. The centenarian Lord Shinwell had been there from the start of play.

Lord Boothby, six years Lord Stockton's junior, entered for yet another last appearance. As pps to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, Boothby had listened to Macmillan's earlier maiden speech in the Budget debate of April 1925. Mr Churchill took sixpence off income tax, at a cost of only £32m, and earned Macmillan's warm approval.

At 3.30, Supermac made his first silent comment on the debate: he laid aside the regulation House of Lords hearing aid, and folded his hands on his silver-topped cane. At 3.50 he looked with prolonged interest at his watch.

At about 4.10 Lord Diamond, suddenly hugely popular, sat down and Lord Stockton was on stage.

"My Lords, I wish to make a maiden speech . . ." was the slight quaver in the voice affected? Impossible to say. The spell was complete.

He softened them up with waves of laughter, recalling his early days in the Commons and

Continued on back page, col 6

Ministers under all-party pressure over Falklands

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government yesterday came under renewed all-party pressure to reconsider its refusal to engage in negotiations with Argentina about the future of the Falklands Islands.

As Mrs Shirley Williams, president of the Social Democratic Party, and Mr George Robertson, Labour foreign affairs spokesman, returned from a weekend visit to Argentina to call for talks over a long-term settlement, Mr Cyril Townsend, Conservative MP for Bexleyheath, urged the Government to move away from the "sterile and costly" Fortress Falklands policy.

Mr Townsend, chairman of the South Atlantic Council, set up to promote better relations between Britain and Argentina, called for the restoration of diplomatic links and the resumption of talks on the Falklands.

Mr Townsend's remarks came after the publication of the first Gallup poll on voters' attitude to the Falklands. A total of 74 per cent of those questioned wished to restore diplomatic relations with Argentina, and only 37 per cent believed that the islands could remain permanently British.

The long-stated view of the Government, most firmly voiced by the Prime Minister, that no aspects of the islands' sovereignty can be discussed with Argentina, is expected to receive a further rebuff next month in a report by the Tory-dominated Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs.

It is expected to argue that discussions on sovereignty cannot be ruled out for ever and that the failure of the Alfonsin Government to make any progress on the issue could pose threats of a military takeover.

Mrs Wiliams and Mr Robertson met Argentine businessmen, academics, and politicians on their visit. They are to see Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, to emphasize the importance of starting negotiations.

Mr Robertson said yesterday: "We found a flexible attitude in Argentina and a genuine desire for better relations".

The democratic Government was well based, but there was a lot of nationalistic feeling on the Falklands issue.

Mr Townsend, whose views are shared by many Tory MPs, said the Gallup poll confirmed other indications that there was a growing desire to reduce spending on Fortress Falklands and to restore normal relations.

In the recent United Nations debate, Argentina obtained a large majority for a motion pressing Britain to negotiate and until the vote was taken it remained uncertain whether the EEC partners would stand by Britain.

Athena launches £25,000 arts prize

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

A new painting competition with a first prize of £25,000 was announced yesterday.

The Athena Award, sponsored by the Athena poster and print company, will be Britain's most lucrative prize, beating its literary equivalents by several thousand pounds. The Booker Prize, the first to popularize artistic competitions, is worth £15,000. The Betty Trask Prize, for works of romantic literature, offers £17,500 to its winner.

Athena's closest equivalent in the visual arts world is the Turner Prize, which was awarded for the first time last week. But its £10,000 prize is available only to those established artists who are deemed to be worthy of nomination.

Lord Annan, the chairman of the board of trustees of the National Gallery, will head the award's administrative committee.

Athena are also awarding three supplementary prizes of £2,000, offering successful artists the chance to have work published by the company, and launching a new London art exhibition at the Mall Galleries where between 300 and 400 of the best works entered will be shown.

The prize is open to anyone aged between 21 and 50. There will be a £15 entrance fee. Entries must be original works in oils, water colour, gouache, air brush, pencil, or pen and ink, or any other two-dimensional medium, and must have been completed within the two years prior to the closing date, May 31, 1985.

Peter Brookes
ONE POUND
JOB CENTRE
REDUNDANT
£1
Sir Isaac Newton

Tactics switch to blockading

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Striking Yorkshire miners, frustrated by the police's strategy in getting working miners to the pits, have switched tactics away from mass picketing to blockading the pits.

The escalation of violence first seen two days ago when lamp-posts were torn down and barricades were put up at colliery access routes was part of a pre-planned intensification of the conflict, according to reliable sources within the coalfield.

Those tactics were used again early yesterday when about 600 miners built four separate barricades on the main road leading to Frickley Colliery. Ten men then stoned police seeking to clear the route so that four men could be bussed in for the first time since the strike began.

Scaffolding poles were taken from a building site to build one barrier and at another barrier garden seats taken from the local social centre park were used to bar the path of the working miners. A considerable police force was deployed, including mounted officers, but they had to use a back road to get through.

Elsewhere in South Yorkshire, a lamp-post was pulled down outside Thurcroft, colliery and timber and stone barricades were put up. A workman's cabin was also pulled across the road. The worst stone-throwing incident was at Rossington, where about 200 pickets gathered to try to prevent working miners entering the pits.

● At Hickleton Colliery, between Doncaster and Barnsley, a group of men wearing balaclavas and combat jackets overturned a coal board transit van outside the pit offices and smashed a night security camera before fleeing. (Craig Seton writes).

● At Worsborough, near Barnsley, the drivers of two security vans were being used to ferry working miners to their pit were attacked and injured by another group of men.

● At Barrow, near Barnsley, trees were pulled up to form a barricade across the road near the pit and a power cable was pulled down, blacking out 2,500 homes in the near by village of Worsbrough where Mr Scargill has his home.

● Striking pickets in Celynen South, near Newbridge, South Wales, who are determined to close ranks after some men returned to work, smashed pit head equipment and threw five inch bolts at police yesterday as they tried to prevent men reporting to work (Tim Jones writes).

Hume and bishops deplore strike strife

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales, led by Cardinal Basil Hume, yesterday deplored the atmosphere of instability and violence arising from the miners' strike, which they said was gravely damaging to the morale of the community.

In their first utterance of the issue, they said in a statement: "We believe it is our right and duty to urge all involved in this tragic dispute to seek a swift return to the negotiating table... A fight to the finish can only bring disaster to all concerned."

The statement came in the course of their half-yearly meeting in London after they discussed in private the evidence of growing violence between police and pickets.

"In the mining areas themselves, the 'creeping return' to work seems to have increased the bitter divisions now experienced in traditionally close-knit communities. This adds urgency to the need for negotiations."

The bishops said the industrial relations should not be viewed as a trial of strenght, but guided by fundamental moral principles. "No matter how deeply feelings may be aroused, in normal circumstances such as we know in this country no violence of any kind can have a place in this process."

The danger of violence, the statement said, was increased by the apparent unwillingness of either side to attempt to negotiate a settlement at the present time.

Increased productivity and improved competitiveness, which had led to unemployment, had increased the tension in already strained relationships.

● Five miners from the Kent coalfield were committed to Chelmsford Crown Court yesterday by Colchester Magistrates, charged with causing criminal damage and with conspiracy to commit arson at a transport depot in Ardleigh, Essex, last July. They were released on bail. They were named as Garry Newell, aged 28, James Waddell, aged 29, Mark Best, aged 26, Brian Day, aged 28, all of Deal, and Emlyn Davies, aged 33, of Broadstairs.

● Paul Hopson, aged 21, of Normanton, near Wakefield, was jailed for three months for hurling missiles at police during disturbances outside the Orgreave coking plant, near Sheffield, last May. He denied threatening behaviour but was found guilty at Sheffield Magistrates' Court.

Money to be earned before Christmas by miners returning to work by next Monday

	Power Loader £	U'ground worker £	Surface craftsman £	Surface worker £
Weekly wage (5 wks)	651.50	525.00	547.50	470.50
Bathing and changing (5 wks)	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75
Holiday pay (12 ½ days)	325.75	262.50	273.75	235.25
Statutory and colliery rest days	130.30	105.00	109.50	94.10
Service bonus (max)	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
Gross pay	1,189.30	974.25	1,012.50	881.60

Source: NCB figures based on maximum available for top grade workers in North-east coalfields.

Derbyshire cash cannot be seized

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Sequestrators appointed to seize the assets of the National Union of Mineworkers agreed yesterday that they could not touch funds totalling nearly £750,000 belonging to the Derbyshire area of the union.

They told the High Court in Dublin, which last week granted them an injunction freezing the NUM's £2,750,000 account, that they accepted that the Derbyshire miners' funds did not qualify for seizure and were not a target.

The sequestration order applies only to national funds and the Derbysire miners' union is registered separately.

On Monday, Mr Justice Donal Barrington at the High Court in Dublin extended a temporary injunction freezing £2.7m of assets traced to Dublin bank account by the British sequestrators.

He said that the money should remain frozen pending a full hearing on December 10 of the case brought by the sequestrators. On November 4, the Dublin judge granted a temporary injunction freezing the money and, two days later, he rejected an application made by lawyers acting for the union to set aside his order.

The order will prevent Bank of Ireland Finance from disposing of the money which was transferred in an attempt to avoid sequestration. A sum of more than £5m has already been moved on from Dublin to the United States.

The wrangle over sequestration, which comes after the union's refusal to pay a £200,000 fine imposed for contempt of court, is one of many legal actions that have accumulated since the strike began last March.

Several court actions are pending after rulings that the strike is unlawful in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, North Wales, the North-West and the Midlands.

Earlier this month, a group of 16 working miners served writs starting legal action against Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president, and 24 members of the union's national executive committee to make them personally libale for the £200,000 contempt of court fine.

In Yorkshire, Mr Robert Taylor and Mr Kenneth Foulstone, the miners who obtained injunctions against the national and local area unions and their officials to stop them declaring the strike official, have started proceedings for the appointment of a receiver.

The miners, whose action led to the contempt proceedings and the sequestration order, want a receiver to take over the running of the union's funds and replace the five area trustees, a declaration that the five have acted in breach of trust, and an injunction stopping the use of union funds for the "support, promotion, and encouragement" of an illegal strike. Their application is expected to be heard in the High Court on Monday.

In the tail end of another action last July, when a judge ruled that the NUM rule change introducing so-called "star chamber" disciplinary measures was illegal, the High Court has ordered Mr Scargill and Mr Heathfield personally to pay a £5,706 legal bill arising from the court action. If they refuse, they could face bailiffs or an attachment of earnings order

Leading article, page 13

Drive for primary teachers

A campaign to recruit more and better primary school teachers to cope with a new baby boom was launched yesterday by the Department of Education and Science with the publication of bright new recruiting material and a video tape.

Two thousand more primary teachers would be needed by the late 1980s Mr Bob Dunn, a junior minister at the DES, said yesterday. "We want to ensure that there is a heavy level of competition for the available places so that teaching recruits only those who are well qualified and strongly motivated for the demanding task of teaching," he said.

Unpublished department figures show the number of children entering primary school at the age of five increasing by 7,000 between 1985 and 1987.

After 1987 the projections show the number dropping back again to 555,00 entrants in 1989 and to 554,000 in 1990. The number of children starting primary school then rises dramatically to 648,000 in the year 2000.

However, those children entering primary school in the year 2000 are not born yet so the reality may be different. But the DES expects an expansion in primary schools of 100,000 children in the 1990s.

The recruiting film, *A Class of Your Own*, and the brochure, *My Teacher*, are aimed at young people in schools who are making career choices, although Mr Dunn hoped the material would also appeal to graduates and to mature potential entrants.

Merit pay proposal

Merit pay for outstanding teachers is proposed today by Mr William Stubbs, the director of Inner London's education, who suggests the setting up of National Teacher Fellowships to be awarded to teachers of the highest quality.

The idea, strongly opposed by the National Union of Teachers, is similar to the Secretary of State for Education's desire to reward high-fliers.

The award of a fellowship would entail leave of absence for professional study, helping with training other teachers, and the award of a bursary.

● National talks on restructuring teachers' salaries resume in London tomorrow after the NUT walked out of the last round in the summer. Sir Keith Joseph has now raised the temperature by threatening legislation to achieve a new teachers' contract. One of the elements proposed is merity pay.

Arrests reach 7,658

By a Staff Reporter

A total of 7,658 arrests were made in the miners' dispute between March 13 and November 8, the Home Office said yesterday. Of 8,194 charges, more than half relate to public order offences and obstructing the police. The figures are:

Public Order Act, 1936 (sect 5), 3,264 arrests; obstructing the police, 1,525; obstructing the highway, 682; criminal damage, 724; criminal damage with intent to endanger life, 4; arson, 10; assaulting the police, 263; assault (actual bodily harm), 293; assault (grievous bodily harm), 34; theft, 137; resisting arrest, 17; possessing offensive weapon, 38; conspiracy and Protection of Property Act (besetting), 226; burglary, 17; handling stolen property, 1; drug offence, 1; breach of peace, 117; breach of bail conditions, 28; attempt (various offences), 17; drunkenness, 86; unlawful assembly, 507; railway offences, 17; affray, 21; riot, 137; incitement, 1; reckless driving, 14; threats/conspiring to cause damage, 12; explosive offences, 3; threats to kill, 3; unlawful imprisonment, 2; others, 123.

NCB says 5,000 have returned to pits in 10 days

By David Cross

More than 5,000 former strikers have returned to their pits since the latest drift back to work began 10 days ago, the National Coal Board claimed yesterday.

Yesterday's total of 920 new faces was more than double the previous highest figure for a Tuesday, bringing the total so far this week to nearly 3,000. The total for last week was 2,200.

Once again, the north Derbyshire area led the return with 200 former strikers reporting for duty for the first time. An area spokesman said that one additional pit was resuming production.

In the north-eastern area, where 197 new workers crossed picket lines, two pits in Northumberland were manned for the first time since the dispute began last March. At Ellington and Lynemouth, 84 former strikers went back, and seven men reported to work at Ashington colliery.

In the western area, where 131 former strikers returned, Silverdale colliery in north Staffordshire had too many miners on the day shift. An area spokesman said 400 men reported for duty.

In Scotland, the coal board reported that it was able to move coal from the Bilston Glen colliery without the sanction of the miners' union for the first time since the strike

In Yorkshire, where a total of 211 former strikers reported for duty for the first time. Frickley colliery in west Yorkshire was manned; an area spokesman claimed that men were working at all six sites in the Selby coalfield.

Returning miners on November 13 (source: NCB) – Scotland, 102; North East, 187; North Yorkshire, 47; South Yorkshire, 91; Doncaster, 18; Barnsley, 86; Western, 131; South Wales, 27; North Derbyshire, 200; South Midlands (incl Kent), 34; North Notts, 13; South Notts, 2; Coal products plants, 13; Total: 920.

Havers named over IRA suspect leak

The Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, was named yesterday as the person who may have helped an IRA woman suspect bomber to escape arrest.

Sir Michael probably leaked the news that a warrant had been issued for her arrest, the Irish Opposition leader, Mr Charles Haughey, said.

He said in the Dail: "All the indications are that this story was handed to *The Sunday Times* by someone high up in British government circles, probably the Attorney General himself, for whatever motive."

The Irish Justice Minister, Mr Michael Noonan, was asked to give full details of last week's bungle when the suspected bomber Miss Evelyn Glenholmes, vanished after warrants from Scotland Yard arrived in Dublin.

Mr Haughey claimed the story was planted in *The Sunday Times* to affect the outcome of the forthcoming Anglo-Irish summit.

He said that the statement by *The Sunday Times* editor, Mr Andrew Neil, defending publication, indicated the story was cleared by the highest authority in the British Government.

Mr Haughey asked: "If so was it something to do with the summit? Was it to create a security atmosphere for the summit?"

Mr Noonan said he had no information about the leak other than that it appeared to have come from high-ranking London police sources. He recalled that Sir Michael had complimented the role of the Irish police in the matter.

Miss Glenholmes, aged 26, is understood to be still in the republic where police are watching airports and ferry terminals in case she attempts to leave.

Mr Andrew Neil, Editor of *The Sunday Times*, said in a statement last night: Conspiracy theories may hold a special appeal for Mr Charles Haughey, but they do not explain how *The Sunday Times* came by its Evelyn Glenholmes story. *The Sunday Times* never discusses who was or who was not a source on any story. But, in the Glenholmes story, the idea seems to have gained currency in Dublin that it was handed to us on a plate by British politicians anxious to cause mischief in Anglo-Irish relations. Unfortunately, it was not that easy. Our story was the result of painstaking investigations over several weeks and was pieced together from several sources on both sides of the Irish Sea, none of whom was aware that we were slowly gathering enough information to build the complete picture.

£1.7m food subsidy for MPs

By Our Political Correspondent

Commons catering for MPs, staff and journalists cost the taxpayer £1,775,000 last year, according to accounts published yesterday.

The House of Commons Refreshment Department reported last July that it had made a "gross profit" of £585,243, which was reduced to an "operating surplus" of £175,271 after expenditure on replacement silverware – at a cost of £54,000 – and kitchen equipment.

But the full extent of the Treasury subsidy for Commons catering was revealed only yesterday, with the publication of the cost of 234 staff employed in Westminster's kitchens, cafeteria's, dining rooms and bars.

The Refreshment Department continues to receive other services free of charge; including accommodation, furniture, gas, electricity and water supplies.

Newt colonies reprieved

Two of Britain's largest known colonies of the declining great-crested newt have won a reprieve, their landlord, the Blue Circle Cement Company in Gravesend, announced yesterday.

One of two chalk pits in north Kent, thought to contain 3,000 newts each, is to be fenced off for protection, and the other, which was to be filled in as part of a reclamation scheme, will be allowed to stand for two years while naturalists remove the newts to near by ponds.

Licence decision

The Government has decided against reintroducing car radio licences, Mr Giles Shaw, Minister of State at the Home Office said yesterday. The possibility of advertising on the BBC was unlikely to be raised in talks on the new level of the television licence next year he said.

Correction

A Special Report on the University of Newcastle Medical School (November 6) stated that the architects chose not to include a car park. The architects, Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners, say car parking facilities, mostly under cover, where provided in accordance with the university brief and the requirements of the local planning officer.

Life and death: Leonard Rossiter as King John in *The Life and Death of King John* which is to be shown on BBC Television on November 24. A memorial service for the actor takes place at St Paul's, Covent Garden, tomorrow.

Allison is supported by Clough

Mr Brian Clough, the Nottingham Forest manager, told a Teesside industrial tribunal yesterday that Middlesbrough, the second division football club, should have honoured Mr Malcolm Allison's contract. Mr Allison was "not a man known for telling lies," Mr Clough said.

Mr Clough appeared as "a witness of opinion" for Mr Allison, aged 57, who is claiming unfair dismissal.

The tribunal heard that the Middlesbrough board told Mr Allison last March that it was "accepting his resignation" because he had refused to carry out the club's wish to sell players to ease a £500,000 bank overdraft. Mr Allison asked: "Do you mean you are sacking me?"

Mr Mike McCullagh, the club chairman, told the hearing he replied: "Whichever way it is put, you are finished".

The hearing continues today.

Synod anger at being overruled in Commons

By Clifford Longley

There were some stern reactions in the General Synod of the Church of England yesterday to the rebuff it received last July from the House of Commons with talk of disestablishment, but the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said that the Synod should not react too hastily.

This latest Church-state difficulty arose when Parliament rejected the Appointments of Bishops Measure which the Synod had approved by an overwhelming majority. The measure, which was to do away with the precedure introduced by HENRY VIII for rubber-stamping nominees for an episcopal vacancy, was outvoted late at night in a Commons back-bench move led by Mr Enoch Powell, Ulster Unionist MP for Down South.

Dr Runcie said that the Synod had to take it seriously, but had also to recognize that Parliament was within its rights, and to heed the message. He called it a "warning about any attempts to slip through Church legislation by what might appear to be stealth".

Speakers in the Commons' debate had wanted to let off their frustration at recent changes in the life of the Church, particularly movements which seemed to them to be turning the Church into a sect rather than a national church. "But sometimes debates in Synod are used to let off frustration," he said.

Canon Colin Buchanan, principal of St John's College, Nottingham, said that he was not against any "benign establishment" of the Church, which was gently and deliberately leading to the transfer of powers over the Church from Parliament to the Synod.

The Bishop of Birmingham, the Rt Rev Hugh Montefiore, said that MPs appeared to question whether the Synod was truly representative

Labour backing sought for private cooperative

From Ronald Faux, Glasgow

The Labour group on Glasgow City Council will today be asked to support council tenants in Possil, the city's most socially deprived area, who have formed a private housing cooperative through which they hope to hold their homes with £1 shares.

The cooperative members claim that the only way to get their leaking, run-down property repaired is by becoming part of the private sector. The tenants propose that they should take over letting and repair of their houses from the council. They would collectively own them.

Mrs Catherine Parker, convener, said that the scheme would allow repair work to the houses and restore a sense of community.

In Glasgow, community-based housing associations have already improved 10,000 of the city's worst houses but 15,000 remain to be improved. The record shows that after a scheme is completed anti-social behaviour and community spirit are improved.

Two die in triple shooting

Detectives were last night waiting to interview Lesley Stanners who is critically ill in Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, after a triple shooting at Long Stratton, Norfolk.

Miss Stanners, aged 34, has gunshot wounds to the head.

Inspector Peter Barnes, of Norfolk police, said: "At the moment we do not know the cause, the motive, or the reason.

The two shot dead are: Alan Sanford, aged 38, of St Leger, and Margaret Stanners, aged 55, Miss Stanner's mother, of Main Road, High Wycombe.

Surrealist's still life of biscuits sells for £300,000

By Huon Mallalieu

Giorgio de Chirico, the Italian Surrealist, is definitely a painter about whose work there are two opinions, with virtually no common ground between. It is either self-indulgent rubbish or the perfection of beauty.

The second school of thought was obviously present in force at Christie's in New York on Monday when his "Interiore Metafisico" of 1917, a still life which included a group of cookies and a fishing float, sold for a record $385,000, or £301,252.

Surrealism was much in favour, with further records for Picabia and Wifredo Lam, but the work of Max Ernst was much less in demand than in recent seasons.

That evening in Geneva Sotheby's was offering a collection of miniatures of the various branches and connexions of the Royal House of Savoy, which had been formed by the late King Umberto II of Italy. The sale produced Sw Fr 324,830 Swiss francs, or £104,785, with 5 per cent bought in, and provided Italian monarchists with a chance to demonstrate their loyalties in competition with the assembled dealers and collectors of Europe.

In the event the most expensive portrait was of a junior member of the family, Benedetto, Duke of Chablais, painted in about 1770. It went to Bucher, a Swiss dealer, at Sw Fr 41,800 or £13,500.

Yesterday in Geneva Sotheby's held a sale of Oriental carpets which made Sw Fr 1,637,460, or £528,000, with 27 per cent bought in. That failure rate might seem alarming at first glance, but it is a great deal better than on previous occasions, partly because the sale was smaller and more carefully selected.

A fine looking Kum Kapour Zare silk and metal thread prayer rug in warm gold and madder went to a collector from the United Arab Emirates at Sw Fr 187,000 or £60,330, a record for the type.

● Most of the 50 works sent by the owners of the Queen's Hotel, Penzance, where artists who founded the Newlyn School in the 1880s used to pay for their board by painting pictures that went up on the walls, were auctioned at Phillips in London yesterday for £246,224.

Social worker's plea against deportation

A deportation order was served yesterday on Mr Muhammad Idrish, the Bangladeshi social worker who was refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords last week. His campaign to stay in Britain has the support of 86 MPs.

Mr Idrish's union, Nalgo, announced last night that it will go ahead with a demonstration in Birmingham in January as a protest.

Mr Idrish is to appeal to the Home Office

Bettaney 'told KGB about planned operation against Soviet suspect'

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Michael Bettaney, the MI5 officer convicted of offering to spy for the Soviet Union, spiced his approach to the KGB by giving details of an impending operation by the security service against a Soviet suspect in Britain, the Court of Appeal was told yesterday.

Further details of the case against Bettaney were disclosed as he appealed against his conviction which resulted in a prison sentence last April of 23 years. He had faced 10 charges under the Official Secrets Act. After a hearing lasting more than three hours the court rejected his appeal.

The warning to the KGB was disclosed as Mr Michael Mansfield, for Bettaney, argued that the Lord Chief Justice in his summing up at the trial had not asked the jury to consider the nature of the information involved and whether it was prejudicial to the safety and interests of the state.

The Court of Appeal was also told, in the second strand of the appeal, which challenged the use of jury vetting, that a check on the potential jury for the Bettaney trial at the Central Criminal Court disclosed five people with previous convictions.

Several hundred people, forming the panel for the case and others, were checked by Special Branch and other officers. Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the Crown, said yesterday that two of the five were called to try Bettaney and asked to stand by.

Bettaney was not present for yesterday's hearing, which had been intended originally to examine leave to appeal. However, the court decided in the event to treat the proceedings as a full appeal hearing.

Yesterday, part of Bettaney's interview with the police after his arrest last year was disclosed in open court for the first time.

Lord Justice Lawson, presiding, read out portions of the interview with Det Sup Peter Westcott, Special Branch, in which Bettaney said he approached the KGB because of ideology.

He said: "I was offering to supply the KGB with classified information. In the first letter I explained that for ideological reasons I had decided to offer my services as a source of classified information to the KGB.

"In order to establish my bona fides and access to such information, I communicated certain items of classified information."

Two letters were sent to "a person I believed to be a senior officer of the KGB". The first included documentation on the expulsion of three Russians and "details of one impending operation". The interview was never challenged.

Lord Justice Lawton said the Lord Chief Justice had been correct in his trial decision. There was no doubt that Bettaney had passed information nor that it might be useful to an enemy. "It was almost unarguable he was doing it for a purpose prejudicial".

The court also dismissed the appeal on the basis that the use of jury vetting was unconstitutional. The Crown and the defence were entitled to make inquiries about a potential juror, it decided.

Campaign to help children of disabled

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Children as young as four were having to spend hours a day caring for disabled relatives because home helps, home nursing and other services were not available when needed, the Association of Carers said yesterday.

Children were missing out at school and older children were unable to take jobs because community care services were inadequate, the association said as it launched a campaign for better services at a press conference in London.

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent South, said: "When we have young girls aged five and nine feeding and dressing and taking to the lavatory disabled parents, and we have a boy aged 11 changing his mothers sanitary towel during her periods, we have a stain on British society and a scandal."

Disabled parents, often single, were scared to speak out about what they were having to ask their children to do, for fear the children would be taken into care.

The association estimated that between 5,000 and 10,000 children aged under 18 were having to care for disableed relatives. "We have heard of children as young as four years old who are helping handicapped parents to dress, wash and use the toilet, as well as undertaking shopping and housework", a spokesman said.

"This is, we believe, the unacceptable face of care in the community."

At the press conference, Derek, aged 11, described how he had to help with cooking, cleaning and making drinks because his mother, Mrs Maureen Shaw, aged 41, of East Malling, Kent, who suffers from multiple sclerosis, is confined to a wheelchair.

Mr Tony Evans, aged 18, said that from the age of 14 he had cared for his frail grandfather, aged 92, his father who has diabetes, tuberculosis in the spine and ulcers on his feet, and his mother, aged 56, who suffers from multiple sclerosis.

He said social services in Chippenham, Wiltshire, provided home helps twice a week, but otherwise he had to cook, clean and care for his parents.

His schooling had been distrupted: he had only one O level. He had been on the Youth Training Scheme, getting up early to prepare meals to leave for his parents and working in the evening. But he was now unemployed.

The attitude of social services, he said, was: "If you are there, good luck to you". If he got a job or a place in college, his mother would probably have to go into a home

The association, which is planning to meet Mr Antony Newton, Minister of State for Social Services, next week, said the Government had to realize that caring for the disabled was not a nine to five Monday to Friday job.

Increase in second divorces

By a Staff Reporter

More people are getting divorced for the second time, although there are signs that the overall divorce rate, and the average length of a marriage which ends in divorce, have stablized since reaching record figures in 1980.

There were 147,479 divorces made absolute last year, half a per cent more than the previous year.

Last year's figure is two-and-a-half the number in 1970, the year before the Divorce Reform Act, 1969, came into effect. Last year, 12 of every 1,000 married people divorced.

The overall stability, however, masks a rise in the number of people divorcing for at least the second time. Last year 31,308 couples who divorced had at least one partner who had gone through at least one previous divorce, compared with 25,411 in 1980.

Figures from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys show that the median duration of marriages ending in divorce has remained unchanged since 1980 at just over 10 years.

Fewer marriages in the last decade and changes in the population's age structure have led to a 4 per cent increase in divorces among people aged over 35. Among people aged under 35, a total of 3 per cent fewer husbands and 2 per cent fewer wives were divorced last year.

Two guilty over paedophile magazine article

Two leading members of the Paedophile Information Exchange were found guilty at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of sending an indecent magazine article through the post.

David Joy, aged 42, and Peter Bremner, aged 44, were convicted after the jury had considered the verdicts for six hours. Joy was also convicted of publishing an obscene article in PIE's magazine, *Contact*.

Both were acquitted of inciting sexual intercourse and buggery with children under 16, and of inciting indecent assault.

Joy, a former teacher of Russell Street, Loughborough, Leicestershire, and Bremner, aged 44, a Doctor of Philosophy, of Upper Clapton Road, Clapton, east London, will be sentenced today. They were remanded in custody.

Sunday trading report backs change in law

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Home Office intends to publish the result of an inquiry into Sunday trading next week, and MPs are confident that legislation based on the report will be introduced by the Government in the next session of Parliament.

The committee of inquiry, chaired by Mr Robin Auld, has urged ministers to sweep away the tangle of laws that restrict Sunday trading.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, is expected to welcome the report when he publishes it next week. His response, however, will be tempered by the need for further consultation on specific points. However, Whitehall sources were saying yesterday that a Bill could not even be guaranteed.

But it is understood that initial caution on the issue, both inside the Home Office and in other Tory Party quarters, has been broken by the radical Conservative advocates for change.

Mr Brittan is said to have previously feared for the traditional British Sunday. As recently as last May Mr John Gummer, the Tory party chairman, told the party's women's conference: "We must be careful of small things, like the pace of metrication or going overboard for Sunday opening."

Child in need: David Pinder with his mother yesterday.

£90,000 plea for ill baby

Offenders at the Youth Custody Centre at Everthorpe, north Humberside, have been helping the parents of a boy aged five months to raise £90,000 to take him to the United States for a liver transplant.

Doctors have told Mr and Mrs Alan Pinder, of Beck Road, Everthorpe, that only a transplant could save the life of their baby, David, who was born with no bile ducts in his liver.

The couple launched an appeal yesterday to raise the money.

Mrs Susan Pinder, aged 22, said David "could have a transplant in this country, but doctors have warned there is a shortage of donors and also administrative problems".

David's father, aged 29, said that his son had two operations at Leeds General Infirmary, which were unsuccessful. So far nearly £4,000 has been promised for the appeal.

Fowler rejects doctor's cot deaths claim

Claims by a Home Office pathologist that most cot deaths are due to parents unintentionally smothering their children were rejected yesterday by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

"There is no evidence to support the view that smothering is the cause of the majority of cot deaths", he said in a Commons reply. "I deplore any unsubstantiated allegations which might give rise to this impression."

His comments came after Dr Donald Wayte last week told the inquest on Adam Bithell, the fourth child his parents had lost in a cot death, that he believed the majority of such deaths were due to suffocation. His views were rejected by specialists.

Mr Fowler said that he was expecting later this month the final report of a three-year study into 988 child deaths. The study is believed to show that up to 300 cot deaths a year are *preventible* by better training of doctors and parents.

Children die

Levi Kemp, aged three, and his sister, Chantel, aged one, died in their bedroom as fire swept their home in Bushbury Lane, Wolverhampton, yesterday.

Computer breakdown and error are blamed for Blyth rescue delay

Voyagers' homecoming: Eric Blunn (left) with his wife, Peggy, daughter Elaine, aged 12, and son, Anthony, aged four; and Chay Blyth (right) being welcomed by his daughter Samantha, aged 17, and his wife, Maureen, at Heathrow airport yesterday on their return from Santiago, Chile, after being rescued off Cape Horn (Photograph: Chris Harris).

By David Nicholson-Lord

Mr Chay Blyth and his crewman, Mr Eric Blunn, were reunited with their families at Heathrow airport yesterday after last week's disaster off Cape Horn which cost them their boat and nearly lost their lives. Both said they would never go around the Cape again.

Mr Blyth, aged 44, said: "We have had a good crack at the Cape"

Mr Blunn, aged 38, said he had "cracked up" when he saw a photograph of his family floating in the water among the wreckage.

It emerged yesterday that computer breakdown and human error were responsible for the nine-hour delay in alerting rescue services to the capsizing of Mr Blyth's trimaran Beefeater II in hurricane-force winds.

Further details came to light of how the Argos satellite-linked distress warning system, regarded since its introduction five years' ago as an important contribution to international yachting safety, failed to respond to Beefeater's signal.

Mr Blyth and his sponsors, Beefeater Gin, have said they are "very unhappy" with the delay in response from the system's control centre in Toulouse. The errors will also worry sponsors and competitors in long-distance yacht races, where the use of an Argos transponder is fast becoming obligatory.

The system operates via Argos weather satellites, making up to 10 "passes" a day, which pick up the signal from the transponder on the boat. The signal is in turn picked up by relay stations, fed to a "filtering" centre in Washington and then on to the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales at Toulouse where it is "decoded"

Beefeater's signal came in overnight, and although it was recieved at 0100 GMT, according to details supplied to *The Times* it was not processed until 0630 because of computer breakdown.

Instead of immediately telephoning the police in London, as laid down in emergency procedures, the French operator sent a telex to the London offices of Beefeater, apparently under the impression that it would be open at 7am French time. The Falmouth coastguard was not alerted until 9.30am.

Onslaught on US computer market

British manufacturers of microcomputers for businesses, schools, and universities are preparing to launch their products in the United States (our Science Editor writes).

Some of the new equipment and developments in computer software were unveiled yesterday at Compec, the computer exhibition at Olympia, west London.

One was a demonstration of the Huskey handheld computer, with the capacity of a desk top microcomputer, which the Army and RAF use to check missiles.

Another produced by Brainstorm, Computer Systems using Acorn's Torch computer, designed for businessmen, has been tested for forecasting the weather and gold price rises.

Animal protest gun threat

Violence has become official policy for many in the traditionally pacifist animal rights movement, the Animal Liberation Front said yesterday (Tony Samstag writes). It added that the carrying of firearms would not be ruled out in certain circumstances.

Mr Ronnie Lee, official spokesman for the group, said from his base in Putney, south-west London: "There may be circumstances where you cannot save the animals unless you force or violence yourself"

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Callaghan plan for ending coal strike

THE ECONOMY

It was clear that with the bulk of the year gone investment was likely to have risen by 7½ per cent, even higher than expected, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer said on the final day of the debate on the Queen's Speech outlining the Government's legislative proposals.

In a debate on the economy Mr Lawson told MPs that in last year's autumn statement he had forecast that investment would rise by 4 per cent in the current year. The Opposition had then cast doubt on his forecast.

Tory MPs cheered when Mr Lawson said investment was likely to be up not by that 4 per cent figure but by 7½ per cent.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, said that high unemployment was an integral part of the Government's economic strategy.

He moved an Opposition amendment regretting that the speech reaffirmed policies which had already done severe damage to the British economy and would hold back the prospects of economic recovery in the future.

The Chancellor had said yesterday that they should not worry too much about North Sea oil running out as it would certainly see out his active life. They may be true, but North Sea Oil would not last out for the life of this year's school leavers, 150,000 of whom were still unemployed.

He suggested that Mr Lawson had meant that North Sea Oil revenues would last the life of this Government, and that was his real concern, so that his policies would be cushioned by that unique benefit. But even with £11b of such revenues, the Government both anticipated and planned for a permanent reservoir of three million unemployed.

Mr Lawson used that pool as a sort of incomes policy to hold down the total wage bill and hoped to use it to emasculate the trade unions.

The Chancellor would improve his reputation if he honestly admitted that the Government did not anticipate any reduction in unemployment in the foreseable future.

The best way to increase employment and reduce unemployment was by a spending whatever funds were available in the public sector, particularly in capital programmes. He was not suggesting they could spend, spend, spend indefinitely down to zero unemployment. But other countries had demonstrated that, by prudent investment in capital works, unemployment would certainly be reduced.

The Institute of Fiscal Studies and the London Business School both agreed that £1b spent on public works would create six times more jobs than £1b used to reduce taxation. No reputable economist chose to argue with that. But some disteputable politicians said they would rather give it away.

The Chancellor was determined to use any surplus to cut direct taxation. How could he claim that his prime objective, or even his serious intention, was to reduce unemployment?

He could understand the political reasons for being determined to make some cuts in taxation. The Government was twice elected on the false prospectus that that would be done and quickly.

Annual taxation was now £22.5b higher than in 1979. So if the Chancellor achieved his objective of cutting taxes by £1.5b he would only have to reduce the overall burden by another £21b to get back to the level he inherited from the last Labour Government.

For the time being the Prime Minister would continue to posture as a conviction polotician with the price of her convictions being paid by the poor and the unemployed.

But the conscience of this country (he continued) is beginning to stir at the thought of high employment, prolonged unemployment, intentional unemployment. Some Tory backbenchers have caught the mood already. Eventually the Prime Minister, for electoral purposes, will catch the same mood. Eventually she will lower her voice and say unemployment is a scourge which, given the chance, she will eradicate.

She has had the chance. She has refused to take it and she will not be forgiven.

Mr Lawson said that in its first Parliament the Government has the crucial priority of breaking down the unsustainable level of government borrowing inherited from Labour. That borrowing had not only fuelled inflation; it drove up interest rates and represented a burden of deferred taxation which would sooner or later have to be paid.

This Government has reduced the borrowing requirement and repaid all the foreign debt it had inherited.

Fiscal priority in this Parliament could shift to the reduction and reform of taxation started in the last Budget.

The abolition of the pernicious national insurance surcharge took effect only on October 1. Jobs had been free of that tax for exactly 44 days, scarcely sufficient time to assess the benefits of abolition. The tax charges announced in this year's Budget could have their full effect only in the coming year of 1985-86. Thus there was already built into the system a tax cut of £1.5b next year, and with the instrument he indicated with the necessary qualifications yesterday the propective scope for tax cuts in the next budget was a further £1.5b.

Mr Hattersley accused the Government of using high unemployment as a means to curb wages. He was wrong. The Government wanted was to curb wages in order to reduce unemployment. Mr Hattersley knew that wage moderation could generate more jobs, and was the right way to do so.

Mr Hattersley had proposed today the very policies that were tried before when his party was in government – tried and found wanting, tested and failed.

Our policies (he said) have been shown to lead to growth, as we always said they would. We said we would bring inflation down, and we did. We said lower inflation would lead to growth and it has. We said growth would bring jobs and it has.

The Government's policies were designed to facilitate the creation of wealth and jobs. The first year of the expanded business expansion scheme, 1983-84, was most encouraging.

The Government estimated that at least £75m and probably more was raised by small businesses under the scheme in 1983-84. More than 10,000 investors had put their money into over 400 small companies.

About 30 per cent of the companies had raised £50,000 or less. Sixty per cent had raised between £50,000 and £250,000 and a few raised £1m or more.

Particularly encouraging was the fact that well over half the total investment, at least £41m, had gone to young or very young start-up companies. The rest had gone to more mature, but still small companies.

"The full results of a survey of the scheme would be published shortly.

The importance of direct ownership had been a constant theme. Interest in share owning was growing far beyond the employees of particular companies and British Telecom had handled a million or more telephone calls requesting information on sales.

In 1979, there had been fewer than 30 profit-sharing schemes in the whole of British industry but today there were 788 with many more planned, and since 1979, more than 500,000 employees had benefited.

This had created a new set of attitudes, far removed from the "them and us" attitude which had bedevilled the country for too long. It led to better motivation, higher profits, faster expansion and more jobs.

It was a long-term policy but there was no short cut.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff, South and Penarth, Lab), the former Prime Minister, said there was a gloomy long-term prospect for unemployment and fewer jobs. If the country carried on as at present, with the long-term secular decline of the conomy, it would sink into some genteel, shabby, penury, in the next 20 years.

The Government should change policy to get higher production and use its international influence to achieve the same. They must follow policies in trade and aid which would enable debtor countries to increase foreign earnings.

There had been mishandling of the miners' strike. Both sides now said negotiations were at an end. I was taught (he said) the essence of negotiation was to carry your case right to the point you could go no further, to recognize when you have got all you can wring out of your opponents, to leave yourself a way out, so at the end you can settle honourably and live to fight another day.

I do not think either side in the present dispute gets high marks on these tests, which were true when I was young.

I can understand Mr Scargill's pride in miners, even when it leads him wrongly to fail to condemn acts of violence and intimidation.

The country was fortunate to possess such a breed of men. It had needed them in the past and would need them in the future. They must never feel alienated and destered.

I shall support their struggle (he said) to maintain the life of their villages and their communites.

Two steps were needed: one by the Government, one by the miners' leaders. The Prime Minister, Home Secretary and other ministers must change their tune, and acknowledge the value of the men on strike as much as they acknowledge the value of those at work. Both were equally deserving. He valued them both.

The Government should make clear that the offer of large redundancy payments was not enough to revive the communities where a pit closure could bring disaster. There should be cast-iron guarantees about programmes replacing old pits with new.

The Plan for Coal needed revision. He did not think it was possible to pin everything on precise interpretation of every word in that document when it was couched in general terms. A revised Plan for Coal must give coal a large part in future energy programmes.

Callaghan: Ministers must change their tune

The Government should go further, it should sponsor exceptional and imaginative measures to offer new jobs and new hope to pit areas facing closure so communities could see a clear way ahead.

The miners' leaders must not permit the exceptional loyalty and dogged resistance of the miners to be dissipated and drained away by a ragged break in their ranks. If the leadership came to a conclusion nothing more could be gained than already won, they had a responsibility to say this to their members and put it to the test of ther members' views.

If the decision went in favour of acceptance, they all marched back in unitedly with their heads held high in an orderly and disciplined manner. It would be the responsibility of all MPs to hold the Government and coal board to their pledges to ensure a future for these wonderful and worthy communities.

Mr Francis Pym (South East Cambridgeshire, C) said the Queen's Speech said little about strategy. He urged the Government to think more positively and more constructively about the long-term, to look further ahead with more imagination, to anticipate future trends and developments more carefully.

He called for an immediate start to a process leading to major reform of local government finance. The Government seemed impervious to anxiety about its interference in local government. He called for a review of the welfare state at least as big as the Beveridge commission. He doubted whether the reviews put in hand by the Secretary of State for Social Services were far reaching enough.

The Government ought to examine the possibility of privatizing at least some of the social services with the Government providing people in need with the resources to buy their own services.

The Government had misjudged unemployment consistently. He believed it would go on rising and so did businessmen. The Government's response to it was not commensurate with the concern expressed in the Queen's Speech.

On overseas aid, the Government was making a great mistake if it did not increase its budget with the world in its present unstable state. He would like to see the diplomatic service streagthened.

Mr Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP) said there should be a coordinated European expansion to offset the US slum. Britain could take the lead. Further reduction in the PSBR was a totally inappropriate aim. Britain's PSBR was very low by international standards and the total weight of public debt was very low by historic standards.

Any cut in real terms of the meagure total of everseas aid would be unacceptable lunacy when they were trying to deal with the problem in Ethiopia.

Kinnock in clash on aid cash

FAMINE RELIEF

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, accused Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, of a shameful answer when he asked her in the Commons to reverse the cuts on overseas aid. The Prime Minister said that the aid budget had allowed Britain to respond to the situation in Ethiopia and Britain would be able to do so again to a similar situation.

Mr Kinnock, in opening exchanges said: The Government has cut overseas aid by £160m in the past four years. Has that cuts programme stopped or will it continue, or, in the name of humanity, will she reverse the cuts policy and do it now?

Mrs Thatcher: I cannot given any more information than is continued in this year's autumn statement which is in precisely the same form as that of the previous year's autum statement.

In other words, the budget of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, including overseas development aid, was given as a global sum.

There are two departments which have precisely the same budget, as was anticipated in the white paper. It has not been increased or decreased. The total amount was £1,800m in 1984-85 and £1,870m in 1985-86.

Mr Kinnock: Hunger has not decreased at all. This coutry feels it has a moral responsibility and wants to discharge it. She is still dodging, as the Chancellor dodged yesterday (Monday), and the Minister for Overseas Development (Mr Timothy Raison) last week.

She is the Prime Minister. Can she tell us exactly what has been done? Are there any cuts or is she too ashamed to say?

Mrs Thatcher: The global budget is done at this time of year. Within the total Budget, separate provision is made by the Foreign Secretary.

Last year it was up on previous year, 1983-84, when the total Foreign Office budget was £1,683m. I have not the precise aid figures. We have gone up to £1,870m this year.

That budget has allowed us to respond to Ethiopia and there will be no question but that we could respond in future in the same way with humanitarian aid.

Mr Kinnock: That is a shameful answer from the Prime Minister. I do not think either the general public or the people engaged in trying to help the hungry will forgive her for that answer.

Will she now reverse the cuts programme and discharge the responsibility of this country to the poor of this world?

Mrs Thatcher: He is trying to detract from the excellent record of this country on humanitarian aid. This country led the world on aid for Eithopia. He does not like that lead and he is trying to detract from it.

The budget in future for the Foreign Office will be sufficient to enable humanitarian aid of that kind.

Mr James Lester (Broxtowe, C): Will she also inquire what effect and what machinery there is to deal with the diverse rate of exchange and the effect on our aid budget, in view of our commitment in the Queen's Speech to a substantial overseas aid programme, which is supported in all parts of this House.

Mrs Thatcher: The Foreign Office budget, including aid, is substantial. Most aid expenditure is in sterling and not therefore affected by exchange rate movement.

Lord Stockton condemns 'new kind of wicked hatred'

HOUSE OF LORDS

Britain could not afford the miners' strike, the growing division between a comparatively prosperous south and an ailing north and Midlands and a new kind of wicked hatred among different types of people, the Earl of Stockton, formerly Mr Harold Macmillan, said in the House of Lords. Cynicism, criticism and mutual hatred should be replaced by St Paul's great theme of faith, hope and above all charity.

The former Prime Minister, who was making his maiden speech during the resumed debate on the Queen's Speech, was frequently interrupted by laughter when, recalling his early days in the Commons, he said he found himself more and more out of sympathy with the policies being pursued by the government he had been elected to support.

Naturally (he went on) I became regarded with a certain distaste and even dislike by the leaders of my party. It was an awkward situation. However I was fortunately able to deal with the matter fairly soon by becoming leader of the party myself. Peers on the front bench need have no fear. I am too old to repeat it.

Coming to the House of Lords at his advanced age he felt like a sort of political Rip van Winkle, so extraordinary were the changes he had seen. Earlier the Lords had played an hounoured but not a very powerful role in the nation's politics.

Now, to his amazemment, so great had grown their power – due partly, he hoped, to his government's creation of life peers, partly to the decadence of the Commons – that they had even been in conflict with, and forced amendments upon, the government of the day.

Speaking of the importance during his premiership of the savings movement he said he had even invented a new form called Premium Bonds. This got him into a bit of trouble, the Archbishop of Canterbury complaining that he had debauched the people. The Archbishop must have confused Premium Bonds with lotteries at church bazars

But is does not matter (he continued). In the course of a long life I have learnt, deep as is my affection for the Church and its representatives, that episcopal plunges into economics are very often rather eccentric and even capricious.

Politics being politics the socialist party referred to the period during which he was Prime Minister as 13 years of Tory misrule, but nobody seemed to mind very much. There was some enthusiast who invented some slogan about never having had it so good. (Laughter).

Then, through no one's fault, came a bolt from the blue which nearly destroyed the world's industrialized and modern society: the sudden rise in the price of oil. It was a staggering blow. The amazing thing was that Britain had withstood it.

It had produced a vast sum of money in the hands of the Opec powers – money without responsibility. This money floated around the capitals of the world doing infinite harm. At the end, something perhaps even more dangerous, there was an attempt to steer some of this floating money into countries in need, resulting in enormous debts in the international banking system which hung over it like a great cloud.

Whatever else might be said in criticism of the government of the past four years it had faced a terrible situation with courage, determination and a persistence which must ever be admired by all reasonable men and women. Of course things were very unpleasant, but they had to be done.

The question was what was to be done now that some control had been regained of a machine which was completely out of control. There were the expansionists, the new-Keynesians and the monetarists.

In France a President elected on a policy of reflation on a big scale had had to turn round completely and follow the policies of the British Government. In the United States President Reagan had broken all the rules and all the economists were furious. (Renewed laughter).

A miracle had been achieved because the Americans had had the sense to make someone else pay for it. Reagan had called in the resources of the old world to finance the expansion of the new.

Of course there was something more. The US, whose scientists, inventors and technologists had been the first to see the coming of

Stockton: Opec oil money doing infinite harm

the new industrial revolution, had been the first to exploit it.

Britain could not say of the new industrial revolution based on the computer, silicon chips and automation, "We will just let it come". It wasnecessary to think out what this meant in human terms.

In 10 or 15 years time the word "umemployment" would never be used. It would be a matter of the proper use of leisure. All sorts of old things would hae to go by the board on all sides.

We must (he said) come to it with an open mind and study those problem. If we are to have the intellectual revolution which is involved we also need a kind of moral and spiritual one.

It broke his heart to see what was happening in this country today: this terrible strike by the best men in the world, who beat the Kaiser's and Hitler's armies. Britain could not afford that kind of thing.

If (he concluded) we replace some of these dreadful, wicked systems that have crept into our life, if we abandon cynicism and criticism and hatred for each other, if we take up the great theme St Paul has given us about faith, hope and charity and above all charity, then I see these young men and women from every home in England setting out with confidence on a new phase in the long road which we call man's pilgrimage here on earth.

The Earl of Gowrie Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who opened the debate said that in general economic policy the Government must continue on he present path. The most frequent appeal was for what was known as selective spending on hospitals and school maintenance, waterways, rail, roads sewers, energy conservation and the like.

He took this proposal with the greatest seriousness. It was put forward by people to whom he listened with the greatest respect. But he remained sceptical.

For one thing the argument implied that there was a capital project or infrastructure squeeze going on at present of great severity. Little evidence had been presented that worthwhile projects were not going ahead due to lack of public sector funds. Streamlining and accelerating planning decisions would be the best way to bring more construction projects on stream.

Current borrowing levels were already having a rather greater deflationary effect in other areas than the Government would like. That was why it was so determined to maintain public spending at a constant level in real terms but within that to maximize the efficiency and value of the money it was spending on reducing unemployment.

It was necessary to get across the message that borrowing money to help industry increased the cost of money which hurt industry.

Lord Barnett for the Opposition, said the Government's economic policies could be summarized as: there was to be no change in current policies, high wages were a major factor in the level of unemployment, and that there were no alternatives.

If inflation was held down, the country was told, everything else would follow. Unfortunately for that theory it was now in its sixth year and unemployment was still not coming down.

As for no alternatives, there was a case for increasing capital purchasing in the public sector and that was supported by the CBI. There was a limit to the amount available for spending but in no way had that limit been reached.

Lord Diamond (SDP) said successive ministers had said everything was going to come right shortly, but the country was still waiting.

If the Chancellor were to go to the north of England and tell the unemployed there the Government was giving top priority to reducing inflation and therefore they no longer need worry about their bank balances being eroded, he would not get a favourable reception. The magic of the appeal of sound money was not great when one possessed neither sound nor unsound money.

Use of HoC notepaper

The use by Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on health and social security, of House of Commons paper and postage paid envelopes to circulate Labour members of health authorities would be investigated, the Speaker (Mr Beranrd Weatherill) said in the Commons.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on opposition motion on schools and further education. Lords (2.30): Debate on relations between central and local government.

Alternatives to Trident dearer

DEFENCE

An analysis previously made of alternatives to the Trident missile system showed that some of the alternatives would be less effective and more expensive, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said during questions in the Commons.

Mr Edward Leigh (Gainsborough and Horncastle, C) had asked about the effect of the dollar – sterling parity change on the estimated cost of Trident in the last year.

Mr Heleltine replied: The Trident estimate is being reviewed as part of the annual re-costing of the defence programme. On completion I will announce the revised estimate to Parliament, and the exchange rate applicable to it.

Mr Leigh: Some Tory MPs, while fully committed to the maintenance of Britain's independent deterrent, are concerned that as, according to some reports, £700m has been added to the cost of Trident since last March because of the falling pound, there is a need soon for a candid reassessment of whether we can afford the Trident D5 system without damaging our conventional forces.

Mr Heseltine: If Mr Leigh looks back to the open government document published at the time of the initial decisions, the alternatives and arguments were fully set out then. In the Government's view nothing has changed to alter the basis of our judgment.

Mr David Heathcoat-Amory (Wells, C) said changing technology as well as changing costs made it important constantly to review the Trident system with a view to getting value for money. Would Mr Heseltine assure MPs that other nuclear weapons were kept under examination to see if they would offer an adquate deterrent at a lower cost?

Mr Heseltine: If we felt there was an alternative as a result of changing technology we and any government would have considered that.

But it would be misleading to pretend that the Government had knowledge of some new technology developed now which called for the sort of review suggested.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline West, Lab) said the difference in the cost of the project now was about £700m.

Mr Heseltine replied that he had a responsibility to update the defence programme annually. It was being carried out along the lines established under previous governments. If anything, he had tended to try to bring forward the updating announcements of Trident when possible.

In view of the interest of the Public Account Committee and the Select Committee on Defence he was trying to see if he could bring forward the updating of the latest review which was in the last stages of completion.

Mr Denzil Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on defence: Why does he not just tell the House that since we debated the defence estimates in the summer the cost of Trident has risen by £750m? This means about five new frigates sunk across the foreign exchanges.

Why does he go through the charade of pretending he can estimate the cost of Trident? He has no idea of the final cost. Why does he not admit it?

Mr Heseltine said it was intriguing that the Government was accused of not knowing the cost and yet Mr Davies was pressing him to reveal it earlier than usual.

Any estimates would try to anticipate exchange rates for the rest of this decade. He would not yet confirm or deny, because the review had not been completed, what Mr Davies had said about the change taking place on such a scale.

Still a few more weeks of lobbying

Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, spelt out to the Commons the criteria for choosing a replacement trainer aircraft for the Royal Air Force, which, he said, it was hoped to announce around the turn of the year.

The Government would take into account the operational performance of the aeroplane, the needs of the RAF, the question of jobs in the United Kingdom and the international sales prospects.

Mr Gerald Howarth (Cannock and Burntwood, C) said there was an acrimonious battle going on between some of the contenders to build the aircraft, particularly on the question of UK content.

The sooner a decision can be taken the better (he said). Will Mr Butler assure the House that the performance of the RAF will be given top priority?

Mr Butler: I cannot add to what I have said. All the contenders have a high level of UK manufacturing content in them.

Mr Kenneth Maginnis (Fermanagh and South Tyrone, OUP): Should the Shorts Tucano be selected it would produce more jobs than any of the other contestants.

It is a long time since the Minister of Defence has supported Shorts in getting them an order for an aircraft. Since they have gained a most prestigious order from the United States recently, it is time the MoD considered giving them one.

Mr Butler: I am sensitive to Shorts position but I should remain totally objective on this selection.

The number of jobs involved in any order will be conditioned not only be the initial order from the RAF but the prospect of overseas sales.

Mr Paddy Ashdown (Yeovil, L): The only aircraft designed fully to meet the RAF's requirements is the Westland AAC submission. Its choice could provide significant reciprocal Far Eastern orders for British industry.

It is important to provide the RAF with an aircraft of no less capability than they require.

Mr Butler: This exchange is typical of the lobbying which has already taken place, is taking place and will continue to take place for some few weeks.

Servicing of Nimrods

The servicing of Nimrod aircraft would be put out to competitive tender, Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, said during questions in the Commons.

He added that this issue would be examined very carefully to identify whether companies could carry out the work and obtain security clearance.

PM now backs £1 coin

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, rejected a plea for the reprieve of the pound note, during question time in the Commons.

Mr Norman St John-Stevas (Chelmsford, C) had said such a move would have the support of virtually the entire country.

Mr St John-Stevas was cheered by Conservative MPs when he asked: Will Mrs Thatcher have words with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and ask him, will he have second thoughts about the proposed abolition of the pound note?

Mrs Thatcher: I do not think I can offer Mr St John-Stevas much hope. The pound note will have lasted for two years longer than might otherwise have been the case.

During that time the pound coin has been much more widespread in use and is accepted. The pound note lasts for only nine or 10 months. It would cost £3m to have another reissue and I think we could find a better use for £3m.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party (Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale) said: Can she tell us why we should trust in her belief that present policies will lead to a fall in unemployment, when only last December she told us of her belief the pound note would be retained? (Laughter).

Mrs Thatcher: If he reads exactly what I said, he will find the pound note will be retained for about two years longer than it would otherwise have been retained.

I do not think it right to spend another £3m on a special extra print of one pound notes to last only nine or 10 months when there are a number of other things to do with that money.

Cane not being abolished

The Government had no intention of abolishing corporal punishment in schools, but it had to respect the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights that convictions of parents otherwise had to be respected, Mrs Thatcher, The Prime Minister, said

She was replying to Mr Robert Atkins (South Ribble, C), who had said: The great majority of people in my constituency and the rest of Lancashire and probably the rest of the country support the retention of corporal punishment in our schools.

The old adage "Spare the rod and spoil the child" is as true now as it ever was

Mrs Thatcher said the Government would bring in legislation to honour the judgment of the European Court.

£340m revenue written off after evasion and insolvency rise

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

The Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise were forced to write off £340m in owed taxes and duties last year after a huge increase in tax evasion and company bankruptcies, an official report disclosed yesterday.

The irrecoverable sum, mainly involving value-added tax, income tax, and corporation tax, is two fifths more than the total for the previous 12 months. The customs wrote off £194.7m of debts, mostly VAT, an increase of almost a half on 1982-83.

Sir Gordon Downey, Comptroller and Auditor General, says in his report that VAT written off because of company insolvancy rose by 43 per cent to £158m and involved nearly 20,000 firms.

CUSTOMS and EXCISE: Remissions of revenue and amounts irrecoverable

	'84/84 £m	'82/83 £m
VAT	193.4	129.0
Betting and gaming duties	0.5	0.2
Other duties	0.6	1.4
Penalties and law costs	0.2	0.2
Total	194.7	130.8

But customs officials were more worried by the huge increases in tax lost "for other reasons", a category that more than doubled to £32m.

The customs confirmed last night: "This involves traders we cannot trace and fraudsters, who are often the samething".

Sir Gordon's report discloses that the tax debts written off by the Inland Revenue because of company insolvency rose last year by 22 per cent to £84m, while losses through taxpayers "being untraceable or having gone abroad" rose by 46 per cent to £45m

Widow 'murdered through gap in door'

A frail, elderly widow, Mrs Muriel Tomlinson, aged 83, fitted a chain lock to her front door after accusing her home help of stealing a cheque. But it did not save her from being murdered, a jury at Winchester Crown Court was told yesterday.

Although there was only a gap of four-and-a-half inches when the door was opened, her alleged murderess managed to grab her wrists and ram a scarf down her throat.

Mrs Asma Bloomfield, aged 43, the former home help, of Greenways, Pan Estate, Newport, Isle of Wight denies murdering Mrs Tomlinson last March.

Mr Roger Backhouse, QC, for the prosecution, said that Mrs Tomlinson lived alone in Staplers Road, Newport. "She was a frail old lady and was only 5ft 3in tall. She weighed just 6st 12lb."

Mr Backhouse said that the police investigated the complaint about the cheque and served Mrs Bloomfield with a summons, alleging dishonesty. Three days later, Mrs Tomlinson was found murdered

The trial continues today.

Franchise pledge for cable TV

The chairman of the new Cable Authority, Mr Richard Burton, is trying to put some energy back inot the flagging industry by offering to grant five new cable franchises every five months.

Mr Burton signalled a breadneck pace for the development of cable, and alight touch of regulation very different from that of what he called the authority's "slightly voracious friends elsewhere".

Once the authority is formed in the next few weeks, it will introduce a streamlined method of franchise allocation and make its top priority the granting of licences.

"Nothing succeeds like success and the sooner we have successful operators dotted around the United Kingdom the sooner will the snowballing effect begin", Mr Burton said in a speech to the Cable Television Association.

The authority intends to undertake a national inquiry seeking information on those interested in applying for new franchises, what areas they want, and how ready they are to submit their applications.

"We shall take a flexible view about franchise areas and their

Mr Burton: setting pace

size", Mr Burton said. "We shall expect many to be larger than the norm of 100,000 homes which was taken for the pilot projects, but many to be smaller. What we shall be usually looking for more than anything is for a cable system to cover a recognizable community of interest".

The first five franchises will be advertised eight weeks after the inquiry begins, and awarded four months later, followed by a further five licences every four months.

Taxman's threat to Mgr Kent

By Pat Healy

The Inland Revenue is threatening distraint of court action against Mgr Bruce Kent, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, over £31 that he has withheld from his income tax bill.

Mgr Kent estimates the £31 to be the proportion of his tax bill for last year that would go to the defence budget. He has offered to pay the money instead to any charity or overseas development agency acceptable to the Inland Revenue.

He said yesterday: "While Britain has a defence policy that rests on the first use of nuclear weapons, we have no defence policy. I have told the Inland Revenue that that is my reason for withholding the money."

Mgr Kent said that if he was taken to court and ordered to pay the £31, as has happened to other people involved in the Peace Tax Campaign, he would still refuse to pay.

It would be up to the authorities to find ways of recovering the money from him.

Sex attacker was on rape charge bail

A man who was charged with the rape of a girl, aged 16, attacked a woman while he was on bail, subjecting her to a two-hour sex ordeal, St Albans Crown Court was told.

Yesterday, John Sinko, aged 26, a bricklayer, who admitted three charges of rape and others of attempted rape, buggery and burglary was jailed for 10 years. Mr Justice French said that he had considered a life sentence.

The court was told that last March Sinko offered to drive home a girl, aged 16, who he had seen in a wine bar in Kempston, Bedford. He drove to an industrial estate and forced her at knifepoint into the back of his car and raped her.

Four days later he was arrested at his home in Birse Green, Bedford. He was charged with rape and released on bail. In the early hours of June 16 a barmaid, aged 19, woke in her ground floor flat to find Sinko sitting astride her. He fondled her and attempted to have sexual intercourse.

Sinko later admitted that he had raped a woman, aged 25, and another, aged 24, in June, 1981. He asked for four other offences to be considered.

Poison threat to reserve

A warning that one of Europe's most extraordinary nature reserves will be ruined unless urgent action is taken to prevent it from being poisoned by sewage was given yesterday.

The 26-acre reserve, Wybunbury Moss, near Nantwich, Cheshire, is regarded as one of the finest examples in Western Europe of a schwingmoor, a floating bog in which vegetation grows on a thin raft of peat floating on forty feet of water. It is the home of a small spider, Carorita limnea, which, until it was found there in 1963, was unknown in Britain.

The nature Conservancy Council said that the Moss could be reduced to a "dangerous, unpleasant swamp of little scientific interest" unless a scheme is carried out to stop water polluted by sewage from houses near by flowing into it.

The council called for action by the North West Water Authority in a report 12 months ago.

Malta tells 2,000 teachers to transfer

Valletta (Reuter) – Two thousand state school teachers in Malta returned to work after their seven-week strike to find that the Department of Education was transferring them to different schools.

Mr Carmel Mifsud Bonnici, the Education Minister, said the move was aimed at avoiding incidents and it was "in the interest of the teachers not to go to those schools they had abandoned during the strike". A policeman was posted at the gate of each school.

The teachers called off their strike on Saturday saying they were doing so as a gesture of good will, though their demands for better pay and working conditions had not been met. The Government and the Movement of United Teachers have begun talks on the demands.

Greece lifts Le Pen ban

Athens (Reuter) – Greece has reversed its decision not to allow the extreme right French politician, M Jean-Marie Le Pen, to visit Athens next month.

A government spokesman said that when the original decision was made it was believed M Le Pen planned to visit Greece's former military dictators in jail and demand their release. This would not be allowed.

Wife's revenge

Bahrain (Reuter) – A woman who killed her sleeping husband by pouring boiling oil over him was jailed for three years in the Gulf emirate of Ras Al-Khaymah. Sultana Muhammad, aged 20, an Indian by birth, will be deported after completing the sentence.

Malaysia denial

Kuala Lumpur (AP)–Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, the Malaysian Prime Minister, has denied that Malaysia plans to boycott British goods in retaliation for Britain's refusal to allow Malaysia's airline more landing rights in London, the national news agency reported.

Fishermen free

Bangkok (AP) – Eighty-six Thai fishermen jailed for allegedly violating Vietnamese waters have come home, the first batch released under a Thai-Vietnamese agreement reached earlier this year. They spent 18 months in detention.

Fatal beating

Nairobi (AP) – A primary school teacher is to be charged with murder after he allegedly beat a 12-year-old pupil to death at her desk after a disturbance in class. Other pupils screamed and wept during the beating.

Japanese alert

Tokyo (AP) – A day after a Soviet bomber violated Japanese air space, 32 Japanese jets scrambled when seven Soviet bombers flew through international airspace near Japan, a Defence Agency spokesman said.

Reporter shot

Brasilia (Reuter) – A Brazilian crime reporter, Senhor Mario Eugenio, was murdered by men who shot and stabbed him as he left a radio station here. He had been investigating vigilante death squads.

Acid cloud

Kempten (Reuter) – Police told inhabitants of this Bavarian town to stay indoors after an escape of hydrochloric acid from a local chemical plant. No serious injuries were reported.

Own goal

Washington (AFP) – A robber armed with a sawn-off shotgun held up a Chinese laundry here, decided to fire a blast into the floor to impress the owner – and shot himself in the right foot. He was arrested in hospital.

Nicaragua crisis ● Shultz back in US ● Brasilia summit ● Managua mobilizes ● EEC concern

Sandinistas confirm they received helicopter gunships from Russia

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Father Miguel d'Escoto, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, yesterday confirmed for the first time that Soviet-built helicopter gunships had been delivered to Nicaragua last week. They were in crates unloaded from a Soviet vessel in the Pacific port of Corinto which the Reagan Administration said might contain MiG21 jet aircraft.

Father d'Escoto, interviewed on ABC's *Good Morning, America* television show, said "a few helicopters" had been delivered. Although he did not identify their type, they are believed by Nicaraguan rebels to be Mi24 attack helicopters, which defence experts say are among the best counter-insurgency weapons in the world.

The helicopters are likely to prove a highly effective weapon for the Sandinista regime in its fight against the US-backed Contra guerrillas fighting in the jungles and mountains along Nicaragua's border with Honduras.

Although the Reagan Administration now concedes Nicaragua has not received MiGs, it has shifted its concern to what Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, has described as a "tremendously increased flow of offensive weaponry" from the Soviet block to the Sandinistas.

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, who returned to Washington yesterday after attending a meeting of the Organization of American States in Brasillia, said that the United States would work in every way possible to rid the Western hemisphere of "the aggressive and subversive influence of Soviet arms shipments to Nicaragua".

Meanwhile, a US human rights organization has strongly criticized the Reagan Administration for its "unabashed use of half truths and of outright lies" in regard to the Nicaraguan Government's treatment of its Miskito Indian population.

A report by the Americans Watch Committee said: "It is false that 'thousands (of Miskitos) have been slaughtered' as the President said on May 9. It is also false that the Miskitos 'have been starved and abused'".

It added that the Miskitos' human rights situation had improved significantly in the past year.

● SAO PAULO: The situation in Central America, Latin American debts and the Falklands were amongst topics discussed on the first day of the meeting in Brasilia of the Organization of American States (Patrick Knight writes).

Señor Nora Astorga, the Nicaraguan Vice-Foreign Minister, accused the United States of practising terrorism against her country, and international law.

"For four years, we have been suffering state terrorism practiced by the United States, with the sole objective of changing the will of our people from consolidating their revolution, the first pluralistic democratic process in Nicaragua."

● MANAGUA: Tanks were rumbling on the streets of Managua for the second day yesterday taking part in a dress rehearsal for the defence of the Nicaraguan capital against a possible American invasion (Our Correspondent writes).

Sandinista leaders said the Army would remain in a state of "permanent alert" until the crisis was over. Twenty-three Soviet-built *T54* and *T55* tanks were deployed on the north side of the city, 11 of them on the airport road. More were stationed at key intersections.

Young army recruits, some of them only 16 years' old, were practising combat drill in open spaces around the edge of town.

In an overgrown football field soldiers were learning how to jump on and off a moving tank. The exercise was followed by a crowd of gleeful children who were invited afterwards to climb onboard the tanks.

The exercises appear to have a strong morale-boosting element. In one field an officer addressed the onlookers, urging them to help defend "the achievements of the revolution. These are your tanks, we are your Army", he said. "We are ready to fight to the last drop of blood".

Meanwhile, Señor Daniel Orfega, the junta coordinator, was declared President-elect yesterday by the Supreme Electoral Council of Nicaragua.

● BRUSSELS: An independent EEC assessment of the increasingly dangerous situation in Nicaragua is to be made by Community foreign ministers at a special meeting here next Tuesday (Ian Murray writes).

The subject was raised informally during the Council of Ministers session, which ended yesterday when a majority of countries argued that the left-wing Sandinista rulers of Nicaragua had won a convincing victory in the elections.

Concern was voiced, however, particularly by Britain, over the fact that a third of the population had not voted, while up to a quarter had supported very extreme opposition groups.

Nicaragua still smiles: A young soldier on a Russian tank in Managua, and Señora Nora Astorga, the Deputy Foreign Minister (right), at the OAS assembly in Brasilia.

Italy offers extra cash to maintain Lomé links

From Ian Murray
Brussels

Italy, one of the poorest countries in the EEC, yesterday volunteered to pay extra to help to buy a new cooperation agreement with the 64 developing countries linked to the Community by the Lomé Convention.

The Italian offer came at a foreign council in Brussels, after West Germany and Britain refused point-blank to increase their contributions above the level agreed in principle last month. This would have provided a total of £4,200m in aid over five years.

As a result of the Italian offer to pay about £75m more than it needs to, however, it seemed likely last night that the Community would be able to increase the total aid package by about £300m, enough to ensure that the third Lomé agreement will be signed next month.

Part of the extra cash is accounted for by assuming that Spain and Portugal will be members of the Community and paying their share of the aid programme from 1986.

In parallel negotiations, however, the existing member states failed to make any progress on the final difficult chapters which have to be completed this month.

This means that Spain and Portugal can at best expect to be offered "take it or leave it" terms at the final negotiating session

Sharon sues Time for 'blood libel'

From Trevor Fishlock
New York

In what will be a bitterly disputed investigation of the refugee camp massacres near Beirut two years ago, Mr Ariel Sharon, Israel's former Defence Minister, is suing *Time* magazine for $50m (£39m).

Allegations by *Time* That he encouraged the slaughter of hundreds of Palestinian refugees in the Sabra and Chatila camps are not just libel, he says, but a "Blood libel" against Israel and the Jewish people.

The case, which opened here yesterday, had acrimonious preliminary rounds in pre-trial depostions and statements. Mr Sharon's lawyers say that *Time* has a "vicious anti-Sharon and anti-Israel bias", and that Mr David Halevy, one of the magarzine's Israel correspondents, was biased against Mr Sharon and "fabricated a story from guesswork and speculation."

The magazine's lawyers have described Mr Sharon as "a bloodthirsty, insubordinate militarist," who had a bad reputation before the massacres. They said the libel action is "an attempt by a foreign politician to justify his conduct of a war by his state and to enhance his political reputation."

Part of the case will turn on the contents of a secret appendix to the official report on the massacres. The inquiry found Mr Sharon indirectly reponsible for the killings.

In the disputed article which ran under the heading "The verdict is guilty", *Time* alleged that the appendix has an account of a visit Mr Sharon paid to the Gemayel family two days after the murder of President - elect Bashir Gemayel. Mr Sharon, it was said, dismissed the need for the Christian Phalangists to take revenge.

Israel has refused to reveal the contents of the appendix on security grounds. For the same reasons, it has refused to allow five Israelis – army, police and intelligence officers – to give evidence at the trial.

***Time* has never lost a libel case. The action is being heard in the same courthouse in Manhattan where General William Westmorland is pressing his $120m (£93.7m) libel suit against CBS.**

Mitterrand fails to set date for Romania visit

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Mr Stefan Andrei, the Romanian Foreign Minister, ended a 48-hour official visit to Paris yesterday having apparently obtained confirmation of President Mitterrand's expressed intention to visit Romania next year, but without succeeding in getting a specific date.

Neither President Mitterrand nor Mr Andrei made any statement after their meeting yesterday, and the Elysée Palace declined to comment on the content of the talks which lasted just under one hour. Mr Andrei is due to stay on in a private capacity in France until tomorrow.

An official visit by President Mitterrand to Romania was originally planned to take place in September, 1982, but was cancelled officially because of Mr Mitterrand's "pressure of work" and unofficially because of a sharp deterioration in Franco-Romanian relations, due to increasing French concern over Romania's lack of respect for human rights.

Official French sources let it be understood at the time that France was particularly angry about the disappearance of Virgil Tanase, a Romanian dissident writer who had defected to France in 1977. The sources indicated that Mr Tanase had been kidnapped by Romanian secret police, but it was revealed later that he has been hidden by the French secret police after receiving threats against his life.

After his meeting with Mr Andrei on Monday, M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, spoke warmly of the "remarkable effort" made by the Romanian Government over the past two years in settling more than 200 "humanitarian" cases, mainly involving the adoption of Romanian children by French couples.

It is unlikely that France feels that Romania really has had a change of heart on human rights, however. It is more a question of feeling that the time is ripe for opening up a dialogue with certain Eastern block countries.

Warsaw warns visitors off Solidarity after Rifkind row

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish Government, still a little shocked by the outspoken criticism of the British Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Mr Rifkind, said yesterday that future high-level visitors from the West should not meet representatives for the outlawed Solidarity trade union.

"It is not customary to have meetings with representatives of extra-legal structures," Mr Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, told a news conference. "If representatives of the Polish Government were to visit Britain they would not try to acquaint themselves with the Irish situation by meeting the IRA" future ministerial visits should take place in accordance with "the mutually agreed programme".

Mr Rifkind met three Solidarity advisers during the non-official part of his visit to Warsaw earlier this month and said later he was simply seeking the views of as broad as possible a spectrum of Polish society.

However, he also expressed scepticism about the new post-Solidarity trade union movement, detected a wide gulf between the leaders and the led in Poland, and demonstratively laid a wreath on the grave of the pro-Solidarity priest, Jerzy Popieluszko, who was murdered last month, allegedly by secret policemen.

The Polish Government is concerned that each Western ministerial visitor will now feel obliged to raise publicly human rights issues and give the impression that it is still coming under pressure from Nato. The West German Foreign Minister, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, is due in Poland next week and is expected to press the case of several dozen families of German extraction who want to emigrate. He is also likely to seek a speedy resolution to the occupation of the West German Embassy in Poland by about a dozen East Germans and Poles.

Mr Urban said yesterday of the occupation that Warsaw was not involved in the talks, but would not give in to "blackmail and extortion".

He also said the Government would soon take legal steps against the new KOPP human rights groups which he described as "anti-state structures".

On the Popieluszko kidnap, Mr Urban said police were conducting an *in-depth* investigation into the background of the main abductor, to find out who was really behind the crime.

Greeks are first to ban torture by law

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greece yesterday became the first country in the world to outlaw formally the use of torture on prisoners, when Parliament voted unanimously to make torture a punishable offence.

Under the new law, which requires a second reading before it can be applied, state employees who subject people in their custody to physical or mental torture, are liable to imprisonment for from five to 20 years and dismissal from the service, or cashiering in the case of military personnel.

If death occurs as a result of torture, a life sentence becomes mandatory. In the case of systematic use of torture, the minimum sentence is 10 years. Orders from superiors for the application of torture are illegal and therefore not binding.

The text of the law, listing various forms of torture, is bound to evoke memories of past horrors to many of those jailed by the military junta which ruled Greece between 1967 and 1974, not least Mr George-Alexander Mangakis, the Minister of Justice, who introduced the Bill.

It was with a view to preventing a recurrence of systematic torture under any circumstances that the Greek constitution, approved in 1975, instructed Parliament to pass legislation punishing offences against human dignity.

Novel rescue for second satellite

Astronauts Joe Allen (left) and Dale Gardner manhandling the Palapa communications satellite into the payload bay of Discovery on Monday to bring it back to Earth for repair.

Yesterday mission control agreed with a recommendation from the spacewalkers that they attempt an untried recovery plan when they go after a second stranded satellite today.

Under the plan, Mr Gardner will jet over to the Westar 6 satellite, capturing it with a pole-like device, and then guide it over to Mr Allen on a work station at the end of the shuttle's 50ft robot arm.

With Mr Allen grasping the 21ft satellite firmly Mr Garner will attach a docking collar on the base of the craft and the two astronauts will berth *it manually* in the cargo bay for return to earth.

Buhari defends OAU over Polisario and blames Hassan

Addis Ababa (AP, AFP) – The Nigerian leader, Major-General Mohammjde Buhar, yesterday defended the Organization of African Unity's decision to seat Western Sahara guerrillas, saying it showed the maturity of the grouping.

Nigeria gave its backing to the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic only hours before Monday's opening of the twentieth OAU summit and thus helped to assure its admission.

"At 21, our organization has indeed come of age. Their maturity was demonstrated at the opening session of the summit. We have not allowed our differences of opinion to prevent our organization from meeting," General Buhari told a news conference.

The Nigerian leader, on his first trip abroad since taking power in a military coup in December last year, said his country had decided to recognize the SADR – fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara – because Morocco had failed to fulfil promises to hold an independence referendum in the former Spanish colony or hold direct talks with the SADR's guerrilla wing, the Polisario Front.

Efforts to negotiate a compromise were "made very difficult by the kingdom of Morocco".

King Hassan withdrew from the OAU on Monday in protest at the seating of the guerrillas.

General Buhari made clear *that* delegates had resolved the Sahara issue and planned to move on to political and economic questions. He has been elected OAU vice-chairman.

He predicted the SADR would step up its war, but added that its best prospect was to fight "until they come to some agreement with Morocco".

The general, wearing a white robe instead of his usual military fatigues, was asked twice if Nigeria would give direct aid to the Polisario Front, but said he would not make any firm commitments.

"If the OAU sits and agrees on having combined forces to go (into Western Sahara), Nigeria will participate, as we did in Chad," he said without elaboration. Nigeria sent in a peace-keeping force during Chad's civil war.

There was little likelihood, however, of the OAU considering any intervention in Western Sahara.

Famine in Africa

Food shortages worsen despite massive aid

From Charles Harrison Nairobi

A new assessment of Africa's food needs, issued here yesterday by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) says food shortages are still worsening in many countries affected by drought, despite the massive food aid programmes now under way in Ethiopia, Chad and other countries.

The latest review of food production and needs in the African region says the situation is worst in Ethiopia, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Mozambique. But Burundi, Kenya, Morocco and Bwanda are now added to the growing list of African countries needing what the FAO calls "exceptional food and rehabilitation assistance".

Within the past few months, *international food aid for Africa* has increased dramatically, and the FAO reports that donations for agricultural rehabilitation and post-emergency measures, designed to restore local food production, have risen from $113 million (£89m) to $190m.

One of the dangers of the present famine is that farmers are eating their remaining seed stocks, leaving themselves with no seed for planting when the rain does come.

Another problem is that livestock herds have been reduced drastically because there is insufficient grazing to keep the animals alive. If supplementary food is available, this loss can be reduced, the FAO says.

Summing up, the FAO reports that Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe will need about 1.1 million tons of food aid over the coming year to make up for the poor *1984 harvests*.

Hume seeks more help from Thatcher

Cardinal Hume, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, asked Mrs Thatcher yesterday to increase government aid to Ethiopia.

In a meeting at 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister was also urged to press for more help from Britain's partners in the European Community. Last month the Government pledged an extra £5m for drought-affected areas in Africa and 6,500 tonnes of food aid for Ethiopia.

The role of British charities

By Tony Samstag

British aid and development charities, large and small, have been working tirelessly, not only to raise money for famine relief in Ethiopia, but also to see that equipment and supplies reach their destination as quickly as possible. Some charities involved and their shipments:

● **Oxfam.** £2m raised, of *which £1.7m allocated. 10,000* tonnes of wheat via port of Assab distributed to southern famine areas; 65½ tonnes of Oxfam "energy biscuits" have reached Korem camp in the Wollo region, with another 100 tonnes due mid-December; two nutrition teams of three each dispatched.

● **Save the Children Fund.** £2m raised, £1.7m allocated. Shipment of eight lorries and 1,500 tonnes milled wheat due Assab by early December. 21 tonnes high-energy foodstuffs flown to Addis Ababa. Seven British staff dispatched to join team of 60 Ethiopian nutritionists at Korem; five more left yesterday.

● **Christian Aid.** £1m total. £650,000 dispatched, mostly as cash grants to relief organizations in Eritrea and Tigré via Sudan, but £100,000 in equipment and supplies.

● **British Red Cross.** £500,000, of which £230,000 spent on shipments of stoves, tents, bedding and feeding equipment flown from Stansted and now at Bati camp, Wollo, via Addis. Additional flights to Addis scheduled tomorrow.

● **War on Want.** £620,000, most of which allocated for grain to Eritrea and Tigré. First 1,000 tonnes due Port Sudan "any day now", remaining 4,000 tonnes in about five weeks.

● **World Vision of Britain.** £160,000, most of which sent to Addis office to supply and service five feeding and medical centres in Wollo, Shoa and Gondar.

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Science report, page 14

Sudan tribe may face extinction

From Alan McGregor Geneva

Details of yet another famine-afflicted area in Africa, in the hills south of Port Sudan, have been given here by a Swedish Red Cross medical team which spent two weeks there. They fear that the entire Beja tribe of nomads, an estimated 750,000 people, may be threatened with extinction.

"There are hardly any childen under two; they've died," Dr Sven Ashberg said. "Though numbers are obviously smaller, individual suffering is as bad as it was in Biafra."

Describing the Beja as a "forgotten group", the League of Red Cross Societies, appealing for funds, says the worst-affected areas of northeast Sudan, with some 220,000 people, are Derudeb, Haiya and Sinkat.

Relief officials here have welcomed the American proposal for an emergency conference to ensure proper coordination of aid. "Appeals are coming almost daily from *one organization or another*," an official said. "They're confusing and the public will become impervious."

Stopping briefly in Geneva and Rome on his way home, the Ethiopian Relief Commissioner, Mr Dawit, Wolde-Giorgis Dawit, said it must be emphasized that the present catastrophe was the result of the *failure of the small rainy season* in March and April. The impact of the lack of rain in June and July, the main season, would be felt only in January.

Pointing out that the relief agencies estimated minimum food requirements at 60,000 tonnes a month over the next year, the commissioner said the total of governments' pledges was still far short of this.

According to the UN Disaster Relief Office (Undro) here, pledges now stand at 208,000 tonnes. It puts the requirement at 500,000 tonnes up to June.

EEC says 'Save It'

Brussels – Speed limits bus lanes, a reduction in motorway tolls and border checks, and synchronized traffic light systems are under consideration by EEC member states as ways of saving energy (Ian Murray writes).

These are some of the practical steps for reducing the Community's oil import bill which are being recommended in a set of guidelines put before energy ministers meeting in Brussels yesterday.

The guidelines also argue for construction codes to be drawn up to ensure that energy-saving techniques are followed in putting up new buildings. Economic water heaters and central heating systems would have to be installed, alongside heat-saving ventilation and air conditioning units.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

President Mauno Koivisto of Finland, who is paying an official visit to Britain this week, is an unusual head of state. His style is unpretentious. His smile comes readily, even on occasion taking the form of a friendly grin. His conversation is relaxed. One would never mistake him for a hard-pressed business executive.

This is a true reflection of the man. It is also the deliberate act of the politician. He has seen it as his role to take the drama out of the presidency, as he indicated in his interview with me in Helsinki which is published in *The Times* Special Supplement on Finland today.

He succeeded as President a man who had held the office for a quarter of a century and who did more than any other person to determine Finland's position in the postwar world.

In his rugged way President Kekkonen performed a historic service for the country. He recognized that the bleak logic of geography required Finland to establish a close relationship with the Soviet Union if it was to preserve its freedom. So he devoted himself to winning the confidence of successive Soviet leaders.

In his way he steered Finland through a number of crises. But his personal style bred tensions within the country. He created the impression that Finnish security hung by a thread, and that it depended upon his continued presence in office. So he fostered an atmosphere of insecurity at the same time as he safeguarded the country's freedom.

Change of style, same policy

President Koivisto has changed the style while maintaining the policy. This was the second time I had been to Helsinki since he took over, and on each occasion the political mood has been more relaxed than in the past.

That may be attributed partly to a sense of relief that the post-Kekkonen period has passed off without any traumas. But there is more to it than that. Whereas stable relations with the Soviet Union were made to seem a personal achievement under President Kekkonen, they now look to be a fact of life under President Koivisto.

He has done this by playing down his own role. When he said to me that he had been trying to "develop those traits in our constitution that have something to do with the parliamentary system" he was not uttering a political cliché.

Finland is a country, in this respect like France, with a directly elected, politically active President, and a government based upon Parliament. Dr Koivisto was meaning that he had been deliberately according a larger part to the Government within this system.

To play down the role of the presidency in this way is something that only a very popular President could afford to do. But is is in the national interest at this stage in Finland's history.

It reduces the personal element in Finnish foreign policy and thereby emphasizes the truth that the substance of this policy will not change whoever is president, which must strengthen the country's security.

It also removes the conspiratorial factor from Finnish politics. President Kekkonen not only used to intervene frequently in Finnish politics, but also sometimes gave the impression that to oppose him might put the country's security in jeopardy. This encouraged the atmosphere of a political court, in which it was critical to be in the President's favour. Nothing of that sort happens under President Koivisto.

In the mainstream of development

Yet despite this transformation in style, the basic policy remains unchanged. It has to. Finland continues to move economically more and more into the mainstream of West European development. Its recent economic performance is in most respects an example to Britain.

In internal politics Finland has remained a West European democracy.

But the diplomatic constraints under which Finnish government has to be conducted were evident from President Koivisto's refusal to condemn the Soviet Union over Afghanistan while condemning the United States over Grenada.

He has accepted these constraints, recognizing the realities that geography has imposed upon Finland. It will always have to be careful of its relationship with the Soviet Union. But President Koivisto is exercising that care in a way that impinges no more than is necessary upon Finnish affairs.

Guard of honour: President Koivisto of Finland inspecting the RAF Regiment at Heathrow airport yesterday at the start of his official visit to Britain.

Svetlana tracked down in Moscow

From Richard Owen
Moscow

The hunt for Stalin's daughter, Mrs Svetlana Alliluyeva, who had gone to ground since her return to Russia was announced nearly two weeks ago, ended yesterday outside the pink, *fin de siècle* façade of the Sovietskaya Hotel after she had been spotted by an American television crew.

To the puzzlement of Russians, Western correspondents descended on the hotel, to be rewarded with a glimpse of Svetlana in the protective company of the KGB, but disappointed by a brisk "no comment".

The return of Svetlana, aged 58, and her 13-year-old American-born daughter Olga, was announced on November 2 by Moscow television. They were said to have returned just over a week before on an Aeroflot flight from London. The Kremlin restored Svetlana's Soviet citizenship, even though she had bitterly denounced her homeland as a prison after defecting in 1967, and conferred citizenship on Olga.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

As the price of her forgiveness Svetlana Alliluyeva would give a press conference to reveal the truth about her 17 "nightmare years" in the West. But then came reports that Josif and Ekaterina disagreed with their mother's decision to bring Olga.

Zapu pair on brink of joining Mugabe

From Jan Raath
Harare

The two remaining Zapu members serving in the Zimbabwean Government appeared fixed yesterday on a course of defection to the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

The two – Miss Jane Ngwenya, the Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, and Mr Daniel Mgwenya, the Provincial Governor of Matabeleland North, were not included in the dismissal on Monday of the last two full Zapu Cabinet ministers, Mr Cephas Msipa and Mr John Nkomo.

Mr Msipa and Mr Nkomo (no relation to Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Zapu president) received their marching orders after Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, blamed Zapu for the murder on Friday of a senator in the southern border town of Beitbridge and said he was breaking ties with Zapu.

The two Nowenyas, who are not related, have been increasingly isolated by Zapu for some time. Miss Nowenya was Zapu's Assistant Secretary for Welfare on the Party's powerful national executive committee, while Mr Ngwenya was a member of the lesser central committee. As a governor, he remained an MP and was accorded Deputy Minister status.

Neither attended Zapu's congress last month, nor were they reelected.

India's general election

Riding wave of sympathy

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Journalists and diplomats sat in a well-carpeted drawing room in the diplomatic quarter of Delhi this week, and they all agreed on one thing. To postpone the general election in India could only lose votes for the new Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and his party, Congress (I).

The immense sympathy vote, which almost everyone expects to return Congress to power after the assassination of his mother, would dissipate faster than Mr Gandhi's own reputation could be established.

Certainly, the new Prime Minister could not have ordered elections any more quickly. The announcement has come on the first full day without mourning. A week has been left before the official notification day.

Technically, the decision to hold elections towards the end of the term of a parliament has nothing to do with the Prime Minister. According to the constitution, it is up to the Chief Election Commissioner.

When the incumbent, Mr R. K. Trivedi, made his announcement yesterday, I asked him whether he had decided the date or Mr Gandhi. He said the election commission had chosen. "In fact", he said, "I have not met the new Prime Minister."

Mr Trevidi is, however, a man whose partisanship has been called into question before. According to observers, his appointment from his earlier post as Central Vigilance Commissioner, head of the anti-corruption squad, was in violation of an undertaking to Parliament that no Central Vigilance Commissioner would ever be given another government job.

He and his commissioners have an immense task to try to ensure the fairness of the polls.

The question of who will win the election is one that is going to exercise all the pundits who were sitting in the diplomatic drawing room, and many others too. The conventional wisdom is that Mr Gandhi will win.

Rallying the Opposition: Mr Rama Rao (left) and Chowdhury Charan Singh.

With a country as large as India – an electorate of more than 389 million, 429,912 polling stations, 15 official languages and 3,000 unofficial, 22 states and nine union territories, and a population riven by caste, religion, race and history – forecasting how they may vote in given different circumstances cannot be an exact science.

But, this said, Congress is the only national party whose allegiance crosses all classes, religions and castes, and which stretches into all parts of all states.

The hope for the Opposition is to try to combine into what looks something like a national party but which has strong regional roots. Mr N. T. Rama Rao, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, has made a proposal which goes some way towards this goal. He has suggested that there should be a "core" opposition combination of three national and three regional parties, around which the rest of the Opposition could congregate.

The national parties mentioned are Chowdhury Charan Singh's DMKP, the Janata Party and Mr Sharada Pawar's Congress (S). The regional parties should be Mr Rad's Telegu Desam, the National Conference of Farooq Abdullah in Kashmir and the DMK opposition party in Tamil Nadu.

A meeting will be held here today at which this proposal may well be taken up and given flesh. It would probably work well enough in the south, and the core would play second fiddle to the Communist Party in Kerala and West Bengal, but in the Hindi belt across Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, in Haryana and Orissa, there are obvious shoals on which the agreement could founder.

Rogers digs in to defend battle plan

From Frederick Bonnart
Brussels

In a spirited defence of his plan of attack on the Warsaw Pact follow-on forces, General Bernard Rogers, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, said: "We won't fire the first shot, because ours is not a preemptive doctrine."

The "Rogers Plan", approved by Nato last Friday, has been criticized as unrealistic, inappropriate and provocative. General Rogers said it was none of these but "part of an overall effort to increase our ability to deter aggression in Europe", by complementing "our conventional capability to defend at our general defensive positions".

The plan is designed to deal with the enemy's rear echelons – the follow-on forces – and consists of three elements, all using modern technology.

- To acquire targets in the depth of the battlefield;
- To feed this information instantly to field commanders over reliable communications;
- To strike at these targets with new long-distance weapon systems, mostly missiles.

The critics claimed it was a new strategy which failed to take present Soviet doctrine into account, would weaken the Allied forward defences, was based on the deep strike, nuclear-assisted American airland battle doctrine, and relied on unproven and highly expensive emergent technology.

● LONDON: Nato could not afford to do without nuclear weapons because of the extra men and conventional weapons which would be needed, General Leopold Chalupa, Commander-in-Chief in Central Europe, said in London yesterday (Henry Stanhope writes).

Changes in alliance strategy were neither necessary not appropiate, he told the Royal United Services Institute.

General Chalupa: Nuclear weapons essential.

Owner charged after Turk shot at factory

Versailles (Reuter) – A factory owner, his son and a night watchman have been charged in connexion with a shooting incident in which a Turkish worker was killed and three others injured.

The Cameronian night watchman, Jacques Nazhad, was charged with murder and attempted murder in Versailles after the shooting at a factory at Epone, west of Paris, on Saturday.

Jean-Pierre Pirault, son of the factory owner, was charged with conspiracy to murder and with attempted murder and his father, Pierre Pirault, was accused of concealing evidence to pervert the course of justice.

Police sources said Kemal Ozgul, the Turk who died, was shot at point-blank range. He and other workers, mostly immigrants, were trying to occupy the factory to demand back-payment of wages.

Cautious Hawke pledges continued growth and more for young and old

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, promised "growth, equality and peace" if the Labour government were reelected on December 1. He was making his policy speech, which contained no costly promises, but relied heavily on Labour's record over the past 20 months.

The 45-minute speech, delivered to 1,500 specially invited guests at the Sydney Opera House yesterday, did promise an increase in spending for the aged, more child-care facilities and more resources for combating organised crime.

Mr Hawke said he was not in the business of making "grandiose" spending proposals of the kind being "thrown around" by the Opposition.

Labour's priorities in its next term, he said, would be the maintenance of strong economic and employment growth, with low inflation, a genuine reform of the taxation system and a concerted effort to attack the causes of poverty and inequality.

Mr Hawke also promised to give priority to raising the level of education, health and other services for all Australians and to continue, with renewed vigour, efforts in the cause of peace and nuclear disarmament.

He said he had asked in February last year for an act of great trust from the Australian people and had asked for support, cooperation and active participation of the people in a new national approach, which had never been tried in Australia in peace time – the course of national reconciliation, national recovery and national reconstruction.

"The last 20 months have *seen the supreme vindication of* that trust."

The Prime Minister compared the Labour Party's record of achievement, which, he said,

had placed Australia among the front-runners of the world's industrialized economies, with the alternative "recipe for economic disaster" offered by the Liberal and National parties.

Unlike the coalition, his Government was not going to endanger all that had been achieved by a vote-buying spree. "We are not offering a grab-bag of unrelated, *unachievable* election promises. We are not offering a fistful of dollars."

However, the Prime Minister did say that a reelected Labour *Government would, among* other things:

● Keep the levy for Medicare, the national health system, at its present level for the term of the Government;

● Contribute $A300m (about £200m) over the next three years for a home and community care programme for the aged and establish an office of the aged;

● Establish a pilot scheme to *encourage unemployed people* to set up their own businesses, and explore with the private sector the possibility of extending the community employment *programme;*

● Create over the next three years an additional 20,000 child-care places;

● Remain committed to an unrelenting attack on organized crime by giving the federal police an extra $A17m;

● Call together, soon after the election, the state premiers to cooperate with the Federal Government in initiating a national campaign against drug abuse;

The Prime Minister also sought to reassure the aged on the assets test for pensioners, he said *social* security inspectors would not visit pensioners' homes; that information gathered for the assets test *would* not be used for any other purpose; that the assets test would not be made more stringent and that, through the *proposed office of aged care,* the test would be monitored to ensure that it was being fairly administered.

Charity drive: Severiano Ballesteros, winner of this year's *British* Open Championship, with *Mr Shintaro Abe,* the Japanese Foreign Minister, in Tokyo yesterday after giving some of his prize money to Japan's African relief campaign. The American golfer, Fred Couples, *and two Japanese professionals, also contributed to the fund. Mr Abe leaves today* for a 10-day visit to Africa, including a tour of drought-stricken Ethiopia.

Juan Carlos links Gibraltar with Hongkong deal

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

King Juan Carlos of Spain linked Gibraltar and the Anglo-*Chinese agreement* on Hongkong when he made a speech on Monday night in which he toasted President *Li* Xiannian of China, who is on an official *visit to* this country.

"China's restoration of its territorial integrity has been a process which Spain has followed, and will go on following with interest and feelings of solidarity because of the analogies and parallels existing for both countries of the consequences of past colonialism," the King said.

Señor Fernando Morán, Spain's Foreign minister, on *his* return from an EEC ministerial meeting in Brussels, emphasised yesterday how recovering Gibraltar remained a natural aspiration for Spain.

Speaking on Radio Nacional, he said this was even more of a *priority for Spaniards than* joining the Community. "I hope there is no temptation to bring pressure so that our entry into the EEC would mean abandoning *our position on* Gibraltar."

Señor Morán said he expected his next meeting with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, at the end of this month in Brussels would produce an agreement to raise Spain's restrictions on move-*ments to and from* Gibraltar and would also open the way for a *negotiating* process on all the remaining issues – another reference to Spain's claim to *sovereignty over the Rock.*

Señor Morán *has* personally *followed the Hongkong negotiations* in the hope that Madrid's claim to sovereignty over Gibraltar can be advanced.

Ecology and pacifism issues rock Japan

From David Watts
Tokyo

The potent combination of pacificism and ecology have given Japanese party machine politics two of its rudest shocks since the 1960s.

The *setting for the* first of these shocks for the Liberal Democratic Pary (LDP) was the seaside resort town of Zushi, a sort of Japanese Bognor Regis with its imperial palace near by for members of the royal family wanting to escape from the summer humidity of Tokyo and beaches which feature Mount Fuji as backdrop on clear days.

The people of Zushi are proud of their town and its hinterland of relatively un-*touched* woodland, untouched that is except for an American ammunition depot which has been unused since 1978.

The Ikego Hills are one of the few *natural areas left in* the Tokyo plain, so when the Government announced plans to build housing for American Navy families in the hills it *sparked* a grassroots *protest* movement that first forced the resignation of the long-time Mayor of Zushi, who supported the plan, and then elected a *maverick opponent* of the Government's plans in his place.

The *Nakasone Government* has been shaken by the stunning, if slim, victory of Mr Kiichiro Tomino not only *because there is a commitment to the Americans* under the Japan-US security treaty to provide whatever facilities US forces need in Japan, but also because it focuses unfavourable *attention on the military* when Tokyo is trying to push up defence spending beyond that generally acceptable to the public. Public opposition has *also prevented the government* giving the US Navy the night flying facilities it needs.

Mr Tomino rode to victory in Zushi with a margin ofjust over *a thousand votes over his* opponent on the support of housewives who have already petitioned the Pentagon against the plan.

"*Postwar democracy* is *not* as weak as people think," Mr Tomino said, committing himself to a full-scale fight against the planned 920 houses, even if *he has to fly to the Pentagon* himself to present his case.

Much now depends upon whether Mr Tomino's battle becomes a national issue and is *taken up on a broader front.* His own most pressing problem is in overcoming opposition within the Zushi city council.

US asked to cut arms for Taiwan

From Mary Lee
Peking

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, told a visiting *delegation from the US Senate* yesterday that if it was difficult for the US Government to abolish the Taiwan Relations Act, it should at least comply *with the principle that there was* only one China

Mr Zhao also told Senator Jake Garn, chairman of the Senate committee on banking, *housing and urban affairs, that* the US Government should also observe the August 1982 Sino-US joint communique, reducing arms sale to Taiwan.

Coincidentally, a US congressional mission is now visiting Taiwan to discuss, among other things, arms sales.

Stresa summit to lay ghost of united Germany

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The talks at Stresa today led by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, of West Germany, and Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, should show whether the quarrel over an Italian *comment on the future of the* two Germanies has been laid to rest.

Official spokesmen maintain that the clash in September is *now so much* water under the bridges. By coincidence, Signor Craxi made a flying visit yesterday to Bolzano, near the Austrian frontier, where indignation among the German-speaking citizens at the time of the quarrel resulted in public protests.

The Stresa meeting today will be devoted more to Community affairs than to the question of relations with the East after President Reagan's reelection; but that now aging two-headed eagle of a divided Germany will probably make its presence felt in one form or another.

The origin of the autumn storm was the impromptu remark by Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Foreign Minister, who will also be at *Stresa today. A* Christian Democrat, he took part in a public debate on foreign policy at a festival on September 13 in Rome by the Communist Party. *At the time there was still talk* of a visit to West Germany by Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader. When asked by a member of the audience about the prospects of the visit, Signor Andreotti replied: "All agreed that the two Germanies should have good relations. This is a contribution to peace which no one underestimates.

"Be clear that there should be no exaggeration in this direction. Pan-Germanism is some-*thing which must be overcome.* There are two German states and two German states must remain."

In Bonn Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, *the Foreign Minister,* told the Italian Ambassador that the remark had caused deep offence.

Today will be the first time that the two heads of government have met since the incident. No doubt the official spokesmen are right in saying that neither side has any *intention of reopening the* matter as such. Nevertheless it will surely have to be touched on in some way, presumably in the time devoted to the survey of East-West relations.

Signor Andreotti: Storm after impromptu remark

Afghan children sent for 10-year Soviet schooling

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Nearly 1,000 Afghan children between the ages of seven and nine have been sent to Soviet Central Asia for 10 years of education. The Afghan media said it was a gesture of unqualified magnanimity by the Russians but Western diplomats here claimed it was "an attempt to employ heroic new methods to indoctrinate Afghan youth".

President Babrak Karmal's wife was at the airport to see the 870 children off. They will be the first batch of a number of similar groups to be sent to the Soviet Union.

Western diplomats were *scornful of the shipping out of* children, saying that in view of the public disdain of things Russian often expressed in Afghanistan, the authorities appear *to have concluded* that "nothing less than a decade of sovietization would make a dent on Afghan youth".

There are already several thousand young Afghans studying in the Soviet Union, but they are mostly of secondary school and university age. This is the first time children of primary school age have been sent out of the country on such a scale.

Meanwhile, diplomats here claimed that Soviet and Afghan troops summarily executed 450 Mujahidin guerrillas who had surrendered and handed over their arms after a battle in the mountains of north-western Afghanistan.

The sources said the massacre occurred early in October after government forces had overrun a rebel bastion.

It is alleged that as soon as the Mujahidin were disarmed, the local Soviet military commander ordered the 450 survivors to be executed on the spot. This was allegedly carried out by Afghan troops.

THE ARTS

The 'golden oldies' of British cinema are descending in their hundreds upon New York, creating such a vogue that Jessie Matthews has been elevated to a state of 'semi-divinity': **Geoff Brown** reports

Lavish celebration of a glorious past

British cultural exports have long played a prominent part in New York's theatre scene, but now the city is witnessing another – and stranger – kind of British invasion.

A large picture of Alec Guinness in one of his *Kind Hearts and Coronets* roles (Lady Agatha d'Ascoyne, glaring frostily under a commanding hat) recently ate up the centre-page spread of the *Village Voice*; Jessie Matthews, in the same newspaper, was declared to be "semi-divine". And audiences here have been queueing to see the British cinema's golden oldies: *The Good Companions* (1933), with that same semi-divine Matthews, a chattering Max Miller and John Gielgud splendidly attired in a Pierrot costume; the sturdy northern drama *Hindle Wakes* (1931), in which Edmund Gwenn calls Sybil Thorndike "mother"; *The Rat* (1926), with Ivor Novello prancing through Paris dives in pants that would be the envy of many a Greenwich Village boutique.

Such wonders have come about through the heartening advent of "British Film" – an enormous retrospective of some 300 features, showing at the Museum of Modern Art until early in 1986. The venture is co-directed by the Museum's Department of Film and our own National Film Archive, with funding from Pearson, Goldcrest Films and EMI. Both the MDF and the NFA celebrate their fiftieth birthdays in 1985, and there could be no better, or crazier, birthday present than this bulk presentation of British cinema, mostly using imported Archive prints. From March 8 next year, the Museum explores the various threads running through British film history (realism, music-hall, melodrama, the theatrical adaptation): audiences will be subjected to everything from the 1913 *East Lynne* to the 1983 *Educating Rita*, from Anna Neagle's snowdrop charms to the fangs and garlic of Hammer horrors. At the moment, however, the spotlight is exclusively fixed on the producer Michael Balcon, and his pursuit of a national cinema through four decades of production: the Museum is showing 81 films, made between 1926 and 1963.

Balcon is an astute choice for such a grand Anglo-American celebration, though not entirely for the obvious reasons. At Ealing, of course, he championed films that drew their strength – and ultimately their vices – from a cosy conception of British life, from a world of corner shops, friendly coppers, privet hedges, timid emotions and nice cups of tea. Postwar Americans fell upon the eccentricities and mild anarchy of the Ealing comedies with as much glee as anyone, though in some cases the footage had to be tightened to suit the national pace. "The Americans are impatient by nature", wrote the Ealing editor Michael Truman in 1949, after trimming *Passport to Pimlico*, "they are used to having their characters introduced quickly." It was thus entirely appropriate that Sir Alec Guinness was on hand to open the Museum's festivities and introduce screenings of *Kind Hearts and Coronets*; to the audiences it was as if some fabulous creature like Sancho Panza or Lewis Carroll's White Knight had stepped down from the land of legend.

Yet there is more to Balcon's career than Ealing; and in earlier years he acted, like the other major British producers, as a reluctant apostle of transatlantic cinema. As production chief of the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation, he signed up waggon-loads of American stars, writers and directors to give his films a supposed advantage at the American box-office; he also dallied unhappily at the court of Louis B. Mayer and produced *A Yank at Oxford* – a film far more yank than Oxford. Balcon's "pursuit of British cinema" – as the film series and its accompanying publication is subtitled – certainly came about through natural inclination, but it also came about through sheer trial and error.

One can see the trials, errors and triumphs in the earliest film included in the Museum's Balcon cycle, *The Pleasure Garden*, made in 1926. On the surface nothing could be more cosmopolitan. The stars were American (Virginia Valli, Carmelita Geraghty), the cameraman was Italian (Baron Ventimiglia); studio work was accomplished in Munich, with locations at Genoa, San Remo and Lake Como. Yet, for all the multi-national ingredients, this melodramatic tale about two chorus girls remains a film with a distinct, unified tone, and for that one must thank its young director, billed as "Alfred J. Hitchcock". This is Hitchcock's first film; screenings are not as rare as recent pronouncements by the American distributor Raymond Rohauer have indicated (the National Film Archive has held material since 1940), but it is still no commonplace item.

Hindsight helps us to identify specific Hitchcock traits: the delight in voyeurism, expressed in the faces of the male audience at the theatre (the pleasure garden of the title), gazing at chorus girls through monocles and binoculars; the opening shot of the girls descending a circular staircase (one thinks of the spirals and staircases of *Vertigo*, of *Psycho*, and much else). For the knowing spectator, such details provide the icing on the cake; what makes the cake itself so nourishing is the film's cynical attitude towards romance and relish for the sleazy backstage life. A title card reads "What Every Chorus Girl Knows": we then cut to a chorus girl laboriously washing tights with a bar of Lux soap dancing attendance. Throughout, Hitchcock delights in *pulling the rug from under us: after a* shot of Carmelita Geraghty, the innocent girl who turns bad, kneeling in what seems to be impassioned prayer, we are shown a pet dog vigorously licking her bare feet. Later, Miles Mander, the film's luscious, bigamous villain, swims towards his Far Eastern wife. Ah yes, we think, a fond aquatic embrace; no, a drowning.

The preoccupation with sexual pleasure seems strange in a film produced by Michael Balcon, a man so circumspect in matters of the human body that he was capable, years later, of ordering a re-take to remove the offending word "GENTLEMEN" from a railway station location. Yet British film history is full of such surprises; New York audiences are going to experience many more before the massive orgy of "British Film" is over.

The unknown – and remarkably erotic – Hitchcock of *The Pleasure Garden* (1926): later censors would have been shocked at the proximity of Miles Mander and Virginia Valli

Television

Familiar footsteps in the snow

No doubt it was a good idea, in Terra Nova (BBC1), to chart the course of Scott's last expedition to the South Pole; the problem was really one of dramatizing both that setting and the extremities to which it drove the Captain and his companions. It cannot be said that, on this level, last night's play was a success; where a radio drama, employing the resources of sound and voices only, might have worked. *Terra Nova* as a visual experience was awkward and often crass.

The scenes at the Pole were of a Heath-Robinson absurdity, with the same piece of ice apparently being traversed again and again; at any minute one expected the flimsy scenery to fall down with a few short blasts from the wind-machine. Enter a bearded actor with the ice pasted to his face, saying "Lovely place for a picnic!" It was all very hearty and British but, compared with the polar epics which have appeared on the cinema screen, it had about as much resonance as a snowball thrown against a brick wall.

There were moments when the material itself had an intrinsic interest (it is impossible to watch such deaths without being moved), but this was in general a very wooden enterprise, with actors striding towards the camera and saying important things in very emphatic voices: "I feel like some ludicrous footnote to history", was one of Scott's immortal remarks. In fact this production had "BBC" written all over it, complete with the strident music and the "fantasy" sequences in which Scott and Amundsen confront each other: "Listen to me, English. Success is a bitch."

The script itself did not help matters, therefore, and was on occasions even embarrassing – especially since none of the actors seemed able to rise above it in a convincing manner. This was really an example of stiff-upper-lip melodrama, in which the hero is seen to be a real *human being after all. One had* the impression that one had seen it all before, and no doubt one had.

Peter Ackroyd

Concert

Marble into sugar

Koenig Ensemble

St John's

The trouble with Milhaud is not just that he is a neglected composer but that his whole ambience is neglected. To understand him properly I suspect one would have to know a good bit of Koechlin (there is a good bit to know); it might also help to have some familiarity with the work of Maurice Emmanuel.

Monday night's concert by the Koenig Ensemble went some way in offering us Satie's *Socrate* as prelude to Milhaud's short opera *Les Malheurs d'Orphée*, but in a sense this was the least useful assistance. Satie, after all, is fairly well known, and his influence on Milhaud is pretty obvious: it was to be heard here in the quiet and plain modal ostinatos that preserve so much of both works on an even keel. Moreover, to hear Milhaud in terms of Satie is to suspect him merely of professionalizing Satie's simple-mindedness, perhaps not so much gilding the lily as brassplating the buttercup.

At the same time, to perform Satie in terms of Milhaud, as Jan Latham-Koenig seemed to be doing with his so attentive phrasing, is to turn the cold square marble of *Socrate* into icing sugar.

Still, it was good to hear *The Sorrows of Orpheus*. Armand Lunel's libretto keeps little of the myth except the names: Orpheus is a village pharmacist and Eurydice a gipsy; she dies; her sisters come like the furies to round on him; and he dies.

Milhaud's music, for small recources, involves itself in the story only tepidly, and deliberately so: the opera is a sequence of very short numbers which the rhythmic monotony and the sweet-and-sour bitonality assign to a tawny limbo. The vocal lines may sometimes be mildly emotional, the accompaniment not. Its cold gaze is fixed, as it seems, outwards, towards the Stavinsky of the *Soldier's Tale*, towards jazz and towards, presumably, all those unknown ghosts.

The performance was not ideal. The orchestra could hardly be expected to be at ease with Milhaud's style, and his bitonality caused the singers problems of intonation. Still, Henry Herford made a lusty showing as Orpheus, and Rosemary Hardy moved with confidence from the role of dying Socrates to that of dying Eurydice.

Paul Griffiths

Theatre

When I was a Girl, I used to Scream and Shout

Bush

No London management has a sharper eye for brand-new writers than that of the Bush, and with the latest discovery, Sharman Macdonald, they have picked a real winner.

Her territory is childhood and adolescence, recalled with a comic precision equal to the early novels of Edna O'Brien and deftly presented in the perspective of adult memory. The setting of *When I was a Girl* is a Scottish beach where Morag has brought her unmarried daughter Fiona for a nostalgic weekend. Morag has some scores to settle with her disappointing child; but no sooner does she start voicing them than the figures of Fiona's memory take possession of the stage.

As in all good memory plays, the past emerges not in flashback but in a continuous psychological present, continually overlapping with immediate events. At one moment Morag is pouring out her complaints at being left alone with no grandchild; at the next, she is at young Fiona's bedside, threatening her with hellfire for "jigging" under the blankets.

A powerfully Scottish blend of sexual fear and fascination runs through the whole play; nowhere more so than in the conspiratorial scenes between Fiona and her best friend, Vari, marvellously played by Eleanor David and Celia Imrie. Beginning with secret doctor's surgery games and ending in Fiona's carefully stage-managed deflowering, they show the girls moving from curiosity to desire and from swapping parental mumbo-jumbo to devouring books on the female orgasm. The two generations converge when the 15-year-old Fiona deliberately contrives a pregnancy so as to prevent her mother's remarriage.

Although everything builds towards this event, it never comes into dramatic focus. Partly this is because the time-shifts leapfrog the crucial scene, which is only referred to in retrospect and in Fiona's wry narrative prayers to an Almighty who never moves a finger to help her. I think this is a miscalculation. But the real trouble is that the adult scenes are under-imagined and sketchy. You never learn what happened to the child, or how Fiona has spent her life since leaving home; nor is it clear whether Morag (Sheila Reid) is to be seen as a character in her own right or as a distorted projection of her daughter's memories.

Simon Stokes's production firmly directs attention towards qualities more important than these loose ends; assisted by a post-blank seascape by Robin Don, and a solitary study in male bewilderment from John Gordon Sinclair, still wearing the face of adolescent turmoil he showed to the world in *Gregory's Girl*.

Irving Wardle

Celia Imrie (left) and Eleanor David conspiring marvellously in fear and fascination

The Kitchen

Perth Rep

With their revival of Arnold Wesker's *The Kitchen*, Perth Rep have achieved something of a feat of strength. The play is rarely performed, demanding a competent body of at least thirty actors for it to hold water. Taking the idea that the world is a kitchen, and vice versa, Wesker sets out to present a microcosm below a busy restaurant, introducing a pageant of representative individuals whose numbers are essential to the two climaxes in the play.

The first is at the end of the first act, when the lunchtime rush has them running faster and faster, becoming like cogs in a machine that relentlessly drives on the daily drudge; the second comes at the end of the second act, when Something Happens to disrupt this routine momentarily, as the pressure it applies drives one young German cook to revolt.

It works very well as a spectacle; lively and busy, skilfully orchestrated under Joan Knight's direction to extract most of the comic potential. But, spirited and entertaining as this production is, the final climax does not quite come off. To escape being trite, the play has to convince us that the incredible sight of Peter running beserk is all too credible, given what has gone before. Somehow it does not, and this has to do with the fact that the depth of the play does not match its breadth.

The accumulation of events conveys the petty, drear inescapability of life beneath the comedy, but neither the pressures nor the characters seem to have enough substance, and the production does not have quite enough grit to get over this hurdle.

Again, having so many cooks, there is only time to dip in and out of their conversations and their characters. For the most part this does not matter; there are quick, convincing sketches of recognizable and funny figures, handled well by the cast to build up an atmosphere where repartee, friendship, jealousy and insular groups co-exist. But sometimes they wander too close to stereotype, and this detracts from the point where the production really does gain an edge: when the world-weary pastry cook reveals his sad disillusion with an existence where people cannot see beyond their own concerns.

It is an accomplished production, full of humour and vivacity, handling the sizable staging problems with flair. Yet it does not quite overcome the feeling of insubstantiality – as Wesker maintains, he portrays the world as a kitchen rather than a stage; it nevertheless appears here to be a staged kitchen. The production runs until Saturday.

Sarah Hemming

Galleries

Thirty-five Paintings

Agnew

Mysteries of the British Rail Pension Fund unveiled! Well, not quite, or not completely, for it is still difficult to come by information about exactly what else in the way of fine and decorative arts the Fund owns, but at least the show of *Thirty-five Paintings*, on at Agnew until December 14 in aid of the British Diabetic Association, is the first fair chance we have had to see at least a cross-section of the Fund's paintings all together and judge for ourselves.

The impression is at once striking and puzzling. Unmistakably the Fund has been very well advised in its purchases, since everything in sight is first-rate of its kind. But there are so many kinds, such a catholicity of apparent taste, that one cannot refrain from further speculation. Nearly all the paintings can in fact be seen individually, and often anonymously, on loan to major public collections throughout the country, so that such a formerly unfamiliar work as the *Landscape with Pan and Syrinx* by Rubens and the elder Brueghel has been recently seeable at the National Gallery, and so on. But what kind of taste links this with, say, Maurice Denis's *Mlle Yvonne Lerolle en trois aspects* (on loan to the Tate) or Ben Marshall's *Alexandre Le Pelletier de Molimide* (on loan to Doncaster) or Leighton's *Dante in Exile* (on loan, suitably enough, to Leighton House)?

Nor, clearly, are all the choices of the safe, conventional type that any film star *with enough money might* make. True, there are the major Impressionists in force: Monet's radiant *Santa Maria della Salute*, two wonderful Degas drawings, Renoir's *La Promenade*. But there is also Raffaelli's splendid group of old men against a wall, *Les Vieux Officiers*, which can have been neither an obvious nor an expensive choice. And there are fine works by Hans Thoma *(Die Quelle)* and J. W. Waterhouse *(The Orange Gatherers)* which show even more enterprise for a collection the *raison d'être*, of which is basically investment. No one, surely, can fail to be enchanted by Van Dyck's sketch of the heads of Charles I's daughters Elizabeth and Anne or Giovanni Domenico Tiepolo's unfinished picture of *The Tiepolo Family*, but there are certainly enough other pieces which would not be to everyone's taste.

In all, then, a pleasant surprise, and a show which sets off at least as many hares as it catches. Apparently there is some very fine French furniture on anonymous loan to the Victoria and Albert, and important oriental bronzes elsewhere. Now that the edge of the veil has been lifted, it would be interesting to know what else is where, and get the full measure of this very extraordinary venture into art as investment.

John Russell Taylor

SPECTRUM

Derek Nimmo (left) has created a very successful business organizing actors to tour the Far East. But as **Giles Gordon** discovered on the road from Singapore, the farce on stage was often repeated in real life. How do you explain away a suitcase full of vicars' outfits? But sometimes it wasn't terribly funny . . . there were the muddles, the fears and the odd questions from the inquisitive

Bedpans and bedlam in Kuala Lumpur

When actor Ian Oliver asked the waiter beside the swimming pool at the Regent Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, for a drink, he was asked: "You are Derek Nimmo company?" He agreed he was. The waiter flourishes a *bill:* "You are Derek Nimmo?" He decided he wasn't.

Another waiter asked Ian if there would be a further television series of *The Saint*. The actor assumed he had been mistaken for Ian Ogilvie. "Roger Moore was much better", said the waiter. Ian may look a little like Ian Ogilvie but he could hardly look less like Derek Nimmo. In the Far East, any actor may be Derek Nimmo.

Nimmo had the idea in 1979 of taking carefully chosen companies of British actors well known for their television work to the Middle and Far East and presenting them in first-class productions of funny plays, mostly farces.

The company of nine actors with which I spent six days – watching the final two of eight *performances on consecutive* evenings in Singapore and the first of six in Kuala Lumpur – was the fourth to venture to these parts this year.

A few days before I arrived, Derek Nimmo, there for the beginning of the tour, summoned the actors to go on a visit to a local potentate. Harry Worth (the Rev Arthur Humphrey) said he would rather not and Derek tried to persuade him. "His palace is outstanding", said Derek.

"Have you seen the Taj Mahal?" asked Harry. "After seeing the Taj Mahal, there is no need to see other palaces. It is amazing." Derek was impressed and Harry was let off the hook. Later, he confessed to the other actors that although he had seen the Taj it had been from a passing train. He was not one for sightseeing.

This time they presented *Philip King's 1944 piece, See How They Run*, a farce with a Nazi on the loose in the vicarage of *Merton-cum-Middlewick*. He holds up four men posing as vicars, plus the *bishop, a vicar's wife and a* maid.

At the climax one of the *vicars makes him shriek*, "Heil Hitler". As the Nazi's arm was thrust in the air, the vicar *tickles him under the armpit* and makes him drop his Luger, whereupon a military policeman arrests him.

To attract substantial audiences, they have to be the lightest of fare, the successes including *Move Over Mrs Markham, Blithe Spirit, No Sex, Please, We're British, The Grass is Greener, Big Bad Mouse* and *Relatively Speaking. Side by Side by Sondheim* has been the only flop. Shakespeare *comedies or anything more* serious are left to the British Council.

Props and fittings are brought from London but the sets for every venue are built locally on the stages of the ballrooms of the swishest hotels.

Photographs and plans are sent out to every hotel well in advance of the company's arrival, and the quietly lugubrious technical consultant and production manager... Stan Davies – flown in from his native Australia – travels ahead of the actors to every city by three or four days to supervise the building of the set.

Wood is cheap in the Far East, and *the sets in Singapore* and Kuala Lumpur were sturdier than those in London. When any of the five doors – the staple ingredient of British as of French farce – was slammed shut or hurled open, *which was frequently*, nothing rocked or shook.

The company played joyously, *to appreciative audiences* of locals and culture-starved expatriates – the locals understanding fewer of the jokes but drinking less at dinner and behaving better. British expats explained, for instance, to Chinese and Malays what "squiffy" meant, and smiles of recognition graced oriental visages long after the lines had disappeared.

Simon Williams (Lance-Corporal Clive Winton) peered *through the peephole in the* scenery and appraised the audience. "If they catch your eye, you're lost. *But look at the* natives, absorbing culture."

All luggage had to be outside the rooms of the Singapore Hilton by 6am for transporting to the railway station, some members of the company, including Harry Worth had been up so late the night before that they had not gone to bed. The curtain came down just before 11.30pm and most of the cast would then eat in the hotel's coffee shop, followed by a *drink or two*.

The younger members of the company might dance with young local girls and chat away the early hours with young 64-year-old Harry Worth. The night before leaving Singapore, Paula Wilcox (Penelope) took her boyfriend Steve, who had just arrived from England, to view the transvestite paradise of Bugis Street, which did not properly – or improperly – get *going until 2.30am*.

See how they ran: From top, Harry Worth, Simon Williams, John Barron, Michael Knowles and Ian Oliver

Dominic Attwood, the young company stage manager, had asked everyone to be ready to depart from the hotel lobby by 6.30am. "This is like a film call", said Michael Knowles (the Rev Lionel Toop).

Nimmo's limos, as they were christened, drove to the station at high speed, the morning already sweatily hot. Crocodiles of silent schoolboys in white T-*shirts, shorts, socks and shoes* glided by, picking their way purposefully to school through *Singapore's greenery and* high-rise buildings.

At the station, dozens of pieces of luggage were heaped on to trolleys, and pushed towards the customs. Cases contained the actors' personal belongings, the production's costumes and the props: anti-macassars, telephone, bicycle basket with gloves, pair of secateurs, pictures from the walls of the vicarage, army sergeant's helmet, two rubber *hotwater bottles, bottle of* smelling salts, *Playgoer* magazine, wallet with 10s note, cuckoo clock, bicycle pump and inner tube, gas mask, handbag, two warming pans...

The form filling and checking had taken time and a voice on *the Tannoy announced* that the Singapore-Kuala Lumpur express was about to leave on its *seven-hour journey*.

Dominic was not allowed on to the platform as he was travelling, later that morning, by aeroplane, the only way by which the play's essential imitation Luger pistol could safely be transported. Even so, he was seriously worried at the possibility of being found carrying a gun in this part of the world which could result in alarming consequences, such as being hanged.

"Is this your luggage?" a customs officer asked Simon, who happened to be standing amid great piles of suitcases. "Yes", he said cautiously, in his Old Harrovian accent. "I suppose it is."

"What's in it?" asked the *official*. "*Clothes, mostly*", replied Simon. "Open... that one", said the official, pointing at a particular case. Simon did so, and four vicars' outfits including dog collars were exposed. The official quickly closed the case and chalked a cross on its side; and on all the other cases.

There was the most extraordinary chaos as the actors endeavoured to convey the luggage from platform to train, and to find a lodging place for it all in the luggage racks at the end of every carriage or above the seats: already most of the space was taken.

Charmian May (Miss Skillon) and Lucy Fleming and her sons carried as many cases as they could and walked along the platform, in search of the carriage.

"I am determined to pass along the platform carrying the bedpans", said Simon, and did so to the bemusement of the guard. The rubber top of one pan was coming loose: clearly Ian had been hitting his vicars *in their heads too hard*.

Ian noticed, amid the mêlée and away down the platform, a large bell which he took to be that of Merton-cum-Middlewick church, a prop which plays *a crucial part in the play*.

"Is that our bell?" explained Simon to the guard. "Ah, the bell", *said the guard. He walked* up to it, struck it sharply and the train slid out half a minute before its scheduled departure time of 7.30 am.

Ian only just pulled himself and the last of the luggage on to the end of the train. John Barron (the Bishop of Lax), Bob Blythe, (Sergeant Towers) Michael and Harry walked back through the train from their seats near the front to help Ian. Malaysian faces looked quite *uninterested and piped* Malaysian pop songs blared hideously through the train.

Eventually *the luggage* was stowed but every time the train stopped at a station actors would leap up and check that nothing was removed.

Worse was to follow: a video screen had been placed at the end of the compartment. With ludicrously loud sound-track, a Chinese version of *Superman* was shown, then a story about Atlantis. There was no escaping the high decibel level throughout the journey. Ray Cooney's advice to the actors came to mind: "When playing farce, make as much noise as possible."

The train arrived at Kuala Lumpur 10 minutes early, an event apparently previously unrecorded in the history of the line. The assistance of porters was enlisted, most of them half the size of the suitcases. The luggage, once more, was heaped on to trolleys. Simon refused to give up the bedpans.

"We are being met", John kept repeating. "Yes, taxis", a porter kept replying as the trolleys were pushed down the long platform, now otherwise deserted.

Everyone was *mildly* surprised – but in this part of the world nothing really surprises – *to discover that the way out of* the station was across two sets of railway lines and through what looked like a black gate.

All lent a hand as the trolleys lurched and wobbled and stuck on the rails but eventually were over and out of the gates where a dozen or so taxi drivers crowded around offering their small yellow cabs with open boots.

Unholy arm lock: Simon Williams with Paula Wilcox

The porters hung about, waiting to be paid. Only your correspondent *had Malaysian* money. No Dominic. The company should have been met by limousines and a *minibus for* the luggage.

"Regent Hotel has no minibus", insisted the swarthy, moustachioed leader of the taxi drivers. It was assumed that Dominic's plane had been delayed, although it should have arrived hours ago.

"How much to the hotel?" "Ten dollars each taxi." The taxis had diminutive boots and thus more and more cars were needed to accommodate the luggage. Actors and actresses tried to cram particular cases into particular boots, the whole business proving complicated, even farcical, in the tropical temperature.

> **❛They played to appreciative audiences of locals and culture-starved expatriates, the locals understanding fewer of the jokes but drinking less at dinner and prepared to watch English actors being hit over the head with bedpans❜**

"There's no hurry, no *rush*", insisted the equable Harry.

Eventually the boots were slammed shut, and they all began to organize themselves *into the cars*. Whereupon the bewildered figure of Dominic appeared. He had arrived at the *station* at 2.30pm when the train was due, expecting to wait for up to six hours as Stan Davies, who was supervising the building of the set at the hotel, had once had to do. He had been waiting at the front of the station, with the limousines.

The taxi drivers had to be paid off. "Ten dollars each taxi", repeated the ringleader of *the little coup that had captured* the actors. Dominic gave them three dollars each.

Reluctantly, most opened their packed boots and luggage was cumbersomely removed. Three cars, stuffed with luggage, drove to the hotel as the minibus had not materialized. At the Regent, Dominic handed the first driver $20. "That is for all of you."

"Yes, now give the other two $20." The company manager *looked as if he would burst into* tears.

The actors checked in. Bob felt miserable and insecure as there was no reservation for him. The hotel's publicity manager, greeted the company: "You're late for your press conference."

A press conference had not previously been mentioned to the worn-out actors. "Are you Mr Williams or Mr Worth?" a journalist asked the towering, youthful Simon. Harry was unpopular for insisting on going to his room first and having a *shower. He was interviewed for* a woman's monthly.

"Mr Worth, have you ever wanted to try tragedy?" "Can't say I have but there are some moving bits in *Harvey*, that play about the man with the rabbit." (Afterwards, he said: "She'll probably print that I'm desperate to play King Kear.")

The journalist ploughed courteously on. "*For your jokes*, Mr Worth, do you observe people?"

He mentioned that – "oh, a few years ago" – he had worked with Laurel and Hardy. The journalist thought she had heard of them. Another reporter asked him where he had met his wife. "In pantomime", said Harry.

"What is pantomime?" Gently, Harry explained. "Like a fairy story, Mr Worth?" "Well, sort of", said Harry, adding that his wife-to-be had been principal boy. The reporter was triumphant. "Then you, Mr Worth, were principal girl!"

Bob told me how once he had been *travelling* in a *train* with a man who wouldn't stop chatting to him. Inevitably, he asked: "What do you do for a living?" Bob could not face having to answer all the usual questions, especially, "How do you remember your lines?"

"I'm a plumber", confided Bob. "So am I!" replied the delighted man.

That night, in the hotel's superb Suasa restaurant, some of the actors had the only *relaxed and leisurely meal they* would have that week as there was not a performance. There was great pleasure all round when the head waiter recommended the chocolate marquise: "Derek Nimmo himself has it."

Right of reply for the homegrown card

moreover . . . Miles Kington

The other day I was heaping praise on the standard of Greek postcards, and wondering why the British didn't produce anything as good. The result was as I had half-hoped: readers wrote reproachfully to me from all over Britain, enclosing exceedingly good postcards, and I am now stocked up for the foreseeable future. But having studied this generous selection closely, I am now in a position to make a few interesting points.

The first is that, just as the best Greek ones all came from the islands, the best British ones *seem to come from far outside* London, especially Scotland and Ireland. There is a quite *good series of London cards* produced by a firm called Real London, in High Street Kensington, but most London cards are still simultaneously glossy and tatty, and there is a terrible dearth of local London scenes. If you were a tourist staying in Notting Hill and you wanted to show the folks back home in Munich or Milan what the nice bits of Notting Hill looked like, you'd have to draw them yourself.

It was not always so. About eight years ago my local newsagent suddenly sprouted an unexpected range of postcards of the Barnes area, with heroic titles like "Barnes Common at Midday", "The Pond, Barnes" and "People Shopping in Barnes". As I live nowhere near Barnes I asked the newsagent why he had decided to specialize in views of that area. "Not my choice, mate", he said. "Our Barnes *branch has gone bust, and* we've been told to flog off their stock."

Secondly, the best results seem to come about when one photographer decides to, or is asked to, chance his arm. Chris Andrews of Oxford has sent me a huge packet of the postcards he publishes himself of that fair city, and very fine they are, full of golden hazy sunshine, honeyed walls and creeping shadows. What is mostly missing is people, as if Mr Andrews gets up very early or stays up very late, before and after everyone else is around. The Cheltenham Museum people have commissioned a nice quirky range of cards from Mike Coldicott and Trevor Jones, full of forgotten corners of Cheltenham or odd notices.

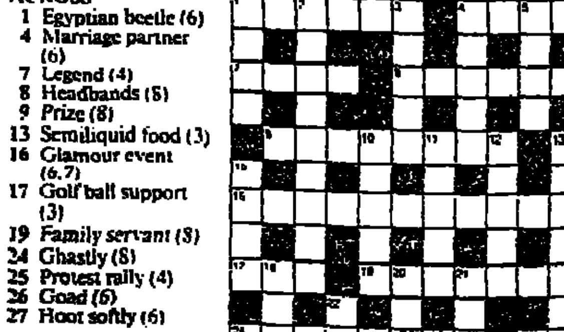
Images of East Anglia also *received several votes from* readers (I liked their postcard of a stack of empty punts) but the *man who came out best on* sheer volume of support was Colin Baxter of Edinburgh, who *publishes his own range called* "Just Edinburgh", although he also gets out into the hills. My favourite among the Baxters I've seen is "New Town Doorway", a close-up of stone, railings and doorway. What makes the photo for me is the flower tub *containing* some very healthy wallflowers and one very dead daffodil like a *passenger falling overboard*. A lesser photographer would have trimmed that out before taking the picture.

Another good Scottish series (thank you, Donia Maclean) is called Gaidhealtachd, which I expect means something interesting, published by Skyelight Prints. They seem to specialize in views of the Scottish landscape which show that it isn't just a romantic place full of ruined castles: it is also a bleak and rough place full of ruined crofts. Most postcards, of course, daren't be too bleak on the reasonable grounds that nobody would buy them.

What seems to work best is a judicious mixture of rough edges and smooth art. One of the Images of East Anglia cards, for instance, sent to me by Peter Sealy, is captioned "Church Window, Essex". It is a close-up of the window-ledge, with three dirty pots on it, next to the roughness of the wall.

Rosemary Bashford reports some superb postcards on sale in Normandy and Brittany, while Peter Stokoe says defiantly that the whole move towards good postcards started years ago, a superb series called Real Ireland, full of pubs, shops, pubs, fields, pubs, priests and pubs. And bicycles: This is the other strange point to emerge – *every* series of postcards now contains more than its fair share of bicycles. I am as pro-bike as the next man, but could we soon have a cease-fire on pretty pictures of bicycles?

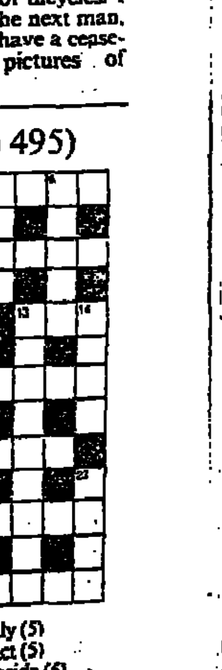
CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 495)



ACROSS
1 Egyptian beetle (6)
4 Marriage partner (6)
7 Legend (4)
8 Headbands (8)
9 Prize (8)
13 Semiliquid food (3)
16 Glamour event (6,7)
17 Golf ball support (3)
19 Family servant (8)
24 Ghastly (8)
25 Protest rally (4)
26 Goad (6)
27 Hoot softly (6)

DOWN
1 About (4)
2 Interchange (9)
3 Infants (5)
4 Spanish male (5)
5 Allcomers' contest (4)
6 Steam bath (5)
10 Behind (5)
11 Not abridged (5)
12 Boredom (5)
13 Criterion (9)
14 Meat spread (4)
15 Adjoin (4)
18 Ghostly (5)
20 Overact (5)
21 Turn aside (5)
22 Feat (4)
23 Stockings (4)

SOLUTION TO No 494
ACROSS: 1 Tarmac 5 Pose 8 Usher 9 Normans 11 Re-record 13 Finn 15 Conservatoire 17 Laud 18 Unsettle 21 Martini 22 Bring 23 Slid 24 Niggle
DOWN: 2 Abhor 3 Mar 4 Contravention 5 Pore 6 Swahili 7 Curriculum 10 Stonehenge 12 Chew 14 Stye 16 Neutral 19 Trill 20 Bird 22 Bug



هكذا من الأصل

Latin Lib but little freedom

EUROPEAN WOMEN
Part 2

Caroline Moorehead continues the series on the equality of women in Europe, with a look at the revolution in Italy that should have liberated women, but ironically has not

Not long ago a trial of Mafia suspects opened in Palermo in Sicily. Among those accused were a small number of women. No sooner had the court assembled than the judge dismissed the case against them on the ground that, by definition, no woman could be a *Mafioso*.

There was, doubtless, relief among those standing in the dock. But in the rest of Italy, there was indignation. Wasn't this, exclaimed women up and down the country, a case of blatant sexual discrimination?

Stories like this, redolent of comic opera, suggest that as far as the position of women is concerned, Italy is still living in an earlier age. Even if the election results last summer showed that the impressive parliamentary gains made by women in the 1970s were continuing to hold, the divide between paper and reality – between the law and how people use it – is immense, and possibly growing wider.

In the Senate, 15 out of the 315 Senators today are women, two more than at the 1979 elections. But in the Chamber of Deputies, the number has gone down from 52 out of 630 to 48. In a country dominated by a church pushing hard for a return to traditional family life, the results were not discouraging. But individual parties, like the Communists, with 134 women candidates, and the Radicals, who had both been promoting women's issues, expressed considerable disappointment that they had not made substantial gains. Compared with other European parliaments, however, the figures are not to be ridiculed: at the British 1983 election 23 women, the same number as before, out of 650, were returned to the House of Commons.

The 1970s were a golden age for Italian women, at least as far as the law was concerned. Fifty years of discriminatory legislation (Italian women did not get the vote until 1946, could not join the police force until 1959 or the foreign service until 1961, and until 1969 an adulterous woman risked a year in prison, but a man nothing at all) was replaced at some speed by a series of very liberal measures.

Some, like the right to divorce (1970) and abortion – passed in 1975 after it was revealed that a million illegal abortions were being carried out each year – were achieved only after intensive and passionate lobbying. Others, like the reforms of the family (1976) made their way through with scarcely a fight.

Today, as of right, an Italian woman whose marriage ends in divorce can claim half her husband's money, including half his factory if he happens to own one; she is eligible for any job (there is no sex discrimination except night shifts and work deemed dangerous); and she can take five months' maternity leave, on full pay, to be followed, if she wishes, by a full year of part-time work.

Where a child is ill, a woman can take time off until its third birthday and still retain her job. Although she is unpaid, both the State and her union make up some measure of her salary. "We are among the most progressive European countries as regards the law for women", says Anna Rondoni, a teacher with three young children. "The years 1970 to 1977 were wonderful."

Campaigning for these acts of Parliament was an active women's movement. Like its European counterparts, it took its cue from America, but it developed its own, particularly Italian, flavour. The left of centre Republican party claims the credit for launching the movement in Italy when it organized a series of eight weekly seminars on the liberation of women in 1970, attended by teachers, sociologists, politicians and trade unionists. They drew up a draft for a women's manifesto and circulated it to some 200,000 women.

Individual women's groups, seemingly more politicized and more fragmented in Italy than elsewhere, sprang up around the country, both to do battle on behalf of whatever bit of legislation was waiting in the wings, and to keep pressing for new campaigns.

"Generals without armies", these groups were sometimes called by the press. There was the Roman Movimento di Liberazione della Donna, federated to the Radical party, the Marxist Fronte Italiano di Liberazione femminile and the Lotta Femminista, born in Padova in 1974 as a campaign to win wages for housewives.

Since the end of the 1970s, the polemical spirit of these groups has diminished, though a number of young women did move over into the masculine world of the terrorist groups; there they have achieved notoriety as killers in their own right.

Now that the main legal battles are done, some of the others have turned to founding consciousness-raising groups, for, as the spokeswoman for the Unione delle Donne Italiane put it, "every specific point of oppression, whether in the theatre, in factories or in education". These women gather in meetings, but few of the groups now have offices or regular addresses.

More interestingly perhaps, a considerable number of women have adopted more pragmatic goals. Anna Rondini says: "There came a moment when a lot of us – the class of '68, as we call ourselves – said: 'Enough of this solidarity between women. The time has come to move on. We must become professional.'"

In Rome, a thousand women teachers, doctors, journalists and lawyers have founded Progetto Donna, an organization designed to encourage women to go for more demanding jobs in universities and in industry. But by the late 1970s, it was estimated that fewer than 20,000 Italian women were running their own businesses or had executive positions, and even these were almost always in fashion or cosmetics. Women like Franca Tomellini Fassio, the shipowner, remain rare.

In Milan, Donne In Camera, a similar body with a slant towards psychoanalysis, has recently been launched, while in Rome an Italian university for women and women's studies has just completed its second academic year.

With the laws on abortion and divorce ratified, some women have switched their energy to a revision of the law on rape, or, as it is called, "violenza sessuale". A recent survey conducted by the women's movement showed that 12 per cent of rapes were by husbands, 8 per cent by boyfriends, 3 per cent by fathers, 2 per cent by brothers and 5 per cent by other male relatives.

Rape is now punishable by a prison sentence of three to 10 years, but husbands cannot be taken to court and only the victim can bring charges against a rapist.

A petition calling for more severe sentences and the right of the police to bring charges was signed last year by some 400,000 supporters. But the proposed revisions are having a bumpy ride, with different political parties supporting different amendments.

While the Communists are backing the proposal of the Movimento della Liberazione della Donna that husbands should be taken to court, the Radicals take the line that once you remove the sole right of prosecution from the woman then, as Emma Bonino, a Radical deputy, put it: "You suggest once again that they are too weak to act for themselves."

Not surprisingly perhaps, given that the campaigns to improve the condition of life for women in Italy have been fought mainly in Parliament, the last decade has seen the arrival there of an impressive number of highly educated and not easily intimidated women, mainly of the Left (of the 48 deputies, 38 are members of the Communist Party). Many continue to champion women's issues.

Other women politicians take a scornful view of all moves to isolate women's issues from the mainstream of politics.

But if the laws are all there, why do so few Italian women play a significant part in the life of the country?

"It's perfectly simple," says Anna Rondini. "The laws are indeed there, but just as they came on the books, the state of the economy changed. In a climate of recession, who is going to implement them? Young women today are too worried about getting a job at all to insist on their full rights."

In theory, the law is indeed in tune with an Italy in which marriages are decreasing at the rate of some 7,000 a year and in which the number of families with three children has halved in the last 15 years. It is the practice that looks increasingly dim. Changes in education and attitudes have affected Italy no less than northern Europe. But whereas in other countries the response has been to provide day-care facilities, medical centres and programmes of education – that, is to say, implement the laws – no such response has been forthcoming in Italy.

CARLA RAVAGLIOLI is a well-known author of a number of books on women and has been a Communist Senator for many years.

"We are absolutely determined to oppose the Christian Democrats' policy of pushing women back into the home by saying that all the permissiveness of the Seventies and the drug-taking is due to the fact that women went out to work. We, the Communist Party, have two measures we intend to get through. We want to set up a permanent organization in both houses to examine every law from the woman's point of view, and we want a women's commission to form links with other European countries."

EMMA BONINO, who was a teacher of French when she entered Parliament in 1976 at the age of 26, rose to lead the Radicals in the Chamber of Deputies and is now a European MP

"Each party, except ours and the Liberals, nominates a woman to lead a woman's section. The moment for that should have passed. We should now be debating the big issues of life – nuclear politics, the economy – and no longer be sidetracked down minor paths. Birth control is a question of culture and tradition. Contraception is now theoretically legal, but relatively few women use it. Why? Because there is no structure and no process of education to make it work."

Goading, charming and aggressive

Orianna Fallaci is Italy's premier interviewer. Her style – needling, goading, aggresive and charming – won her a cult following after she got Henry Kissinger to describe himself as a lone cowboy, made President Nguyen van Thieu of South Vietnam cry, and teased the Shah of Persia into saying: "Women are important in a man's life only if they're beautiful and charming and keep their femininity."

Oriana Fallaci, who made her name with the magazine *L'Europeo* and as a war correspondent in Vietnam, once claimed that she had "invented" the tape recorder for interviewing.

On Friday

The fight for equal rights in West Germany

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY

Famine, the food for do-gooders

I had been intending to record something funny about philanthropy in surburbia this week, but somehow the jokes seem to stick in my biro. There are few situations which are too far gone for humour, but I fear Ethiopia is one of them. It is true that Bobsy Marshall, the community conscience, is bang in the middle of her element; the welfare of other people's children has always been her pet concern, and here is a great grim glut of them, piped nightly into our lounges of plenty. Schemes, functions, evenings, raffles, walks, sales – all the good notions of the Caring Laity – are fairly spinning off her like matter from a centrifuge. The yellow beacon of her bedroom light shines long into the indifferent night, and it is surely only a matter of time before she or the new Xerox gives out.

It is also true that my horrible lawyer friend Parvis Maitland has found himself a central role in this upsurge of compassion. Last night he was presiding over an Auction for Ethiopia in the local church. As we have seen before – particularly on PTA occasions – he has an infallible nose for the true location of power. There he stood with his great secular hulk framed against the reredos, intoning the lots and the rising bids as though he were leading a prayer and response. It is frightful – yes, and perhaps just laughable – how the act of sudden charity can put a glow of piety on to the most unlikely features. I swear that as the money rolled in – and it really *did* roll – for all manner of clutter and cast-offs which normally go for a song in the Nearly New shop, Parvis believed it was his auctioneering skills, rather than the spectre of babies born straight into death, that was causing the inflation.

Tonight he stars again. Same time, same place. Poetry For Ethiopia *say the handbills in the off-licence window (Maitland is so easily their best customer that they have just about papered the entire shop front over with leaflets, obscuring the new lure of Christmas stock. Sharing the stage, or rather altar, with him, is the unlikely figure of Bobsy Marshall. For three quid we get a glass of mulled wine and some bits of Kipling and Hopkins. It is also rumoured that Maitland will be doing readings from Donne; the sermons, for heaven's sake, not the profane stuff. I do believe he is on the verge of acquiring religion. This is hardly a Burton and Taylor double act, more a sort of travesty of Robert Morley and Joyce Grenfell. There is something horribly mock-heroic about the notion of two such non-performers commanding full houses at the click of a finger.*

But why should I be so cynical about do-gooders? (A loaded term, I know, but Bobsy Marshall definitely is one). As my Oxfam friend so rightly says, the alternative to doing something is doing nothing, and the merits of the second course are indeed hard to advance. For him my admiration is boundless. He is the real thing; he actually goes to these Manforsaken places like Tigré and the Sahel, and has been predicting this very disaster (I don't mean the poetry reading) for years. Only now that it has acquired First Division status through the camera, does anyone start listening to him. Maitland, of course, does more than listen. He has actually stolen, verbatim, some of the arguments in Oxfam's Hungry for Change *literature, and has been spouting them to alarmed listeners in the Waterman's Arms. Good for ticket sales, I suppose.*

And all the while, the two month season of Christmas is poised, like a great landslip above a village. What I fear, and what my Oxfam friend knows *from bitter experience, is that when it makes its engulfing descent, and when death in the desert finally loses its peak-hour appeal, then the "emotional shelf-life" (what a horribly apt American phrase) of Ethiopia will be over and the world will return to normal.*

The new family of declassé aristos who recently moved into Orchard Road is unimpressed by this wave of charity. The other day in the Waterman's Arms the father got into a colossal row with the Street Radical, saying that we should look after Number One (meaning England) before we meddle in the affairs of other nations. He was joined by a pair of early Santas who had just finished their shifts at the local department store and who, after several schooners of Bristol Cream, were advancing the case for the abolition of children. It all got rather ugly, with the Radical accusing them of quickening the trade in toy weapons, thus abetting the arms race in the long term and ensuring the further dispossession of the poor. He then rounded on the aristo (a father of seven), and told him he was being most unChristian. "So what?" came the reply. "Well, you're a Catholic, aren't you?" said the Radical. "In practice, yes", said the other. "But in theory, no." Massive guffaws from the Santas, by now as red as Rudolph's nose.

Real Life With Small Children Underfoot, *a collection of Alan Franks' columns, is published by J. M. Dent (£5.95).*

Ginger up your store cupboard with chutney

The Times Cook

Shona Crawford Poole

The squirrels of my acquaintance have an insatiable appetite for acorns and spend happy hours tucking them into hidey holes and digging them up again. They skip and bustle about, storing autumn's nuts against winter's hunger, then forget where they have buried them.

Putting something by is an instinct that we have not lost either. It may be that the urge to squirrel away some portion of summer's fruit satisfies needs which are now emotional as much as practical. Preparing a freezer full of neatly labelled fruit and vegetables, good and useful though they will be, cannot compete with the gratification of making traditional preserves – pungent chutneys, jars of jewel-like jelly, ketchups and ratafias.

Fresh green ginger is an excellent ingredient in chutneys of all kinds: It is not a commodity to which most of our grandmothers had access, so feel free to adapt favourite old recipes. Pumpkin is another good thing to put in chutney. It does not have much taste of its own, of course, but it mops up all the other flavours. Surprisingly perhaps, it does not disintegrate into a mush in chutney. Because the sugar is added at the beginning of cooking the chunks of raw pumpkin absorb it right from the start and this helps to keep the pieces whole.

Pumpkin and green ginger chutney
Makes about 1.5 kilos (3½ lb)

900g (2lb) pumpkin, seeded and cut in large dice
450g (1lb) onions, roughly chopped
225g (8oz) cooking apple, peeled and sliced
110g (4oz) sultanas
6 cloves garlic, peeled and thickly sliced
55g (2oz) fresh green ginger, peeled and thinly sliced
680g (1½lb) golden granulated sugar, or demerara
750ml (1¼ pints) dark malt vinegar
2 tablespoons salt
1 tablespoon cayenne pepper

Make sure that the jars, whether new or recycled, are very thoroughly washed and dried. Before filling, heat them in a very cool oven (110°C/225°F, gas mark ¼) for 15 minutes.

Put all the chutney ingredients into a large brass, stainless steel or enamelled pan – preferably a wide preserving pan – and mix them well.

Bring the mixture slowly to the boil then cook it steadily, but quite gently, for about 45 minutes, or until it has reached the consistency you like for chutney.

As the mixture thickens and cools down, stir it often to stop it catching.

Pour the chutney into the prepared jars. Top with a disc of waxed paper and seal the jars with corrosion-resistant covers.

Home-made honey nougat, densely packed with fresh toasted nuts, is a two-man, woman or child job unless you have an electric whisk to cope with the beating stage.

As well as elbow grease, you will need a couple of sheets of rice paper, a board to weigh down the nougat as it sets, and some weights. Edible rice paper can be found in stationers, supermarkets and specialist cooks' shops.

Honey hazelnut nougat
Makes about 570g (1¼lb)

225g (8oz) shelled hazelnuts
175ml (6 fl oz) honey
225g (8oz) granulated sugar
6 tablespoons water
1 egg white, stiffly beaten

To bring out the flavour of the hazelnuts and to skin them easily, spread them on a baking sheet and roast them in a preheated moderate oven (160°C/325°F, gas mark 3) for about 15 minutes or until the centres are a pale biscuit colour. Cool the nuts a little then tip them on to a clean, dry cloth and rub off the skins. Halve or coarsely chop the nuts and keep them warm until needed.

Measure the honey into a jug and set it in a bowl of hot water to warm.

Put the sugar and water in a saucepan and cook it on a low heat until the sugar has dissolved completely. Then without stirring it, cook the syrup to the soft crack stage (138°C/280°F); a sample of the syrup dropped into iced water can be pulled into firm but still malleable strands.

Add the honey, stir it in, then continue cooking until the temperature rises to soft crack again. Immediately remove the pan from the heat.

Now pour the syrup slowly into the stiffly beaten egg white, whisking constantly until the foam begins to thicken, then becomes stiff. To make it stiffen well it may be necessary to stand the bowl over a pan of boiling water and whisk it over this additional heat.

Fold in the warm nuts and spoon the nougat on to a baking sheet lined with rice paper. Spread it to a depth of about 1.25cm (½ inch) and top it with another sheet of rice paper. Weight it well with books, tins or bricks and leave it overnight to set.

Next day, use a large, heavy knife to cut the nougat into bars or squares. Nougat keeps well for several weeks if it is stored in an airtight container.

THE TIMES DIARY

Name of the game

The Southgate by-election caused by Sir Anthony Berry's death in the Brighton bombing looks set to be "business as usual" – despite early protestations to the contrary. Following reports yesterday that the Government may call the election as early as December 13, I learn that the probable date of Sir Anthony's memorial service is December 11 – meaning that tributes to the late Tory member would be carried in eve-of-poll papers. Local Tories certainly have no compunction in using Sir Anthony's name to boost their cause. They have just issued a leaflet with Mrs Thatcher's tribute to him on the front, and on the back his "last message" to the constituency supporting GLC abolition. A Southgate Labour Party leaflet is equally tasteless: a front page article condemns NHS cuts with a cartoon of a bloodied, bandaged one-legged man being rejected by a hospital that only takes "emergencies". Local Liberals and Labour are at least leaving a decent interval before selecting candidates: by contrast, the Conservatives already have a short-list, having bypassed the normal procedure whereby Central Office circulates approved list candidates and invites them to apply. At least they had the decency to reject the hopeful who submitted an application within five days of Sir Anthony's death.

Long shot

Cornish businessman Colin Prior was hopping mad when he read an interview which he purportedly gave a West Country newspaper, *The Sunday Independent*. So mad, in fact, that he has sent a complaint to the Press Council claiming the piece is pure fabrication. *The Sunday Independent* emphatically denies the allegation, but it is certainly the case that Prior does not readily give interviews. Devon and Cornwall police have been waiting to ask him questions about a £3m fraud since September. They can't – because he and an associate, Cornish solicitor James Double, are both living in Ibiza, a Spanish territory which has no extradition treaty with Britain.

Clive alive

Television producers are queuing up to turn Clive Ponting, the civil servant alleged to have leaked Belgrano documents, into a star. Ponting's solicitor, Brian Raymond, says he has been approached "by every current affairs programme you have ever heard of and some you haven't" to sign up Ponting for a post-trial exclusive. Ponting, who will not be accepting a fee, has yet to decide which, if any, offer to accept. The waiting is particularly harrowing for *Panorama*, desperate for the story after having been scooped by *World in Action* for Sarah Tisdall's tale of woe.

Guam with you

Tory MP Piers Merchant, one of 12 MPs who showed the Miss World contestants around the Commons on Monday, was slipped a message on the back of a menu during lunch by Miss Guam. "It's truly been a delight," it said. "This day will for ever be remembered. May happiness and success be yours for ever."

BARRY FANTONI

'Today we had maths, English and sexual discrimination'

Travel papers

When the Civil Aviation Authority considers Randolph Fields' licence application for a proposed Highland Express airline, it will find his recent record in other areas makes interesting reading. Co-founder of Virgin Airways with Richard Branson, Fields is a lawyer and head of chambers in Grays Inn. On October 5 two fellow barristers, two pupils and two clerks – the bulk of the chambers – left because they did not like the way he mixed high-flying commercial business with legal practice. Last Friday Fields took the extraordinary step of obtaining an ex-parte order authorizing the seizure – over the weekend – of client papers that the barristers took with them, claiming that they were part of research he and his company were doing for American clients. Fields was not satisfied with what was recouped: on Monday he sought – unsuccessfully – to have the order extended to cover a fourth set of premises. Yesterday in the Court of Appeal, counsel for the barristers accused Fields of failing to disclose material information in obtaining the seizure order, and of now having access to papers he has no right to. The case was adjourned until today.

PHS

Wrecking? It's really a rescue

Kenneth Baker, Local Government Minister, says the Conservatives will not be deflected in their fight against high-spending councils

Next April the rates of 18 English local authorities will be limited by law. This fulfils the Conservative manifesto commitment to give relief to the hard-pressed ratepayers of the highest spending authorities. One might well ask why the Government has taken on such a mighty establishment as local government. Why should we care what local authorities – locally elected bodies with their own local taxation system – get up to? Why can't we let them get on with it by themselves?

No government can be indifferent to the spending of local authorities. In the UK as a whole the central exchequer provides them with about £14.5bn in grants, which have to be allocated as fairly as possible. They spend almost £33bn a year – one quarter of all public expenditure. Local authorities who take more than their share are in effect hijacking funds from other worthwhile programmes and projects. No government can tolerate such piracy.

During the 1960s and '70s there was not too much trouble between local and central government because public expenditure generally rose steadily; during this period, local authority expenditure rose on average by 3½ per cent in real terms. Since 1979 the main thrust of our economic policy has been to restrain public expenditure. Local authorities have found it more difficult to meet the Government's targets despite the efforts of many individual councils to make economies. A small minority have disregarded the Government's requests for savings and have gone on increasing their spending as if they were totally insulated from the present economic pressures.

This year, local authorities in England are budgeting to exceed government targets by a total of £848m; and three-quarters of that overspend – £632m – is down to the 18 councils which are to have their rates limited next year. These 18 represent only a small proportion of England's 413 local authorities.

Some of the rate-capped councils have hit their ratepayers very hard. Domestic ratepayers in Hackney, who have been subject to the excessive spending of the GLC and ILEA, as well as of Hackney itself, have seen their bills go up by almost 400 per cent; in Sheffield, where the rates bill includes the precept levied by high-spending South Yorkshire, domestic rates have gone up by 245 per cent. Over the same period, the retail price index has gone up by 80 per cent.

Opponents of rate limitation argue that local authorities are democratically elected bodies with a mandate from their electorates for what they do and spend. But the reality is that the link between ballot box and the rating system has worn pretty thin. On average, more than half the nation's rate bill is borne by the non-domestic sector, which has no vote. And those who have the vote – many of whom receive rebates or have their rates paid in full – finance less than a quarter of net local authority spending.

In Camden, for instance, the domestic ratepayer finances just 18 per cent of the council's spending and the non-domestic as much as 64 per cent. Such an imbalance must raise questions as to the real nature of local accountability.

Predictably, the announcement last July of the 18 authorities selected for rate limitation produced howls of outrage. It was the signal for the municipal propaganda machine to move into top gear. Since then we have been assailed with emotional claims that rate limitation will mean the devastation and destruction of services in the councils concerned; that rents will go up, home helps will be cut, adult education classes closed, and nursery school places withdrawn.

But these claims are blatant scaremongering. The strident noises of protest are concerned more with the preservation of power and the unfettered right to spend other people's money than with the traditional concept of service to the community on which our system of local government is based.

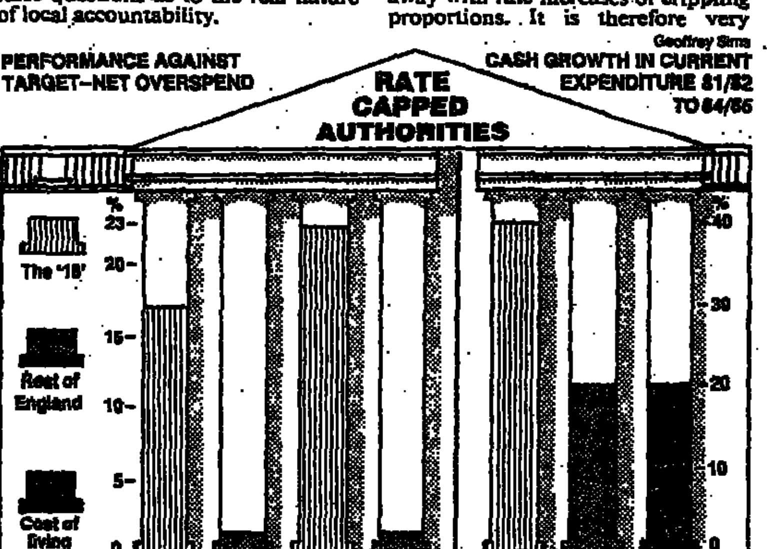
It is also important to realize that we are protecting not just the householders: rate limitation helps to keep industry and jobs in areas where councils are driving them away with rate increases of crippling proportions. It is therefore very much in the interests of the community as a whole.

Is it unreasonable to ask 15 of the 18 to keep their spending in 1985/86 to the same level in cash terms as this year – in other words to absorb the cost of inflation? The other three whose spending has grown fastest – the GLC, the ILEA and the London Borough of Greenwich – have been asked to make a cash-terms cut of 1½ per cent. I have no doubt that many companies which have taken a battering during the recession would have been very relieved if their cost-cutting could have been of such modest proportions.

Some of the councils are arguing that the levels we have set do not take into account some special year-on-year funding arrangements, the use of special funds and the like. If so, why don't they come and tell us – which the law specifically allows them to do. But none has done so.

At present there is some brave talk about councillors embarking on various forms of illegal action – euphemistically termed "non-compliance" by its advocates. But if councillors are serious about leading their authorities over the brink into illegality, the first to suffer would be their employees who would not be paid, together with local people who depend on the council's services. As for the councillors themselves, such action could lead them personally to audit surcharge and possibly disqualification from office. If that happened they would have no one to blame but themselves.

Let no one make any mistake. We mean business in our determination to protect the ratepayers of these high-spending councils: domestic ratepayers who have suffered crippling increases in their rate bills and commercial ratepayers who provide jobs which keep the local economy going. We are talking not about the destruction of local services but about the preservation of communities and the provision of reasonable services more cheaply and efficiently. Councillors who are genuinely dedicated to serving their communities should be more concerned with these objectives than with political brinkmanship.



Andrew Lycett on the plight of Ethiopia's Jewish Falasha community

Poorest of the poor – or aliens in the promised land

Amid the noisy politics of the Ethiopian famine, little is now heard of the black Jews, the Falashas; 10,000 of the country's poorest and most backward people.

When Foreign Office junior minister Malcolm Rifkind visited Addis Ababa in July he pressed the Ethiopian authorities to allow free emigration for those Falashas who remain inside the borders. He was assured that they would not be hindered. There have even been suggestions that further aid has been made conditional on help being provided for them.

The Falashas live in the highlands around Gondar close to the Sudanese border. As a small minority in one of the most Christian areas of Ethiopia they have tended to be excluded from the army and positions of power. They adopted the lowest rung on the pre-revolutionary Ethiopian social scale, acting as landless potters, weavers and blacksmiths to the Christian peasantry. Even this limited role in society was blocked to them in recent decades, however, as markets for their traditional artefacts were taken over by imports.

The Falashas were identified as Jews in the nineteenth century but were not officially accepted as such under Israel's Law of Return until 1975. There are a number of theories about their provenance. The most romantic is that they are the descendants of Menelik, the natural son of Solomon and Sheba. Another is that they have kinship with the Jews who migrated into Yemen and Arabia after the destruction of the Second Temple, but then they would have a Bible in Hebrew rather than Greek. Yet other scholars see them simply as heretics against Ethiopian Coptic Christianity.

The most widely accepted theory – certainly among Jews – is that the Falashas are descendants of the Jewish mercenaries who, based at Elephantine Island on the Upper Nile, defended the Hellenized pharaohs of Egypt against Nubia from around 650 BC to 420 BC, when they revolted and fled into Ethiopia.

This explains why their Bible (written in Ge ez, the ancient language of Ethiopa) is a translation from the Greek Septuagint rather than from the Hebrew. It also puts in perspective the Falasha practice of animal sacrifice, which is forbidden by orthodox Jews.

The Marxist government which took power in Ethopia in 1975 was not prepared to allow special status to any religious groups, and was loath to admit that any of its peoples wanted to emigrate. Falasha resentment at such restrictions was encouraged by foreign support groups, which tended to paint the Falashas as victims of Soviet-style pogroms.

Typically Africa – until you spot the Star of David

Falashas have continued to press to leave Ethiopia, and when visas have not been granted have taken the difficult way out through Sudan. Today about a third of around 30,000 Falashas are reported to be still in Ethiopia, a third on the road to Israel (which usually means in Sudan), and a third in Israel itself.

It is difficult to say which of these groups has had the worst experiences. Falashas in Ethiopia continue to live in some of the poorest villages in the country. Although their conditions may be better today than under the emperor, they are aware of an antipathy towards minority cultures and a continuing block on their emigration. Those who have made the difficult decision to try to reach Israel are often robbed in flight, beaten up and ridden with disease before arriving at an uncertain future in refugee camps in Sudan. And those who actually make it to Israel regularly find themselves victims of intolerance.

The plight of these unfortunate people has captured the imagination of lobby groups such as the American Association for Ethiopian Jewry, which have chastised the Ethiopian, Israeli and western governments for lack of action on the Falashas' behalf.

One of the last legislative acts of the recently dissolved US Congress was to vote $2.5m for the settlement of Ethiopian Jews in Israel. No United States minister has been able to visit Addis Ababa to plead for the Falashas. So that role may have been left to Rifkind.

Perhaps the best documented accounts of Falashas today refer to their condition in Israel. The Israel authorities do their best. On arrival Falashas are sent to absorption centres where each family is visited regularly for six months by social workers. They are taught the rudimentary skills of modern living, such as how to use a bank. They are also given 45,000 shekels for "appliances and furniture" – a sum recently described in the *Jerusalem Post* as "about enough for a refrigerator door".

But even at this stage cultural differences are not easy to overcome. One social worker recalls visiting a family to help stack laundry. She was startled to find the woman of the house in the linen cupboard. She later found out that, even today in Falasha villages, women who have menstruated are considered unclean for seven days and often have to live in a separate hut away from the main home. This unfortunate immigrant could find no such hut, and had to make do with the only realistic alternative. These cultural differences, when amplified in the workplace, have often led to anti-Falasha prejudice among long-settled Israelis.

Frances Strassler, a psychologist who has worked in the absorption centres, says that the immigrants lose confidence in themselves. "They feel that their culture is backward. At the same time they are so keen to do what is right in their new country that they lose confidence even in their ability to bring up their own children."

For many Falashas this cultural tightrope has been too difficult to negotiate and there have been a number of suicides – something unknown when they lived in Ethiopa.

These problems have led to new thinking on the Falashas' future. Dr Richard Pankhurst, Britain's leading Ethiopian scholar, does not believe there is discrimation against the Falashas in Ethiopia and says: "You don't have to take the Falashas to Israel to maintain their identity. Religion is only one strand of their identity and culture, which in many ways would be better preserved if they remained in Ethiopia."

But the principle of free emigration, if desired, remains an essential human right – which explains why Mr Rifkind should continue to raise it.

Mao killed millions: Deng just detains

One hundred and ninety five Chinese constitute the country's most unfortunate minority. They are all that remain of the 20 million "designated" as landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, rightists, or bad elements during the Maoist purges of the 1950s. For those who escaped execution, designation meant humiliation, or hard labour. Until the designations were removed, sometimes not for 30 years, they blighted the social, political, and work lives of their bearers and families.

This week the Ministry of Public Security announced that a final 78,327 of the original 20 million – the first time China has released such a figure – have had their labels removed. They are now ex-pariahs. Only 195 are still detained, the ministry announced, or undergoing *laogai*, education by labour.

The authorities make no apology to the 78,327, or even to the 982 who they concede had been "wrongly designated" for the last 30 years. Deng Xiaoping, party general secretary during most of that period, still insists that the 1957 anti-rightist drive, the biggest purge of all, was necessary, if over-zealous.

Nor is 20 million necessarily accurate. In 1958 Mao put the figure at "more or less 30 million", or 5 per cent of the population. Up to 1954 alone, Mao was to write, 800,000 had been executed. In 1957, Premier Chou En-lai was more precise: 16.8 per cent of the counter-revolutionaries had been sentenced to death.

In 1954 10 million "unrehabilitated class enemies" were deprived of their civil rights.

Probably the most famous "rightist" was China's best-known woman novelist, Ding Ling. Released in 1979 after more than 20 years of torture, banishment, and isolation, she observed: "In the 1930s the Kuomintang (Chiang Kaishek's regime) banned my books. After 1958 we ourselves banned them." She remembered other victims. "Did they all really deserve to be treated like dung?"

Even during the purges, some went straight to the top to complain. In 1957 one brave professor wrote to Mao: "During the campaign for the suppression of counter-revolutionaries in 1955, an untold number of citizens throughout China were detained... A great many died because they could not endure the struggle... We have applied to intellectuals methods of punishment which peasants would not apply to landlords or workers to capitalists... Intellectuals who chose to die... were innumerable."

Innocent of lawyers and impartial judges, the tribunals which provoked these suicides were ad hoc and animated by hatred and revenge. Indeed, from 1949 to January 1980, China had no criminal codes. Until only a few years ago those sentenced as "counter-revolutionaries" (a loosely defined category of abuse) could expect anything from three years to death. By the mid-1950s there existed "five bad categories"; once placed in one of them, and given a "cap" as a "rich peasant" or whatever, one's civil rights disappeared.

Detention, forced labour, or some other form of "control" followed, together with disgrace for close relations. Such designations became matters of life and death during the great convulsions which swept China until Mao's death and the arrest of the Gang of Four in late 1976. Only in 1979 did the government begin to abolish labels altogether. Until then the grandchildren of pre-revolution rich peasants and landlords were still being stigmatized.

In 1979, for example, a leading scientist received his rehabilitation dossier. It was as thick as a London telephone book. Every charge since 1951 had been reinvestigated and judged spurious. A brilliant student from a rich Shanghai family who obtained a PhD from Yale, he had been assumed to be a spy for having voluntarily returned to China to serve the new communist state. Unlabelled, he was suddenly elevated from laboratory technician to university professor and awarded 25 years of back pay. His wife was also promoted, and his daughter admitted to a select school.

China is proud of its four-year-old legal system. Apart from the still-labelled 195, the "five bad categories" are no more. But "counter-revolutionary" remains in the new constitution and is enshrined in the recent criminal codes. It is as vague a concept as ever. Counter-revolutionaries still vanish without trial.

Last month Amnesty reported on this new generation of pariahs: "Amnesty International believes that the prisoners of conscience of whom it is aware are only a small fraction of the total number in the People's Republic of China."

Jonathan Mirsky

Digby Anderson

Thrashing around for invective

Dr Paul Corrigan, head of the Applied Social Studies Department at the troubled Polytechnic of North London, has resigned as from the end of December. Dr Corrigan was described by *New Society* recently as a "democratic Marxist". I hope he will not mind if I suggest his Christmas holiday reading should include the works of St Alphonsus Liguori, *Tales* of the brothers Grimm and Dante's *Divine Comedy* ("Hell" only).

Social Work Today explains that he is resigning to "underline the conditions that are necessary to successfully defend any progressive educational or welfare practice five years into Thatcherism". He complains: "We have been through something which many social services departments are familiar with, a good thrashing from the right: a continual attempt to publicly humiliate". In the current *Times Higher Education Supplement* he calls the experience a "nightmare". Dr Corrigan, who is reported as envisaging a career in local government, is convinced that progressive social work is still possible if it "can just hang on in there".

I wish him good fortune. No doubt *he* will know and avoid those "many social services departments" in whose employment his wounds might be reopened. *My* major worry is for his vocabulary. If Thatcherism is "thrashing" social workers and their teachers after only five years, how will its effects be adequately described after nine? And if, as in Rider Haggard, *She* is returned, for a third term of five years, will there be a dictionary with hyperbole sufficient to describe her viciousness?

It is a general problem for the many on the left who have made a rhetorical profession out of "defending essential services". While waiting to get their hands on the public purse strings once more, they vent their extravagance on the language. Here as in the economy, inflation devalues and corrupts. The longer the waiting, the worse the problem. Cuts in health, education and social work were described as "vicious" less than one year "into Thatcherism". The mild restraint of the police on picket duty has already exhausted the ultimate pejoratives of "Nazi", "fascist" and "storm-trooper". Where do you go, in rhetoric, from there? I only hope my reading list will help – Alphonsus is good on gore and martyrdom – but I doubt it.

The alternative solution would be for them to realize they are in for a long linguistic siege and use the ammunition sparingly, keeping their Dante dry for the final "crisis". But can addicts of 95 per cent proof hysteria-speak be maintained on verbal near-beer? Would public sympathy be engaged by a complaint that a service, essential or not, "has been spanked ever so gently with a woolly slipper"? That would be nearer the truth in most cases, including that of the Sociology and Applied Social Studies departments of PNL. All that has happened there is that degree admissions, teaching and assessment have been subjected to public scrutiny and minor changes urged. As regards the Harrington affair, staff have merely been asked to obey the law.

It could have been worse. Although criticized by HM Inspectors for a "long tail of poor achievers", none of the staff has been disciplined, demoted or sacked. Research, their other main non-teaching duty, has not even been remarked on. No one has asked why nearly half the staff continue to teach at degree level when they have failed to publish any significant amounts of research over many years of publicly-funded employment (staff disclose their research publications in submissions to the Council for National Academic Awards).

Those inspecting the records of the staff who *have* published will have found a significant number of Marxist and radical themes for "committed" journals and publishers: the Communist Party's *Marxism Today*; Lawrence and Wishart, which has a long record of publishing communist material; *Black Liberator*; *the Leveller*; *The Feminist Review*, committed to the development of socialist feminism; and *Critical Social Policy*. The Inspectors and the CNAA do not so much as quibble about these research preferences even at a time of stretched public funds. That is liberal tolerance. Some outside academia might call it indulgence. What it is not, except in wonderland, is a "thrashing".

Most of the staff are on senior lecturer grades, being paid up to £15,000 a year by the taxpayer – some for a number of years now. They have considerable autonomy over their teaching and research. How many of them could better their pay or conditions outside the public sector? How many have tried? Even in that sector their lot is envied. Employees of "many social services departments" would queue up, backs bared, for the sort of flogging enjoyed by the PNL social work teachers.

I doubt whether I will persuade Dr Corrigan or any of the left who protest about their miseries in public employment to abandon their attachment to hyperbole. A man whose recent book is titled *Taking to the streets* is not going to give up his "struggles" and "crisis" lightly. So I offer him Grimm and the other reading tips as a source of heightened language with which to describe the increased sufferings to come. Failing these, there are always video-nasties.

The author is Director of the Social Affairs Unit.

Robin Cook

The true villains of the piece

Last week Mrs Thatcher closed her speech which followed the state opening of Parliament with a purple passage on the paramountcy of law. Once a Bill has been passed by Parliament, she apparently regards obedience to it as a categorical imperative. The significance of the passage is that by asserting that she now has the law on her side, she has staked out her claim to the ground of high moral principle in the coming confrontation between her government and half the local authorities in the land.

At this point I had better come clean and ask for previous convictions to be taken into account. Back in 1972 I was a member of a town council which for a time defied the Housing Finance Act brought in by the Heath government. Lest anyone imagine such decisions are taken easily, let me further confess that I have never experienced greater stress than in those months, or more frequent disputes with my wife, who was heavily pregnant and whose nest-building urges recoiled from the prospect of losing our home through surcharge. No sane person actually *wants* to find himself in confrontation with the power of the state and the majesty of Parliament over a point of principle.

The rhetorical trick played by Mrs Thatcher was to glide swiftly from condemning defiance of the law of public administration into denouncing as one and the same thing breaches of the criminal code. This is disingenuous. Local councillors are not roaming the streets at night with lengths of lead pipe looking for ratepayers to mug. Many of them know perhaps better than the members of the Cabinet the harrowing distress caused to their electors by street crime in the inner city areas.

The fundamental dishonesty is the suggestion that any Bill passed by Parliament, however partisan its origins or however contemptuous its nature, thereby gains the same legitimacy which the criminal law derives from its consensus support. In reality, outside the area of criminal law we are all selective as to which laws we regard as important to observe.

Even this government is selective as to which laws it enforces. While priding itself on additional expenditure for law and order it has reduced the ranks of those who police compliance with the laws passed by Parliament on health and safety at work, although there is greater risk of mutilation or death in the workplace than from assault on the streets. The same tale can be repeated about monitoring minimum wages set by wages councils appointed by parliamentary statutes. Government connivance at breaches of the law in these fields presumably reflects a political judgment that some laws do not command the same absolute obedience as others.

Taken literally, Mrs Thatcher's strictures on "the supremacy of the law" would render improper any evaluation of the law by reference to other ethical codes or individual conscience. Yet history is littered with honourable examples of civil disobedience to unjust laws, aimed at forcing their abolition. Martin Luther King achieved international acclaim for a crusade explicitly centred on defiance of racist laws. Nearer home we recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the mass trespass of Kinder Scout which asserted the moral right of access for the densely packed residents of industrial cities to the open moors around them.

Precedents can even be found in the history of local government in Britain. In the 1920s, when maintenance of the unemployed was still a charge on local authorities, George Lansbury led Poplar council in a refusal to hand over the precept on its rates to London County Council, in protest at the patent injustice of being required to pay the same contribution as more prosperous boroughs with a lighter burden. The subsequent imprisonment of Lansbury and his fellow councillors provoked such public outcry that the government was obliged to equalize the cost of unemployment relief across the London boroughs.

Mrs Thatcher argued last week that such defiance is to "deny the ascendancy of the ballot box". Yet the local councils are also returned by the ballot box, and the budgets they draw up are based on local judgments of local needs. In setting this aside to impose her own budget on councils Mrs Thatcher is not defending the ascendancy of the ballot box but asserting the superiority of those ballot boxes favourable to herself.

There is in Mrs Thatcher's statements a dangerous confusion of democracy with dictatorship by parliamentary majority – or worse, dictatorship not even by majority but by the minority of the electorate from whom that parliamentary majority is derived.

None of this is to deny that any deliberate infraction of the law must be a matter of great moment: to the extent that it weakens respect for the institution of the law, it is a matter of great regret. That is precisely why government should not use the law as the instrument by which it forces its own political preferences on local democracies, some of which will inevitably gag at what they are being obliged to swallow.

The author is Labour MP for Livingston.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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LONG HAUL AT THE PITHEAD

The collapse and end of the miners' strike, though still beyond the horizon, already threatens to be as messy, divisive and damaging as the conduct of the dispute from the start. The accelerated drift back to work since negotiations finally ended has wrested the initiative in the dispute from the leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers. *It cannot easily be regained.* The drift back to producing pits can only help the Government's ability and determination to avoid power cuts. Time underlines the inability of other unions to deliver decisive industrial support. Indeed, it is now clear that further support from outside, apart from money, will consist of no more than peripheral gestures of solidarity.

Violence has been organized to a new and fearful level of lawlessness in pit villages, particularly in the strike's Yorkshire heartland. But this is only a sign that the violence of intimidation has turned into the yet uglier violence of frustration and despair among those most loyal to Mr Arthur Scargill. It will be seen as such and can only be counterproductive by convincing more wavering miners that Mr Scargill's cause is a losing one.

Such miners will be equally unimpressed by the self-confidence of the Home Secretary and some other ministers that the strike will soon be all over bar the shouting. There is as yet little evidence of this. Some 2,200 strikers returned to work last week according to the National Coal Board. At that rate, the strike could be a year old before a majority were back. This week, the pace has quickened sharply before next Monday's deadline for back allowances to be paid before Christmas. Many more may take that opportunity to make their private decision to call off the strike, the only decision they are allowed to take. But once that deadline has passed, the pace may slacken again until the next arrives.

The strike is crumbling, but it is premature to claim it is collapsing. Miners themselves are perhaps the best judges of the trend. And those now returning to work seem to share a despair *with those staying on strike* that they do not know how and when it is going to end. We seem to be stuck in a bitter campaign of attrition.

Whatever the wider concerns of government, the NCB and the NUM are now sustained largely by the weight of losses they have already suffered. Mr Scargill seemed to acknowledge as much in a speech in Newcastle on Remembrance Sunday. If anyone should ask why the pain of the dispute should continue, he said, "I say you owe it to those who have died to win this struggle." In its settlement with the pit deputies, the NCB has already lost whatever new ground Mr MacGregor sought to gain. As Mr Jack Eccles, the TUC chairman, acknowledged, the NUM must eventually accept that it cannot impose a ban on closures of uneconomic pits that has never existed before.

Mr MacGregor must take some responsibility for the concept of attrition in this dispute – an alien one in British industrial relations, and so much less effective and flexible than the aggressive stick and carrot approach adopted by Sir Michael Edwardes and his successors at BL. It is now clear that Mr Scargill also prepared for a long struggle from the start. It was the NUM leadership that ensured stalemate by refusing its members a national ballot and dividing them. The NUM alone can now help to shorten the agony of its members by calling a belated ballot or by making it clear that it is now prepared to negotiate for a settlement on the basis of the Coal Board's deal with the deputies.

The Government and the Coal Board now have little option but to stand firm and to pursue their successful new policy of expediting a return to work by co-ordinating greater protection from *picket violence and by offering* strikers a series of time-limited incentives to return to their jobs. Further negotiations would merely delay this process in the absence of a clear public commitment to compromise by the NUM. Nor should the Board be seduced by Dr David Owen's naive plan to negotiate on pay with working Nottingham miners in return for an end to the overtime ban – which was constitutionally approved by their union. Dr Owen has seriously misread the stance of the Nottingham miners. They rejected the strike call precisely because it was not in line with their reading of the NUM rulebook and are sensitive to any suggestion of disloyalty to their union.

The dispute may still have some time to run. Eventually, common sense dictates some formal settlement long before the last Scargill loyalist is forced bitterly back to work. The TUC, which missed its opportunity to play a constructive role at the time of the Nacods settlement, may then have a role to play in persuading the majority of the NUM executive to settle and helping them to salvage what face they can.

Then will be the time for Government to ensure that such a pit dispute can never happen again. And their priority will surely lie in restructuring the coal industry. New laws on public order should wait until existing laws are enforced.

DIRTY WARFARE

Chemical weapons produce a feeling of revulsion which is not all that easy to rationalize. It may be their insidious indiscriminate effects or the memories and tales of those who were gassed in the trenches of the First World War. The fact remains that only nuclear and perhaps germ warfare can provoke so much fear or sense of outrage.

The debate has been rekindled this year by a number of developments, including apparent confirmation that Iraq has used chemical weapons in the Gulf War, and a demand by Nato's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (Saceur) that allied armies should be equipped with at least the potential to deploy the latest generation.

Still more recently a report published by the Institute for European Defence and Strategic Studies supported the call by Saceur, General Bernard Rogers, by insisting that the deployment of modern chemical weapons by Nato was the most effective way of deterring the Soviet Union from ever using its own growing stockpiles.

The use of chemical weapons is in fact banned by the Geneva Protocol of 1925, signed by countries still shocked by the attacks of the First World War. By and large its signatories have complied with its provisions. The Italians used gas against the Ethiopians in 1935, the Japanese did so several years later against the Chinese, while there have been reports of attacks more recently in South-East Asia and Afghanistan in addition to those emanating from the Gulf.

Use has been occasional rather than general, and has always been met by worldwide condemnation – however ineffectual. On the other hand this abstinence by the allied and axis powers during the Second World War and by most participants in the various imbroglios thereafter has probably had less to do with respect for the protocol than with doubts over the military effectiveness of chemical weapons and fears over the likelihood of retaliation.

The argument over military ineffectiveness may no longer hold water. Although climatic conditions are obviously important, modern binary-type munitions can be more safely stored, more accurately delivered and designed to cope with specific wartime requirements – long-lasting agents for use against enemy ports to keep them out of action, short-term gases to destroy the enemy front-line, clearing in time for one's own troops to follow up the attack.

The Russians clearly operate on the principle that such weapons might be used, as can be observed from their exercises. The mere threat to use them could force the other side into hot, heavy and debilitating protective gear which would impede their fighting efficiency.

Britain destroyed its stocks of chemical weapons in the 1950s. France is believed to have an undisclosed quantity. But only the Americans in Nato have substantial stores and even they have not made any since 1969. There is no doubt that the Soviets have the advantage in quality and quantity – and they continue to forge ahead.

Should the West try to catch them up? In recent years the emphasis has been on arms control. In 1972 an agreement was reached banning the use, production and stockpiling of biological weapons – and ever since there has been widespread hope that a similar convention might be drafted for chemical munitions too.

The argument put forward by General Rogers and the institute's author Manfred Hamm is twofold. In the first place they contend that no such reliable treaty is negotiable unless the West gives itself some bargaining power. In the second, Nato needs a retaliatory capability to respond in kind to a Soviet chemical attack. At present, the argument runs, it might have to resort to nuclear weapons. Chemical munitions like the precision-guided projectiles of Emergent Technology, are thus necessary to raise the nuclear threshold.

There is perhaps an argument for modernizing the stocks of American CW which already exist, if only to demonstrate to Moscow that the West has the will. But the chief objective must remain to build on what arms control measures there are – the Geneva protocol and the Microbiological Weapons Convention. So far success has been elusive. But it has not looked unattainable. For the West to divert from this course and opt for a matching deployment, would risk opening a Pandora's box which we might all have cause to regret.

WHOSE WATER IS IT ANYWAY?

There's no votes in sewage, according to an old adage adopted by the government in the 1983 Water Act. In the administration of water and sewage, votes were dispensed with: the role of councillors was effectively ended. Regional water authorities were to substitute business-like ways for their old municipal sloth. Government appointees were to supervise the drains and the faucets with efficiency and commercial acumen. As for votes and the trappings of elective politics, the government planned occasionally to wind up the water authorities' clock (the external financing limit) and, save for the occasional late-night parliamentary debate, let the aqueous machine run its own sweet way.

Maybe the farmers (interested parties in land drainage?), the industrialists (someone was responsible for building the white elephant of Kielder) and the quango-men who comprise the bulk of the authorities' membership are best fitted for complicated assessments of demand, financial planning and – after this summer's weather in the south west and Wales – the odd plea for divine intercession. In the wake of the Chancellor's autumn statement, water rates are predicted to rise next year (and the years after that) by striking amounts – up to 20 per cent in some watersheds; but maybe, still, such financial judgments are matters for boards of experts appointed in the Secretary of State's wisdom. Maybe. But how are we, the public which trusts water to flow from the tap and expects the ballcock to rise and fall on cue, ever to know?

Water authorities meet in secret. It is not thought appropriate – as the chairman of the Water Authorities Association wrote to *The Times* the other week – to meet the public or lay open proceedings for public discussion. Secrecy, say the water bureaucrats and ministers, is a guarantee of efficiency. The model of the nationalized industries is advanced as justification: British Rail cannot operate commercially with its board's deliberations in the spotlight of publicity. But this model cannot apply directly to the water authorities. They tax; they have access to the rate-payers' income; can employ bailiffs to distrain; send frightening letters in red ink. The householder can, to be sure, add to the economy of Malvern. Failing that the ratepayer pays a water tax without representation.

In the context of the miners' strike, the available models for running the nationalized industries cannot be held to be entirely satisfactory, especially those utilities to which consumer payments have some of the attributes of a tax. If the instruments of public accountability – ad hoc references to the Monopolies Commission, reports of the Public Accounts Committee, visitations by the National Audit Office – were better, the public's suspicions about nationalized industry efficiency would be diminished. As matters stand, a consumer of, say, the Anglian Water Authority (already paying the highest rates in the country) facing successive years' increases well above the rate of inflation has good cause for alarm. If that authority's conclaves in Huntingdon were, just sometimes, open to public gaze the alarm would be less. The necessary amendment to the Water Act could be inserted quickly and (the example of the Welsh authority shows what is possible) painlessly.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Matter of conscience for Synod on women's ordination

From the Right Reverend Lord Coggan

Sir, May I be allowed to add two points to the letter on the ordination of women to the priesthood, signed by 15 bishops, which appeared in your issue of November 10?

First, next Thursday's debate in the General Synod of the Church of England will be watched with anxious hope by many not only in these islands but also in other parts of the world-wide Anglican Communion. There are many provinces overseas where distress has been caused by the hesitation shown by *the "Mother" Church in its debates* on this issue over a long period. Members of the Anglican Communion are looking for a measure of bold leadership on the part of the Church of England.

Secondly, your correspondents mention the increasing strain on the loyalty of women who feel called to the priesthood and are unable to test their vocation. This is a matter of grave importance. I wish, in addition, to call attention to a similar strain on the loyalty of those *bishops* who find themselves in a dilemma which can only be resolved by a positive vote in the debate "to permit the ordination of women to the priesthood".

Let me illustrate: A young man with excellent qualifications and a deep sense of call presents himself to the bishop for ordination. The bishop interviews him and gladly sends him forward for testing by the Church and, it is hoped, ultimately for ordination.

A young woman with similsr or even better qualifications – and there are many such women – presents herself to the same bishop. He interviews her and is well satisfied. But he can only reply: "I cannot even send you forward for testing by the Church."

The ministry of the diocese is deprived and weakened. Its chief pastor is left fearing that he has been compounding the refusal of a call.

"Too soon," on Thursday? Surely not. Rather, the time is ripe for a bold step forward.

Yours sincerely,
DONALD COGGAN,
Kingshead House,
Sissinghurst,
Cranbrook,
Kent.
November 12.

From the Reverend M. J. Moreton

Sir, What is worrying is not the one Bishop of Durham, but the 15 bishops, headed by the Bishop of Manchester. The Bishop of Durham wants to make us think; but the Fifteen are bent on doing permanent and irreparable damage to the Church of England. The Bishop of Durham will stir us up; but the Fifteen will divide the Church.

The Bishop of Durham seeks to explore the fundamental mysteries that are the source and unending spring of the Church's existence; but the Fifteen want to embark on a course of action that has no precedent whatsoever in Catholic tradition in either East or West.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. MORETON,
University of Exeter,
Department of Theology,
Queen's Building,
The Queen's Drive,
Exeter,
Devon.
November 11.

From the Moderator of Movement for the Ordination of Women

Sir, Clifford Longley's article, "Why the bishops will again blackball women priests" (November 12), seems a little out of touch with the facts. On November 8, 1978, when General Synod last voted on the issue of women's ordination, 32 bishops voted in favour and 17 against. We do not anticipate any falling-off of support on Thursday; quite the contrary.

Nor is it accurate to say that the movement for women's ordination bases its case on justice to women, though justice would do no harm. It is based on the fact that many women feel called to ordination, and we believe that their vitality and enthusiasm (theirs, not their daughters' and granddaughters', though they may seek ordination, too) would be of inestimable value to the Church and its leadership.

We have more confidence than Clifford Longley that General Synod *is aware of this fact and will wish to* take the important first step.

Yours faithfully,
MONICA FURLONG, Moderator,
Movement for the Ordination of Women,
Napier Hall,
Hide Place,
Vincent Street, SW1.
November 12.

From the Reverend David J. Ellis

Sir, What is it that seems to cause bishops of the Church of England to fly in the face of plain and unambiguous statements in the Scriptures? To vote for the ordination of women to the Christian ministry is not only to evade the straightforward injunctions of the New Testament in this subject but also to miss the vital and positive role that women have to play in the life and witness of the Church.

It is to be doubted very much whether, as your correspondents have claimed (November 10), that the ordination of women is "one of the most important questions facing our Church life". Indeed, the fact that this question is apparently taken so seriously indicates to many of us that more important is the need for us to return to the teaching of the Bible in such a spirit that we shall hear the voice of God without the interferences brought in by cunning and damaging reinterpretations of that book which brings to mankind "the faith once for all delivered to the faithful."

Yours faithfully,
DAVID J. ELLIS,
Vine House,
41 Portsmouth Road,
Cobham,
Surrey.
November 12.

From Mrs M. A. Benians

Sir, In the summer of 1959 I attended a meeting at Ridley Hall, Cambridge, and was much criticised for suggesting that women were capable of performing the duties required of any cleric.

It is not therefore a sense of inferiority which leads some of us to oppose the proposal, nor solely the theological arguments. There is the pragmatic problem of the tensions, possible conflict of loyalties and the ensuing emotional strains which may well arise from a dual-sex ministry. The Church of England can ill afford to embark on any course of action which may and probably will increase the breakdown of marriage and the instability of society.

If those women seeking ordination are so certain they are called of God why can they not serve him in one of the churches which already ordains women (they are usually wholehearted supporters of ecumenism) rather than persist in splitting the Church of England for their own fulfilment? Or do they recognise the "call to serve" on their own terms only?

Perhaps they should remind themselves that "Christ must increase – I must decrease".

Yours faithfully,
ELISABETH G. BENIANS,
The Rectory,
Rackheath,
Norwich,
Norfolk.

From Lady Nairne

Sir, Clifford Longley forecasts that many uncommitted Synod members will be asking themselves on Thursday "whether the cause of 'justice for women' is worth such mayhem."

But "justice for women" is not the central issue: it is justice for us all in the Church. All of us in this country, whether ordained or "lay", women or men, are at present deprived of a whole ministry and many now believe that this is not God's will in our age.

Yours truly,
PENNY NAIRNE,
The Master's Lodgings,
St Catherine's College,
Oxford.
November 12.

From the Reverend Canon Brian Thompson

Sir, Fifteen bishops whom I know and respect plead that the time is right to proceed with the ordination of women in the Church of England (November 10).

It may seem a harsh judgment, but before offering more advice does not the House of Bishops first need to rebuild its credibility in the wake of recommending a set of proposals on the marriage of the divorced in church which have found such little acceptance in the dioceses and which a significant number of bishops themselves did not support?

Yours sincerely,
BRIAN THOMPSON,
St Mary's Rectory,
Church Street,
Woodbridge,
Suffolk.
November 10.

From Mr Francis Bennion

Sir, Fifteen bishops ask that legislation be prepared to permit the ordination of women. They should be aware that such legislation is already on the statute book and has been for more than 60 years.

The Act in question is the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act 1919. Not merely does this *permit* the ordination of women; it renders it unlawful to refuse it. The wording is:

A person shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function . . . or from entering or assuming or carrying on any civil profession or vocation.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS BENNION,
c/o National Westminster Bank plc,
1 Portman Square, W1.
November 10.

From Mr Peregrine Pestell

Sir, The Swedish Lutheran Church has been ordaining women to its priesthood for the last twenty-five years: an entire generation. One hopes that in the forthcoming debate in the Synod of the Church of England we shall be told to what extent these ordinations appear to have been of benefit to the Swedish Church in terms of attendance at worship and/or evangelisation of the people of Sweden.

Yours faithfully,
PEREGRINE PESTELL,
8 Sylvan Way,
West Wickham,
Kent.
November 11.

From Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP for Epping Forest (Conservative)

Sir, May a Roman Catholic respectfully remind the Anglican bishops who called in your columns today (November 10) for the ordination of women priests of the effect on the prospects of "reunion" with his own Church and with the Orthodox.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON,
House of Commons.
November 10.

Tarmac image

From the President of the Society of Industrial Artists and Designers and others

Sir, It is astounding that, with so much design talent available in this country, British Airways should reject that resource in favour of an American firm of consultants.

It is even more alarming that the corporate identity proposed for our national airline, relying as it does upon a barely distinguishable heraldic device perched incongruously above the remnants of the earlier instantly recognizable and appropriate solution, should shortly, and at great expense to the taxpayer, be the image of this country on the tarmacs of the world.

Yours faithfully,
JUNE FRASER,
REILLY,
TERENCE CONRAN,
MONTY FINNISTON,
LESLIE JULIUS,
Society of Industrial Artists and Designers,
12 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.
November 1.

Parks for worship

From Mr Samuel Carr

Sir, You illustrate today (November 5) the new Buddhist pagoda which is being erected in Battersea Park. Why Buddhist? There is no lack of other sects and religions which might be glad to be offered space in the London parks for their churches and chapels, synagogues, temples and mosques. That the parks were conceived of as open spaces is an irrelevance now that such a precedent has been established.

Battersea Park comes under the guardianship of the GLC. Wishing to impute motives, it may be that in this, as in other instances, the GLC intends thus to secure the support of a useful minority of voters.

Quis custodiet ipsos custodes, it might be asked, if we are to rely on the GLC to protect the interests of the majority of those who use the parks. And how fortunate that so many parks are royal.

Yours etc,
SAMUEL CARR,
46 Paultons Square, SW3.

Advertising and BBC

From Sir Richard Davies

Sir, The Chairman of the BBC has come out strongly against any idea that the corporation should take advertising as a way of meeting its rapidly rising costs. So far so good. I doubt there are many who think that this is what the BBC is for. But what is it for? Need we pay licence fees to subsidise its agressive competition across the whole range of services offered free by the commercial companies? Are Radio 1 and 2 really necessary to keep up standards of taste in popular music programmes? Do local radio stations do anything that the local commercial stations do not? How much of BBC1 output can truly be said to lead the way towards higher quality?

There certainly are programmes and services difficult to finance adequately by advertising, for one reason or another, and surely providing these are what licence fees are for.

With all the caution usual in dealing with a sacred cow I dare to suggest that careful consideration of questions like these would be a better use of time than thinking up new kinds of taxes, however "easy to collect" they may be. We might even be able to look forward to reduced licence fees!

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD DAVIES,
Comenden Manor,
Cranbrook, Kent.

Harnessing the Severn

From Dr T. L. Shaw

Sir, I write with reference to Dr Andrew Lea's letter (October 31). From 1978 to 1981 the Severn Barrage (Bondi) Committee studied many schemes for power generation from the tides of the Severn Estuary. The committee, which included eminent representatives of organizations whose prime concern is for the environment, concluded that there was good reason for Government to undertake further work on the project.

In 1983 the Severn Tidal Power Group was appointed by the Secretary of State for Energy to carry out various studies complementing those of the committee including liaison with the "local authorities and other interested parties on the possible effects of the project on the infrastructure of the region bordering the estuary, including the environment".

To do the latter, it has been appropriate for the group to work through the recognized national and regional environmental bodies of which organizations like Dr Lea's Avon Wildlife Trust are members. This has allowed a fuller debate and hence appreciation of the impact of the scheme to be gained.

The data now available continue to confirm the broad conclusions of the committee that this project need not prove damaging to the environment, indeed there is increasing reason to believe that it would bring a number of significant benefits to an estuary not renowned for its biological productivity. However, the organizations and experts consulted are also unanimously of the view that much more work needs to be done before they can firmly establish their position. The group fully understand and support this concern, which was also held by the committee and was reflected in their recommendations.

The main thrust of Dr Lea's argument was also contained in a letter published by the Bristol *Evening Post* on October 24. Because of our present commitment to Government we then wrote to Dr Lea asking for sight of the evidence to support his claims. His reply to us did not give this.

The views which Dr Lea advances are out of step with our understanding of the possible effects of the project and, it seems, with generally informed opinion. Professor Wilson's fears (November 12) about wildfowl also appear to be unfounded. Our forthcoming report to the Secretary of State gives us the opportunity to present the evidence as we understand it.

Yours faithfully,
T. L. SHAW,
The Severn Tidal Power Group,
40 Bernard Street, WC1.
November 8.

Final straw for council leader

From the Chairman of Buckinghamshire County Council

Sir, May I, in clarification, emphasise some aspects of Hugh Clayton's report today (November 8) about my standing down from the chair of this council next May.

It will be April, 1986, when our ratepayers first suffer the harsh consequences of the Government's continuing failure to allow fairly for what must be spent to provide basic commonsense services for our rapidly growing population.

The complex formula which will activate this crisis and which may mean a 50p in the pound rate increase, already exists. Recent legislation has added rigidity to an already inflexible situation.

The targets set by the Government above which each local authority should not spend in theory match the total of local government spending nationally. This may solve a problem between the Department of Environment and the Treasury but many targets are unjust.

Right across the country prudent Conservative councillors know their targets are unrealisable and ridiculous, and that to spend above them is inevitable if local services are not to break down or become the subject of derision. Thus penalties will, as in Buckinghamshire, increasingly fall heavily on the same hapless ratepayers for whom the Government claims to stand champion.

I am not willing to countenance such injustice.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER PARKER JERVIS,
Chairman,
Buckinghamshire County Council,
Chairman's Room,
Judges Lodgings,
Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire.
November 8.

Wisdom of hindsight

From the Editor of The Economist

Sir, You cite *The Economist* of 1980 in your first leader today (November 8), attributing to us the statement, "Democrats could scarcely have wished for an easier opponent if they had picked him themselves." That sentence did indeed appear in *The Economist* in March that year. It was immediately followed by the words, "That at least was the view until recently."

In 1965, as you point out, we – like others – may have been busy underestimating Mr Reagan. But not by 1980. The article you quote from four years ago was in fact entitled "Ronald Reagan – not to be underestimated". It went on to make many of the points you are now making over four years later:

Mr Reagan has been surprising complacent rivals for years. In 1966 Governor Pat Brown of California thought it absurd that he could be turned out of office by the television host of "Death Valley Days". Mr Reagan beat him by nearly 1m votes . . . To treat Mr Reagan as unelectable would be a fatal underestimate for the Democrats.

The odd thing about your citing us incorrectly in this way is that in 1980 *The Economist* provoked wide comment in the American and British press when, three weeks before the election, it recommended Mr Reagan as its preferred candidate for president over Mr Carter.

In its own leader on the eve of the 1980 election, *The Times* recognised advantages in Mr Reagan but also concluded that, in such an uncertain time, "there would be particular advantages" in continuing with the Carter Administration.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW KNIGHT, Editor,
The Economist,
25 St James's Street, SW1.
November 8.

Nicaraguan conflict

From Dr Graham Jameson

Sir, Would John Carlin please spell out for the rest of us exactly what the Sandinistas have done to provoke the long-suffering United States Administration? His article (November 8) gives no specific examples and your own reports had rather given me the impression that the boot was on the other foot.

The Sandinistas are not, as far as I know, promoting an armed insurrection aimed at overthrowing the US Government. If Nicaraguan warships make a practice of lurking menacingly off US ports, we haven't been told about it. Nor have there been reports of the Sandinistas attempting to bribe Mr Mondale to withdraw from the US election, in order then to persuade the world that President Reagan's victory was worthless.

They have admittedly (again, acccording to your own reports) had the impertinence to mount a rather successful drive to instruct Nicaraguan villagers in subversive skills like reading and writing. Is this, perhaps, the type of activity that represents an insufferable challenge to President Reagan's blueprint for his "backyard"

Yours sincerely,
GRAHAM JAMESON,
13 Sandown Road,
Lancaster.
November 9.

Multi-purpose numbers

From Mr Leslie C. Tatam

Sir, *The Times* Portfolio cards do have their uses after all!

For the past few weeks I have used the eight numbers on my card as the basis for a football pool entry.

Last Saturday, those eight numbers gave me six score draws, one no-score draw and one postponed match.

My winnings do not represent a fortune but a least they are more than various other combinations of numbers have produced in the past.

Yours gratefully,
LESLIE C. TATAM,
2 Elm Crescent,
Farnham,
Surrey.
November 8.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 13: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association this afternoon visited the British Equestrian Centre, National Agricultural Centre, Kenilworth and later attended the Association's Conference Dinner at the Chesford Grange Hotel, Kenilworth.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Mrs Andrew Feilden, was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Warwickshire (Mr Charles Smith-Ryland).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

By command of The Queen, the Earl of Caithness (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this morning upon the Arrival of The President of the Republic of Finland and Mrs Koivisto, and welcomed The President and Mrs Koivisto on behalf of Her Majesty.

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 13: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this morning visited the Royal College of Defence Studies at Seaford House, Belgrave Square.

Ruth, Lady Fermoy and Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt were in attendance.

Her Majesty was present this evening at a Reception given by the British Homoeopathic Association at St James's Palace.

Lady Angela Oswald and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was represented by Sir Martin Gilliat at the Memorial Service for Major Peter Beckwith-Smith which was held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, today.

Lady Angela Oswald has succeeded Ruth, Lady Fermoy as Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 13: The Prince of Wales, Patron Operation Raleigh, attending the sailing of SES Sir Walter Raleigh at Kingston upon Hull, North Humberside.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major Jack Stenhouse and Mr Victor Chapman, travelled in the Royal Train and an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales this evening attended a Reception for The Northern Ireland Voluntary Trust given by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (the Right Hon Douglas Hurd, MP) at the Plaisterers' Hall, London Wall, EC2.

The Hon Edward Adeane was in attendance.

The Princess of Wales, Patron, The National Rubella Council, this morning visited the Family Centre of SENSE, The National Deaf-Blind and Rubella Association, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W13.

Mr George West and Lieutenant-Commander Peter Eberle, RN were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 13: The Duke of Gloucester was present this afternoon at The Electrical Association for Women's Diamond Jubilee Service of Thanksgiving at St George's, Hanover Square, London W1.

Mrs Howard Page was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 13: The Duke of Kent, President of the Business and Technician Education Council, this afternoon presided at the Council's National Awards Ceremony as Queen Elizabeth, London, SE1.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent today opened the new Milton Keynes General Hospital and later visited the Hospice of Our Lady and St John at Willen, Buckinghamshire.

Mrs Alan Henderson was in attendance.

King Husain of Jordan is 49 today.

The Prince of Wales is 36 today.

Lady Tessa Balfour gave birth to a daughter in London on Monday.

A memorial service for Dr M. Aylwin Cotton will be held today at noon at the Church of Christ the King, Gordon Square.

The ex-services Mental Welfare Society is holding a Christmas Fair at Old Chelsea Town Hall, King's Road, on Thursday, from 3.00 pm to 9.0 pm.

Birthdays today

Aaron Copland, 84; Mr Quentin Crewe, 58; Mr Eric Crozier, 70; Dame Elisabeth Frink, 54; Mgr G. A. Hay, 54; Mr Harold Larwood, 80; Sir Joseph Lockwood, 80; Air Marshal Sir Richard Nelson, 77; Lord Ramsey of Canterbury, 80; Sir Brandon Rhys Williams, MP, 57; Sir Dudley Smith, MP, 58.

City of London School

Entrance and scholarship examinations for boys wishing to enter the City of London School in September 1985 will be held in February. Boys may enter at age 9½-10, 11+, or 13+, and there are separate examinations for each age group.

Ten major scholarships and a music scholarship are awarded annually, with a value of two thirds of the school fee, and there is a number of other academic awards. Choral bursaries are paid to those elected to choristerships at the Temple Church or the Chapel Royal, St James's, whose choristers are all pupils at the school.

The school participates in the assisted places scheme. There are 20 such places available each year at 11+, and 5 for entry to the sixth form.

Applications should be made before December 31 to the Admissions Secretary, City of London School, Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0DL, from whom further details can be obtained.

Service reception

HQ RAF Support Command
Air Marshal Sir David Harcourt-Smith, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Support Command, and Lady Harcourt-Smith, received the guests last night at a reception held in Brampton Park Officers' Mess. Among those present were:
Lord and Lady Cato, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University and Lady Butterfield, Air Chief Marshal Sir Rex Roe, Air Marshal Sir John and Lady Nicholls, the chairman of Huntingdonshire District Council and Mrs Bridge, the Mayor of St Ives and Mr Scott, the Mayor of Ramsey and Mrs Carver, the Mayor of St Neots and Mr Seager, the Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire and Mrs Kane and the Chief Fire Officer of Cambridgeshire and Mrs McCullum.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Professor James Ring to be Deputy Chairman of the new Cable Authority and Mr Paul Johnson, Mrs Elizabeth MacDonald-Brown and Mr Peter Paine to be members.
Sir Robert Marshall to be Chairman of the Liberal Party's Trade & Industry Panel.

Mr Andrew Rutherford, of Southampton University, to be Chairman of the Howard League, in succession to Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, who becomes a vice-president.

University news

Loughborough
Dr Adrian Clark, reader in the department of electronics and electrical engineering, has been appointed to a personal chair in telecommunications.
Other appointments
Professor A B Cherns, professor of social sciences, and Professor G W Higgin, professor of continuing management education, have been appointed emeritus professors upon retirement.
Readerships
The following senior lecturers have been appointed to readerships: Dr K J Button and Dr C J Wrigley (economics); Dr J V Dawkins (polymer chemistry); Dr M A Reed (archives and landscape studies).

City
Honorary degrees are to be conferred on the following:
DMus: Sir Alan Traill, Lord Mayor-elect of London, who becomes chancellor of the university.
DSc: Lord Ebbisham, member of the council of the university; Mr D. H. Roberts, director of research, General Electric Company; Rear Admiral J. G. Watson, past Secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
DLitt: Sir Roger Falk, Chairman of Sadlers Wells Foundation; Miss Susan Hampshire, actress.
MA: Mr T. J. Hughes, former assistant registrar and clerk to Convocation at the university.

Society of Merchant Venturers

The following have been elected officers of the Society of Merchant Venturers:
Master: Mr D. C. Tudway Quilter; Senior Warden: Sir John Wills; Junior Warden: Mr G. E. McWatters; First Assistant: Mr C. W. Thomas.

Church news

Appointments
Canon Ronald J. Woodley, Rector of Stokesley and Rural Dean of Stokesley, diocese of York, is to be Archdeacon of Cleveland, in succession to the Ven John Southgate, who is the new Dean of York.
The Rev N Black, Team Rector of St Luke-in-the-City, Liverpool, diocese of Liverpool, is to be also Diocesan Urban Leadership Adviser, same diocese.
The rev J R Bonnyer, Assistant Curate of Rugby Team Ministry, diocese of Coventry, to be Priest-in-charge of the Conventional District of Brownsover, and Team Vicar Designate of Brownsover, same diocese.
The Rev E Brecides, Priest-in-charge of All Hallows, Lady Bay, West Bridgford, diocese of Southwell, to be Vicar, same benefice, same diocese.
The Rev D Crowhurst, Curate of Wribbenhall, diocese of Worcester, to be Priest-in-charge, same parish, same diocese.
The Rev G R C Follis, Rector of Fishbourne, diocese of Chichester, to be also Priest-in-charge, Apuldram, same diocese.
The Rev R F Gibson, Vicar of St Mark, Hallwood, diocese of Chester, to be Vicar of Freethorpe with Wickhampton, Halvergate, Tunstall, Beighton and Moulton, diocese of Norwich.
The Rev J S M Harding, Assistant Curate of St Mary's Clifton, Nottingham, diocese of Southwell, to be also Chaplain to Central Television Studio in Nottingham, same diocese.
The Rev A P Hodgetts, Curate of St John's, Perry Barr, diocese of Birmingham, to be Curate of All Saints, Broseley, diocese of Hereford.
The Rev I Houghton, Curate of St George, Jesmond, diocese of Newcastle, to be Chaplain to Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, same diocese.
The Rev J Leverton, Curate of St John in Bedwardine, Worcester, diocese of Worcester, to be Vicar of St Michael, Dines Green, Worcester, same diocese.
The Rev J A C May, Curate of Christ Church, Tynemouth, diocese of Newcastle, to be Team Vicar of Kirknewton in the Glendale Team Ministry, same diocese.
The Rev M A McAdam, Rector of Much Hadham, diocese of St Albans, to be also Rural Dean of Bishop's Stortford, same diocese.
The Rev W Mitlehner, Parish Priest of St Philip and St Mark, Camberwell, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar of All Saints, Hackbridge and North Beddington, same diocese.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon Robert Stonor and Miss P. Talley
The engagement is announced between Robert Stonor, of the Dower House, Stonor, and Patricia Ann Talley, of Scotsdale, Arizona, daughter of the late Mr Franz Talley and the Hon Mae Sue Talley.

Mr T. F. C. Denny and Miss B. J. Kevill-Davies
The engagement is announced between Thomas, younger son of Sir Anthony and Lady Denny, of Daneway, Sapperton, Gloucestershire, and Benita, younger daughter of the late Squadron Leader S. H. Kevill-Davies and of Mrs J. M. Brian, of Jarvis, Lytchett Minster, Dorset.

Mr C. P. Henson and Miss S. E. Bates
The engagement is announced between Christopher Paul Henson, of Bainbridge Island, Washington, United States, and Sally, elder daughter of Major-General Sir John and Lady Bates, of Rolvenden Layne, Cranbrook, Kent.

Mr J. P. Barlow and Miss C. Fursdon
The engagement is announced between John Patrick, only son of Mr and Mrs John Ernest Barlow, of Nairobi, Kenya, and Clare, second daughter of Dr and Mrs Paul Fursdon, of Huddersfield, West Yorkshire.

Dr C. Guralp and Miss E. Luke
The engagement is announced between Cansun, younger son of Colonel and Mrs I. Guralp, of Brussels, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs A. J. B. Luke, of St Albans.

Mr C. G. Higgins and Miss A. E. Gardner
The engagement is announced between Charles Grainger, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Bernard Arthur Higgins, of The Halesend, Storridge, Worcestershire, and Annette Evelyn, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. F. Gardner, of Far Longdon, Shipston-on-Stour.

Mr P. W. Smith and Miss E. J. Wheeler
The engagement is announced between Philip Wallace, only son of Mr and Mrs B. J. Smith, of Hall Green, Birmingham, and Eleanor Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. C. G. Wheeler, of Westerleigh, St Leonards-on-Sea.

Mr H. C. Spruit and Miss A. J. Gardener
The engagement is announced between Herman, son of Dr and Mrs J. W. Spruit, of Bayswater, London, and Anna, daughter of Colonel and Mrs P. J. Gardener, of Rinteln, Germany.

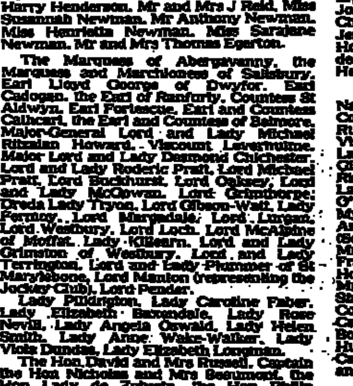
Mr N. V. Wakley and Miss N. V. De Naeyer
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Major and Mrs Peter Wakley, of East Grinstead, Sussex, and Nathalie, daughter of Mr and Mrs Joseph De Naeyer, of Brussels, Belgium.

Lord Ramsey of Canterbury, the former Archbishop of Canterbury, who celebrates his eightieth birthday today. He is photographed outside Durham Cathedral, near his home.

Memorial services

Major P. M. Beckwith-Smith
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Martin Gilliat at a service of thanksgiving for the life of Major Peter Beckwith-Smith held yesterday in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks. The Rev Neville Thomas officiated. Mr John Beckwith-Smith, brother, read the lesson and Canon Percy Chapman read from the works of Canon Henry Scott Holland. Others present included:

Mrs Beckwith-Smith (widow), Mr James Beckwith-Smith (son), Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith (daughter), Mrs John Beckwith-Smith (sister-in-law), Sir John Musker, Mr and Mrs John Henderson, Sir Gerard and Lady Newman, Mr and Mrs John Newman, Miss Lynette Newman, Mrs Francis Watson, Mr Rupert Beckwith-Smith, Mr John Beckwith-Smith, Miss Carolyn Beckwith-Smith, Miss Lucy Beckwith-Smith, Mr and Mrs David Napier, Mr and Mrs Nicholas Henderson, Mr and Mrs Harry Henderson, Mr and Mrs J Reid, Miss Susannah Newman, Mr Anthony Newman, Miss Henrietta Newman, Miss Sarajane Newman, Mr and Mrs Thomas Egerton.



The Marquess of Abergavenny, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, Earl Lloyd George of Dwyfor, Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Ranfurly, Countess St Aldwyn, Earl Fortescue, Earl and Countess Cathcart, the Earl and Countess of Belmore, Major-General Lord and Lady Michael Fitzalan Howard, Viscount Leverhulme, Major Lord and Lady Desmond Chichester, Lord and Lady Roderic Pratt, Lord Michael Pratt, Lord Buckhurst, Lord Oaksey, Lord and Lady McGowan, Lord Grimthorpe, Oreda Lady Tryon, Lord Gibson-Watt, Lady Fermoy, Lord Margadale, Lord Lurgan, Lord Westbury, Lord Loch, Lord McAlpine of Moffat, Lady Killearn, Lord and Lady Grimston of Westbury, Lord and Lady Terrington, Lord and Lady Plummer of St Marylebone, Lord Manton (representing the Jockey Club), Lord Pender.

Lady Pilkington, Lady Caroline Faber, Lady Elizabeth Baxendale, Lady Rose Nevill, Lady Angela Oswald, Lady Helen Smith, Lady Anne Wake-Walker, Lady Viola Dundas, Lady Elizabeth Longman.

The Hon David and Mrs Russell, Captain the Hon Nicholas and Mrs Beaumont, the Hon Lady de Zulueta, the Hon Philip Kindersley, the Hon Mary Morrison, the Hon James Morrison, the Hon Mrs Humphreys, the Hon Tony Grimston, the Hon Emma McGowan, the Hon Vivian and Mrs Baring, Sir Richard and Lady Rasch, Sir Charles Graham, Major-General Sir James d'Avigdor Goldsmid, Lady d'Avigdor Goldsmid, Sir William and Lady Barber, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Rupert and the Hon Lady Hardy, Sir Derek and Lady Greenaway, Sir Edmund Paston-Bedingfeld, Lady Aitken, Brigadier Sir Jeffrey Darell, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller, Sir Mark and Lady Baring.

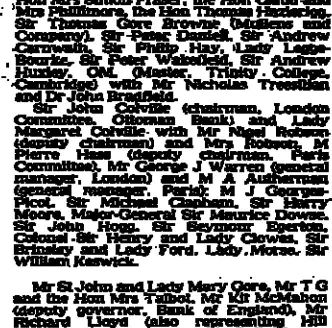
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Eric Penn, Sir Spencer and Lady Le Marchant, General Sir Cecil Blacker, Sir David and Lady Llewellyn, Dame Ann Parker Bowles, Sir Rex Cohen, Lady Bowes-Lyon, Captain Sir Alastair and Lady Aird, Lady Feilden, Sir Ian Trethowan, Major-General Sir Philip Ward, Major Rhidian and Lady Honor Llewellyn, Mr John and Lady Gillian Anderson, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon Mrs R Rose Price, Major and the Hon Mrs Raymond Seymour, Major-General and the Hon Mrs P R Leuchars, Mr and the Hon Mrs Bruce Shand, His Honour John Marnan, QC, and Mrs Marnan, Prince George Galitzine, Mr Carol Mather, MP.

Colonel David Lewis (representing all ranks, Welsh Guards), Mr Ian de Wesselow (Raceform and Turf Newspapers), Mr Christopher Weatherby (also representing Weatherbys), Mr Evelyn de Rothschild (chairman, United Racecourses), with Mr Timothy Neligan; Mr D Keir (Whitbreads), Air Commodore W T Brooks (Racecourses Association), Mr Peter Bromley (BBC Radio), Captain C Toller (Newbury Race Course) and Mrs Toller, Mr R Gaskell (Ladbrokes and Company), Major E D Cameron (Lingfield Park Racecourse and Pratt and Company).

Mr Neil Wyatt (Inspectorate of Racecourses), Mr D Hubbard (Fontwell Park Racecourse), Colonel R T S Ingils (Jockey Club Officials Association) and Mrs Ingils, Major Michael Pope (National Trainers Federation), Mr John Hislop (Amateur Riders' Association), Mr Peter Smith (Jockey Association), Miss Rosie Newman, Mrs Alastair Forbes, Mr Hamish Forbes, Colonel Piers Bengough, Mrs F Pickering (representing the Archdeacon of Hampstead), Mr H J Joel, Mr John H Thursby, Mr Peter Laing, Mrs Andrew Parker Bowles, Mr Simon Parker Bowles, Mr Richard Parker Bowles, Mrs Leopold Lonsdale, Mr Guy Kindersley, Major John Surtees, Captain J Macdonald-Buchanan, Mrs Simon Hornby, Mr Jocelyn Hambro, Major Desmond FitzGerald, Mr Alfred Shaughnessy, Mr James Weatherby and Mrs Peter Cazalet.

Mr M. J. Babington Smith
A memorial service for Mr Michael James Babington Smith was held yesterday at St Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street. The Rev Hereward Cooke officiated, assisted by the Rev Gordon Woolveridge. Mr Alan Babington Smith, son, and Lord O'Brien of Lothbury read the lessons and Sir Jeremy Morse gave an address. Among those present were:

Mrs Babington Smith (widow), Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J R Macfarlane and Mr and Mrs John Hemming (sons-in-law and daughters), Mr David Babington Smith (brother), Mr and Mrs Bernard Babington Smith (brother and sister-in-law), Mrs Charles de Bunsen and Miss C Babington Smith (sisters), Mr and Mrs Rees Lloyd Jones and Sir Anthony and Lady Cox (brothers-in-law and sisters), Mr and Mrs J Meade (brother-in-law and sister-in-law), Mrs John Carr-Ellison, Miss V Babington Smith, Major James Babington Smith, Miss E Lloyd Jones, Miss Sally Cox, the Earl of Elgin, Lord and Lady Rockley, Mr and Mrs John Cossart, Mrs Geoffrey Goad, the Hon Charles Cecil, the Hon Anthony Cecil, Lady Jean Wemyss of Wemyss, Mr Peter and the Hon Mrs de Bunsen, Mr and Mrs Maurice de Bunsen, Mr Colin F Smith, Mrs Alice Hemming.



The Marquess of Normanby (chairman, National Art-Collections Fund), the Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam, Viscount Runciman of Doxford, Viscount and Viscountess Cranborne, Lord Egremont, Lady Gore-Booth, Lord Faringdon, Lord Gibson, Lord and Lady Kinnaird, Lady Richardson of Duntisbourne, the Dowager Lady Egremont, Lord Ebbisham, Lady O'Brien of Lothbury, Sir Humphrey Mynors, Lady Elizabeth Shakerley, Lady Ariel Keith, the Hon G C D Jeffreys (Seccombe Marshall and Campion), the Hon Mrs Judith Lyttelton, the Hon Mrs Simon Fraser, the Hon Mrs Judith Lyttelton, the Hon Mrs Simon Fraser, the Hon Claud and Mrs Phillimore, the Hon Thomas Hazlerigg, Sir Thomas Gore Browne (Mullens and Company), Sir Peter Daniell, Sir Andrew Carnwath, Sir Philip Hay, Lady Legge-Bourke, Sir Peter Wakefield, Sir Andrew Huxley, OM, (Master, Trinity College, Cambridge) with Mr Nicholas Tresilian and Dr John Bradfield.

Sir John Colville (chairman, London Committee, Ottoman Bank) and Lady Margaret Colville with Mr Nigel Robson (deputy chairman) and Mrs Robson, M Pierre Hass (deputy chairman, Paris Committee), Mr George J Warren (general manager, London) and M A Autheman (general manager, Paris); M J Georges-Picot, Sir Michael Clapham, Sir Harry Moore, Major-General Sir Maurice Dowse, Sir John Hogg, Sir Seymour Egerton, Colonel Sir Henry and Lady Clowes, Sir Brinsley and Lady Ford, Lady Morse, Sir William Keswick.

Mr St John and Lady Mary Gore, Mr T G and the Hon Mrs Talbot, Mr Kit McMahon (deputy governor, Bank of England), Mr Richard Lloyd (also representing Hill Samuel) and Mrs Lloyd, Mr D B Money-Coutts (chairman, Old Etonian Trust), Mr A J O Ritchie (chairman, Grindlays Bank) and Mrs Ritchie, Mr Maurice H Devenport (managing director, also representing the chairman and directors, Williams and Glyn's Bank) with Mr E A M Lee and Mr G P Webster; Mr T B Barlow, Mr Henry Eason, Mr John G Phillimore, Captain Christopher Wake-Walker, Mr and Mrs Rupert Raw, Colonel Terence Maxwell, Mrs Robert Tilney, Mr Ronald Mann.

Mr D I Scholar (assistant director, Baring Brothers and Company), Mr D A H Byatt (Bank for International Settlements, Basle), Mr J N W Dudley (Cater Allen Holdings), Mr Michael J Verrey, Mr Ion Garnett-Orme, Mr Geoffrey Chandler (Cazenove and Company), Mr John Polk (Brown Brothers Harriman), Brigadier Peter Johnson (general secretary, Officers Association) with Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Marriott; Mr J L Reed (Allen and Overy), Mr and Mrs H E C Gascoigne, Mr and Mrs Andrew Hay, Mr Simon Hay, Mr Philip Colville, Mrs Frank White, Mr Adrian Ferranti, Mr Simon Ward-Jackson, Mr Tim Guinness, Dr John Gaynor, Miss Patricia Rawlings, Miss Marjorie Powell and Miss Madge Bradford.

Latest wills

Air Marshal Sir Anthony Selway, of Burchetts Green, Berkshire, formerly head of RAF Coastal Command, Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, 1964-68, left estate valued at £104,852 net.
Mr Harry Prew-Smith, of Papplewick, Nottinghamshire, left estate valued at £2,180,767 net.

Luncheons

HM Government
Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at Lancaster House in honour of the foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations.

HM Government
Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and Mrs Luce, were hosts yesterday at a luncheon at Carlton Gardens given in honour of the Ambassador of Korea.

Science Policy Foundation
Lord Young of Graffham, Minister without Portfolio, was the guest speaker at a luncheon of the Science Policy Foundation held at St Katharine's Dock yesterday. Dr Maurice Goldsmith, director, presided. The guests included:
Professor H G Ang, Dr F J Blum, Mr Paul Caulley, Mr H Gledhill, Mr J Gratwick, Mr E Guinness, Professor C Kinder, Mr Leigh Lewis, Dr R Nicholson, Dr I G Patel and Professor M Peston.

Tallow Chandlers' Company
The High Commissioner for Australia was present at a court luncheon held at Tallow Chandlers' Hall yesterday after being admitted to the Freedom of the Tallow Chandlers' Company.
The Master of the Tallow Chandlers' Company Mr N. M. Wells, presided and the High Commissioner of Australia and the Master of Selwyn College, Professor Alan Cook also spoke. Mr Aidan Hollis and Miss Astrid Sehested received the 1984 Imber/Lloyd/Tallow Chandlers Award to Selwyn College, Cambridge.

Shipwrights' Company
Mr J. E. Neary, Prime Warden of the Shipwrights' Company, presided at a luncheon held yesterday at Ironmongers' Hall in honour of Mr Alderman Richard Charvet, Renter Warden, on completion of his year as Aldermanic Sheriff of the City of London, and Mrs Charvet. Others present included:
The Earl of Inchcape, Viscount Leathers, Viscount Runciman of Doxford, Sir Eric Yarrow, Sir Leslie Bowes, Sir Charles Trinder, Sir Charles Alexander, Vice-Admiral Sir Frank Mason, Sir Robert Atkinson, Mr D B Kimber, Rear-Admiral M C Morgan-Giles, Mr G R Newman, Mr J Gourlay Freeland, Mr D S Clarabut, Mr B P Shaw and Mr and Mrs Rodney FitzGerald.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
Mr Merlyn Rees, MP, and Sir Edward Garner, QC, MP, were hosts at a luncheon given yesterday in the House of Commons by the executive committee of the UK Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in honour of the High Commissioner for Kenya.

Dinners

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a dinner given yesterday evening at 10 Downing Street in honour of the President of Finland and Mrs Koivisto. The other guests were:
Mr Paavo Vayrynen, the Ambassador of Finland and Mrs Pastinen, Mr Aleo Wihtol, Dr Klaus Tornudd, Mrs Anneli Lindblom, Mr Olli Auero, Mr Jaakko Kalela, Colonel Veikko Vesterinen, Mr and Mrs Frederik Castrén.
Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, and Lady Howe, the Hon George Younger, MP, and Mrs Younger, the Lord and Lady Bauch, the Right Rev Douglas and Mrs Feaver, Lord Rayner, Mr Harold Walker, MP, and Mrs Walker, Sir John Wells, MP, and Lady Wells, Dame Margaret Weston, Dr Peter Main, Professor and Mrs Michael Kaser, Miss Daphne Park, Mr and Mrs John Thompson, Mr Samuel Brittan, Mr and Mrs Robert Layton, Mr and Mrs Thomas Bewsey, Mr and Mrs Lawrence Kelly, Mr and Mrs David Goodall, Mr and Mrs Alan Brooke Turner and Mr and Mrs Charles Powell.

Army Board
Lord Trefgarne, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, presided at a dinner given yesterday at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, by the Army Board of the Defence Council. Army Board members present were: General Sir John Stanier, General Sir Roland Guy, General Sir Richard Trant, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Vincent, Lieutenant-General Sir James Glover, Mr John Bleiloch, Mr Colin Fielding and Mr Jolyon Dromgoole. The guests were:
Colonel Viscount Ridley, Sir Ewen Broadbent, Sir Henry Chilver, General Sir Robert Ford, Sir Kenneth Newman, Sir David Orr, Sir James Spooner, the Very Rev Dr J Fraser McLuskey, Major-General Patrick MacLellan, Mr Norman Garrod and Lieutenant-Colonel Alan Protheroe.

General Dental Council
The president, Sir Frank Lawton, and members of the General Dental Council held a dinner last night at 37 Wimpole Street. The principal guest was Dr E. D. Acheson, Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Security.

Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee
The Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee held its annual dinner yesterday evening at the Institute of Directors. Mr David Sharpe, chairman of the committee, and Mr Alan Smith, chief executive, acted as hosts. The guest of honour was Mr Kenneth Clarke, QC, Minister for Health. The other guests included members of the House of Lords and House of Commons, officials of the DHSS, and representatives of the pharmaceutical press, profession and industry and of voluntary organizations.

Women's Advertising Club of London
Mr Larry Adler was the guest speaker at a dinner given by the Women's Advertising Club of London at the Savoy Hotel last night. Miss Bridget Hall, president of the club, was in the chair.

Science report

Ethiopia, an isle in a sea of starvation

By Tony Samstag

Last May, more than 150 million people in 24 African countries were "on the brink of starvation", according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. The previous October, the organization had issued a general alert on the possibility of famine across the continent.

At that point Ethiopia, afflicted by civil war and drought, was only a small part of the problem. It still is.

Perhaps seven million people in Ethiopia are directly affected by the present drought, which has not really gone away since the early 1970s, when 200,000 people died.

The world harvest of cereals was a record 509 million tonnes this year. The British, European and American contributions of grain could fend off starvation for about two months in Ethiopia, which expects its drought victims to be totally reliant on donated food until next November at least.

In the context of the continuing African disaster, which is itself far from unique, there is little to distinguish Ethiopia from any other poor country.

It is, admittedly, the very poorest of the African countries, with a gross national product of between $114 to $142 per capita, and life expectancy at birth, 40 years, ties with Chad and Afghanistan as the lowest in the world.

Its socialist government and close links with the USSR mean that it receives only about $6 worth of development aid from the West a person each year, as against an African average of $20.

What is unique about Ethiopia, however, is that it happens to have been in the right place at the right time: on television, in time for Christmas.

Such are "the particulars of Ethiopia", writes the London-based environmental information agency, Earthscan. But: "The basic cause of the famine there is the same as the cause of a recent famine in north-east Brazil, which threatened the lives of 24 million people and killed tens of thousands, but none in front of Western television cameras, and of the famine which may overwhelm Bangladesh after the flood waters recede, and of the famine that threatens the Sahel."

Investigating the 1972-74 famine in Ethiopia, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission concluded that "the primary cause ... was not a drought of unprecedented severity, but a combination of long continued bad land use and steadily increasing human and stock populations over decades, rendering a greater number of people and their animals vulnerable when drought struck".

Oxfam, whose very name incorporates the principle of "famine relief", last month added its voice to the clamour for a change in development policies in an under appreciated report described by some observers as "revolutionary".

Oxfam, too, is convinced that "something has gone terribly wrong with our world food system. More than enough food is being produced to feed the entire population of the planet, but the food is increasingly out of reach of the poor."

It recommends a number of changes in national and international policies that will come as no surprise to students of the subject. What is surprising is that such a venerable charity should have felt it necessary to enter an arena that is broadly speaking "political".

The implication is that some of its directors at least have tired of spending a third of Oxfam's budget on famine relief, year after year, while the causes of famine remain relatively unexamined and untouched.

Sources: Earthscan, 3 Endsleigh Street, London WC1H 0DD. 01-388 9541; *Cultivating Hunger*: an Oxfam study of food, power and poverty, by Nigel Twose, (Oxfam Publications, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ, £1.)

OBITUARY

MR CHESTER HIMES
Creator of Harlem crime thrillers

Chester Himes, the black American novelist who died in Benissa, in Spain on November 12 aged 75, is perhaps best known these days as the author of a series of crime thrillers set in Harlem featuring two extremely tough black detectives.

But his earlier work, typified by his first novel, *If He Hollers Let Him Go* was much ifluenced by Richard Wright and treated with bitter realism the theme of racial oppression in the United States.

Himes's own life had well qualified him to write about both crime and racial discrimination. Born in Jefferson City, Missouri he moved with his family to Ohio where he worked as a flunkey in a fashionable hotel until, stepping into an empty elevator shaft one day, he fell forty feet and sustained mutiple injuries.

With the compensation money he was able to attend Ohio State University at Columbus. But here his scholastic career was not a long one as the university's Dean required his withdrawal after he had lured his fraternity out on a ferocious drinking spree in Columbus's red light district, one night.

It was left to another institution to undertake the remainder of Himes's education. Falling in with the notorious Cleveland gambler Bunch Boy for whom he ran a gaming racket, he was arrested and at 19 given 20 years in Ohio State Penitentiary in 1928 for armed robbery.

Here in an ethos of third degree interrogations, beatings, killings and riots he also witnessed the terrible fire which swept one cell block in 1930 killing three hundred convicts. On that occasion the National Guard were sent in, not with hoses, but sub machine guns. "I looked up from the crap game to see the top of a man's head fly off and hit the wall" Himes later recalled.

This atmosphere was nevertheless the making of his writing career and his account of the fire, his first published work, appeared in *Esquire* in 1932 while he was still in jail. Released in 1936 he was involved during the Depression with the Ohio State Writers Project, the Labour movement, the Communist Party and as a journalist on the Cleveland *Daily News*.

In 1941 Himes moved with his wife, a social worker, to California where he worked in the wartime shipyards of Los Angeles and San Francisco, as a sheet metal worker and riveter. *If He Hollers Let Him Go* (1944) grew directly out of these years and was about the rage and frustration felt by a black shipyard worker who is relentlessly persecuted for his colour. This owed a good deal to Richard Wright's *Native Son* which had appeared four years earlier and *Lonely Crusade* (1947), whose protagonist was a trades union organizer, was also about the black man in a racialist society.

Cast the First Stone (1953) was a realistic account of prison life and was followed by *The Third Generation* which appeared in 1954 the year after he left America for good, feeling utterly at odds with his native land.

Thereafter Himes lived in Europe, first in Paris and subsequently in Spain, and began to publish the sophisticated fast moving, crime thrillers for which he is best known, nowadays. With their protagonists the cynical, violent black detectives, Coffin Ed Johnson and Grave Digger Jones, these Harlem novels delighted French critics with their ironies and mordant humour and won Himes the 1958 Grand Prix Policier although *Cotton Comes to Harlem*, the first of them, did not appear in the United States until 1965. Other characteristic titles such as *The Real Cool Killers* (1959); *All Shot Up* (1960) and *The Heat's On* (1966) established Himes as a fine crime writer of Chandlerian subtlety though in a vein of sheer toughness very much his own.

His autobiography *The Quality of Hurt* was published in 1972.

PROFESSOR STANLEY BEAVER

Professor Stanley H. Beaver, who was internationally known for his work in economic geography, died at his home in Staffordshire on November 10 at the age of 77. His studies embraced many aspects of geography, including aerial photography, cartography and climatology, but his most influential work lay in investigations of change in the industrial regions of Britain.

The value of his knowledge, based on close understanding of geological and historical conditions and of technical change, especially in the coal and iron and steel industries, and supported by detailed field records, came especially to the fore at the time when plans were laid for the future environment of Britain in the years following the Second World War.

In the last years of the war he had held responsibility in the Ministry of Town and Country Planning for research on minerals and planning. His report *Derelict Land in the Black Country* (1946) was a starting point for plans which transformed the landscape of our industrial areas. His contributions to the Reports of the Advisory Committee on Sand and Gravel (1946-49) were widely acknowledged in that industry as well as among town and country planners.

He worked actively on the reclamation of areas affected by ironstone working. He taught audiences of planners and others of the need for accurate knowledge of mineral resources and of the industries concerned, and he taught also of the need to consider environmental problems when planning minerals development.

His studies of industrial land use had begun in the 1930s with contributions to L. Dudley Stamp's Land Utilisation Survey of Great Britain. Beaver's memoir on *West Yorkshire* was regarded as one of the most valuable of the series. He collaborated with Stamp in writing *The British Isles: an economic geography* (1933) and the chapters on industry in that highly successful book bear the mark of Beaver's concise style, careful marshalling of evidence and mastery of synthesis.

The central questions of his work concerned the ways in which technical change altered the value of resources and locations, and the problems of adapting communities to the resultant changes.

Beaver was born in Willesden. At Kilburn Grammar School he came under the influence of C. B. Thurston, a most progressive geography master. He left University College London in 1928 with first class honours in geography and the Morris Prize and a University Scholarship in Geology. He was appointed to the staff of the London School of Economics in 1929, becoming Sir Ernest Cassel Reader in Economic Geography in 1946.

For a time during the war he served in the Naval Intelligence Division, where his specialized knowledge of transport systems, especially of railways, for which he had an abiding affection, was especially valuable. In 1950 he was invited by Lord Lindsay to become one of the founding professors of the University College of North Staffordshire where, among many contribuions to the development of a new university, his work ensured the conservation of the parkland of the former Sneyd family estate.

Beaver was tireless in his work for societies concerned with the environment. The Royal Geographical Society honoured him with its Murchison Award in 1962. He was president of Section E of the British Association in 1961, of the Institute of British Geographers in 1964, and of the Geographical Association in 1967.

He was an ardent field worker, especially with the Le Play Society in eastern Europe, and it fell to him as chairman to wind up the affairs of the society in 1960, but not without providing for the continuance of many of its interests.

He gave himself actively from Keele to the scientific work of the North Staffordshire Field Club and to the conservation efforts of the CPRE and many local societies. His interest in young geographers continued as chairman of the Dudley Stamp Memorial Trust. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of the London School of Economics.

Beaver suffered from ill-health in recent years, but he continued to work, not least at his accomplished translations of works by French geographers. His links with colleagues in Poland were particularly close. He, and his devoted wife Elsie, travelled widely, especially to visit their children in Fiji and in the Seychelles. He will be remembered for his bounding energy and drive, his sharp wit, his love of industrial landscapes, and for academic work that was truly relevant to the rapidly changing circumstances of industry and the environment of his time.

VICE-ADMIRAL B. B. SCHOFIELD

Vice-Admiral B. B. Schofield, CB, CBE, who died on November 8 at the age of 89, was a battleship commander in World War II and after his retirement from the service, wrote a number of books on naval history and affairs.

Schofield, who was born on October 11, 1895, entered Osborne as a cadet in 1908 and as a midshipman saw service at the action of the Dogger Bank in 1915.

During the Second World War he commanded the battleships HMS Duke of York and HMS King George V, the latter while on service with the British Pacific Fleet in the last year of the war against Japan.

After his retirement in 1950 he published several books, including: *The Royal Navy Today* (1960); *The Russian Convoys* (1964); *British Seapower* (1967); *The Loss of the Bismarck* (1972); *The Attack on Taranto* (1973); and *Navigation and Direction* (1977).

Vanda Countess of Glasgow, widow of the 9th Earl of Glasgow, CB, DSC, died on November 11. She was the former Ursula Vanda Maud Vivian, daughter of the 4th Baron Vivian, and was previously married to Major Sir William Fane Wrixon-Becher, Bt, MC.

Sir Francis Spencer Portal, Bt, who died on November 11 at the age of 81, was appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Hampshire in 1967.

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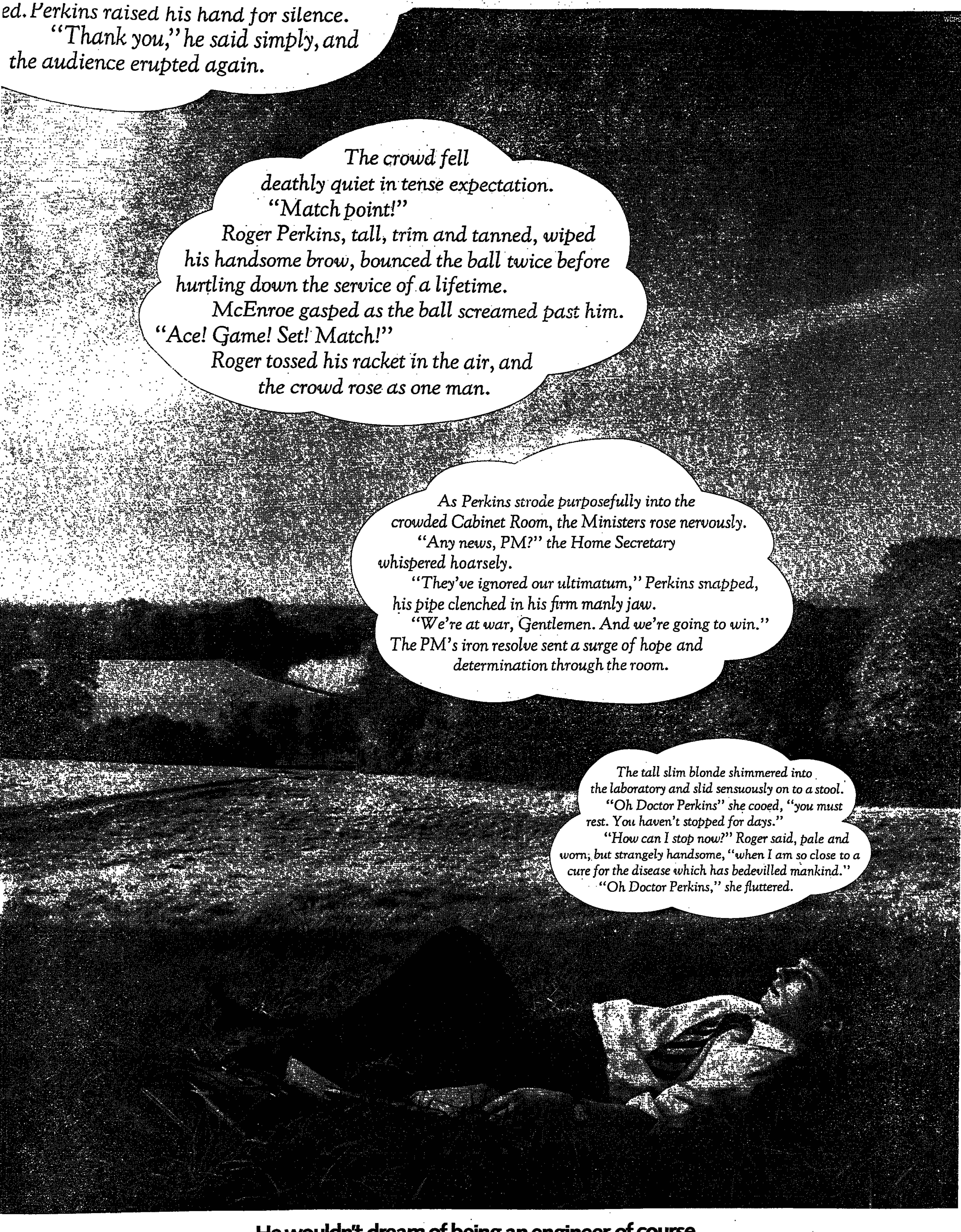

He wouldn't dream of being an engineer, of course.

Engineering has always been a bit of a dirty word in Britain.

We may have pioneered the Industrial Revolution.

We may have banked on our manufacturers for much of the nation's wealth.

But we have never made the fuss of our engineers that other countries have of theirs.

The young German, Japanese or American might well dream of being an engineer.

For he knows that he can rise to the highest positions, earn the greatest rewards, win the utmost respect.

Perhaps that explains why their industries are out-stripping our own.

It is certainly a reflection of the priority they place on them. And their success.

Last year for the first time in 200 years we imported more manufactured goods than we exported.

It's a crisis for Britain.

And The Engineering Council has been formed to tackle it.

To impress upon the country (and the City) the importance of our manufacturing, process and construction industries.

To encourage industry to invest more in training and competitive product innovation.

To persuade universities, polytechnics and schools to give engineering the utmost priority.

And to make sure our children, girls as well as boys, know the opportunities for engineers.

And the excitements.

For until our brightest children dream of engineering, we can't possibly dream of being a major industrial power again.

THE ENGINEERING COUNCIL

FIGHTING TO HELP BRITAIN MAKE IT

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Demand continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 12. Dealings End, Nov 23. § Contango Day, Nov 26. Settlement Day, Dec 3.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	INDUSTRIALS A–D	
1	Conkson	
2	Desoutter	
3	AGB Research	
4	Chubb & Sons	
5	Christies Int	
6	Davy	
7	Broken Hill	
8	Birmingham Mint	
9	Barlow Rand	
10	Courtney Pope	
	BREWERIES	
11	Whitbread Inv	
12	Vaux	
13	SA Breweries	
14	Bass	
15	Devenish (JA)	
16	Irish Distl	
17	Guinness (A)	
18	Greene King	
19	Wolvrhmptn & D	
20	Allied-Lyons	
	INDUSTRIALS E–K	
21	Foseco-Minsep	
22	Fenner (JH)	
23	Goring Kerr	
24	Hestair	
25	Grampian	
26	Fobel	
27	GKN	
28	Hepworth Ceramic	
29	Edbro	
30	Halma	
	NEWSPAPERS and PUBLISHERS	
31	Assoc Book	
32	Bristol	
33	BPM 'A'	
34	Haynes Publishing	
35	Fleet	
36	Assoc Newspaper	
37	East Mid Press 'A'	
38	Gordon & Gotch	
39	Home Counties	
40	Liverpool	

 Your Daily Total

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

THE TIMES Portfolio

DAILY DIVIDEND

£2,000

Claims required for +46 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
66	45	Guinness Peat	51	..	0.9	1.7	18.8
163	127	Hambros	148	+2	8.3	5.6	16.5
141	114	Do (50s)	137 ●	..	5.4	4.0	38.1
350	235	Hill Samuel	313	+10	15.4	4.9	8.9
72½	40½	HK Shanghai	67½	+½	..	..	..
313	228	Joseph (Leopold)	283	..	18.1	6.8	12.2
178	124	King & Shaxson	174 ●	+1½	11.8	6.8	14.8
460	320	Kleinwort Benson	383	+3	17.9	4.7	9.7
542	422	Lloyds	539	+2	34.8	6.5	4.5
63	49	Lon Scot Fin	55	-1	3.8	6.9	10.7
42	24	Manson	25	..	1.4	5.7	9.8
413	408	Mercury Secs	408	..	16.4	4.0	8.5
429	277	Midland	359	+6	35.4	9.9	6.1
256	193	Nat Aust Bk	246	-2	..	..	..
585	420	Nat West	579	+2	36.2	6.3	4.5
72	57	Ottoman	£72	..	450	6.3	11.0
184	144	Provident	184	+6	13.6	7.4	7.8
100	72½	Rea Bros	83	..	1.8	2.2	28.5
20⅞	14	Royl Bnk Of Can	£17 ●	..	..	..	..
248	184	Royl Bnk Of Scot	232	+2	11.0	4.7	8.2
905	625	Schroders	693	..	23.6	3.5	11.6
370	250	Secombe M	380	-5	28.6	7.8	11.9
71	48	Smith St Aubyn	63 ●	-1	6.4	10.2	5.7
579	442	Stand Chart	474	..	40.0	8.4	6.8
783	612	Union	743	..	48.6	6.5	12.2
57	42	Wagon	55	..	3.8	7.0	15.1
38⅞	23½	Wells Fargo	£36⅝	-⅞	..	..	..
255	195	Wintrust	220	..	6.1	2.8	14.8

BUILDING AND ROADS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
202	156	Aberdeen Constr	182 ●	+2	9.4	5.2	9.2
250	185	Amec	250	..	15.0	6.0	10.2
76	38	Amcliffe	48	..	..	..	7.4
94	80	Atlwoods	80	+½	5.0b	6.3	23.3
338	233	BPB Industries	301	..	10.0	3.3	10.2
192	122	Baggeridge Brick	192	+2	8.0	4.2	10.7
188	76	Barratt Devs	90 ●	..	10.9	12.1	6.0
45	27	Bailey (Ben) Constr	30 ●	..	2.6	8.6	6.0
		Beechwood		..			
164	118	Bellway	127	-11	10.0	7.9	7.3
73	53	Benford Concrete	71	+1	5.4	7.5	16.1
64	43	Bett Bros	52	..	4.1	7.9	13.7
603	346	Blockleys	540	..	30.0	5.6	13.8

FINANCE AND LAND

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

FOODS

HOTELS AND CATERERS

INDUSTRIALS A–D

E–K

L–R

S–Z

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

ELECTRICALS

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

CINEMAS AND TV

DRAPERY AND STORES

BRITISH FUNDS

BREWERIES

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

INSURANCE

LEISURE

MINING

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

OIL

OVERSEAS TRADERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

PROPERTY

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

TEXTILES

TOBACCOS

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Too much reliance on state asset sales?

Mr Lawson, in his autumn statement on Monday, said that he was raising his forecast proceeds from privatization next year from £2,500 million. The extra £500 million of asset sales, with the trimming of the contingency reserve, is one of the main reasons why the Chancellor has been able to present next year's public spending total as only marginally adrift from his original estimate. Assessing whether the £500 million extra is realistically based or simply a fudge is difficult, not because it involves making judgments now about what price future privtization candidates will realize in a year or so's time.

That said, there are grounds for thinking that the figure is more fudge than fact. The Telecom issue is undoubtedly going well and looks like raising nearer £3,000 million before expenses flotation is *still scheduled for next spring, and at this stage also looks like going well.* Both these sales were included in the previous asset sale forecasts no new evidence is forthcoming from the Treasury about how the privatization targets – £1,900 million this year, £2,500 million next year and £2,000 million in 1986/7 – will be made up.

Many of the other targets on the privatization list will be either too small or take too long to come through to feature in next year's Treasury accounts. The National Bus Company, British Airports Authority and possibly the Royal Ordnance Factories are unikely to reach the market before the 1986/87 financial year.

Apart from British Airways the onus on filling the gap next year looks like falling on Unipart and the warship yard of British Shipbuilders. A close reading of the autumn statement, however, shows that the proceeds of the shipyards sale are already provisionally included in next year's External Financing Limit for British Shipbuilders; to include it in the asset sale estimate would be a clear case of double counting.

A trend toward illusion has already become apparent in the current financial year. Though the Government raised more than £940 million from privatization, in three of the five sales involved (Wytch Farm, Jaguar and Sealink) the proceeds have gone not to the Treasury, but to their former parent state industries (British Gas, BL and British Rail).

One conclusion from this analysis is that the Treasury will fall back on some further dilution of its residual holdings in denationalized companies. Britoil must be top of the list, especially when the loyalty bonus to small shareholders had been paid out next November. Mr Peter Rees, the Chief Secretary has already made clear the Government will sell its remaining holdings (48 per cent in the case of Britoil) when market conditions dictate.

JMB shadow over deputy governor

The political row over the debacle at Johnson Matthey Bankers and the subsequent rescue by the Bank of England shows no sign of going away. Yesterday Dr David Owen, SDP leader, returned to the fray with a series of further detailed questions for the Governor of the Bank of England on the viability of JMB's bullion business. It also transpired that Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Governor, has offered Dr Owen a private and off-the-record briefing on the JMB affair.

According to private correspondence from the governor to Dr Owen, the Bank of England is worried that Dr Owen is receiving ill-founded information about JMB; the Bank is clearly concerned to set this right. It is unusual, although by no means unique, for the Governor of the Bank of England to hold private discussions with politicians on matters in which they have a particular interest. Also unusual, although quite legitimate, is the way the Chancellor, last week asked the governor to field the questions which Dr Owen had been addressing to him.

The gist of Dr Owen's latest attack is largely the viability of JMB's continuing bullion and other businesses.

The Bank of England has maintained all along that apart from the commercial lending side of JMB, which gave rise to the enormous losses, the rest of the business is sound.

One possible consequence of the JMB affair is the effect it may have on the future of the deputry-governor Mr Christopher "Kit" McMahon, whose five-year *term expires at the end of February. There is no indication whether Mr McMahon* wishes to be reappointed or whether he has other plans. The deputy-governor's appointment is, like the Governor's a Crown Appointment and so in the Prime Minister's hands. There is already talk that the JMB affair may have prejudiced Mr McMahon's chances of reappointment. That would be a mistake.

Admittedly, Mr McMahon is not the kind of man who appeals to Mrs Thatcher because his political leanings are not hers. His first inclination, on hearing of Mr Leighton Pemberton's appointment was to resign and seek another future. One of the Governor's *most significant early contri*butions was to dissuade Mr McMahon from going. The deputy-governor still has a great deal to contribute.

'Shares for all' the American way

There are more ways of ensuring wider share ownership than pricing British Telecom shares at an irresistible level. Mr Stuart Speiser, a New York lawyer, yesterday, addressed the newly-formed City branch of the SDP on his SuperStock scheme. The audience was appropriate: the shares-for-all plan unveiled by Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, at the party's conference in Buxton is a close relative of SuperStock.

Mr Speiser's schemed envisages the creation of "capitalist income" for all. In this way, not only would the capitalist system be preserved but the need for "socialist income," in other words welfare payments, would eventually be removed.

In the American version, the 2,000 largest US companies would become SuperStock companies. At present they invest about $300 billion (£238 billion) mainly through bank loans and retained profits. Under the scheme, all such investment would come from government-guaranteed loans, with shares of equivalent distributed free to the population.

The SuperStock compaines would be required to distribute all profits. Corporation tax would disappear, dividends being taxed as income.

Every family in America would have a capital holding of $100,000 within 20 years, and an annual "capitalist income" of $10,000–$20,000.

In theory, the plan provides a convenient compromise just this side of the capitalist-socialist halfway house. In parctice, it would put the administrators of the SuperStock scheme in an all-powerful position, taking over from the market the role of allocation investment between companies.

Perhaps selling British Telecom cheaply is a better way *after all!*

Security Pacific in Tokyo link for inter-dealer broking

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Security Pacific, the Californian bank, plans to take a 50 per cent stake in a joint company with Tullett & Tokyo Forex International in order to participate in the new style gilts market as an inter-dealer broker.

Tullett & Tokyo, which is 47 per cent owned by the biggest Japanese moneybroker, Tokyo Forex, ranks among the top three London money brokers.

Security Pacific is the ninth largest banking group in the US and is making a determined thrust into the British securities market. It has already reached agreement to buy the stockbrokers Hoare Govett and the stockjobbers Charles Pulley once Stock Exchange rules allow.

The Bank of England's proposals for the government securities market of the future envisage inter-dealer brokers (IDBs) acting as brokers between the primary dealers who will make the market in government stocks.

Although many companie have already expressed interest in becoming primary dealers, Security Pacific and Tullett & Tokyo are the first publicly to express interest in becoming an IDB.

Security Pacific already owns an IDB in the US through RJM Securities. It is using RMJ to form a link with Tullett & Tokyo.

RJM Securities will take a 50 per cent stake in a subsidiary company, Tullett & Tokyo Securities, which has an agreement with Cantor Fitzgerald, the New York firm, to deal in US government securities. However, this arrangement expires at the beginning of next February.

Mr Derek Tullett, chairman of Tullett & Tokyo, said yesterday: "Our initial thrust will be to act as an IDB in the UK gilts market".

There have already been informal discussions with the Bank of England and some other companies are also understood to have expressed interest to the Bank in becoming IDBs. However, formal applications do not have to be in until next year. Mr Robert Smith, vice-chairman of Security Pacific, who heads the bank's global capital markets system, said RMJ Securities would bring technology and expertise to the new venture.

He said that Security Pacific was still interested in becoming a primary dealer in the London gilts market, possibly through Hoare Govett.

Of the six IDBs in New York, two are owned and operated by British companies: Mercantile House Holdings with Fundamental Brokers Inc and Mills & Allen International with Garban.

In April, Garban opened a London office to provide a service to the 33 United States primary dealers represented here.

Mercantile's Fundamental Brokers Inc is the largest of these brokers in the United States market and this broking service has now been extended to the United States primary dealers in London.

Security Pacific is planning to build a global merchant banking and securities capability with London and the United States as the centrepieces of the operation. The bank was an unsuccessful bidder for Continental Illinois's London merchant bank which was eventually bought by First Interstate Bank of California.

£1bn flows to societies

Building society net inflows reached a monthly record during October, usually a good month, topping £1 billion for the first time: £1.12 billion was taken against the previous record of £968m last October.

Mortgage demand rose to £2 billion, against £1.9 billion in September, with the number of mortgages promised also rising. The record net receipts in October played a large part in the societies' recent decision to cut their interest rates.

The societies expect inflows of roughly £600 million this month.

The Bristol & West building society and the Trustee Savings Bank both cut mortgage rates by one per centage point yesterday. The new Bristol & West rate is 11.75 and the TSB's is 12 (a real annual rate of 12.8).

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1183.1 up 11.0 (high: 1186.1; low: 1175.2)
FT Index: 924.3 up 9.6
FT Gilts: 83.43 up 0.06
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 22,537
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 105.34 down 0.04
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1213.66 down 5.53
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 11,265.16 up 30.04

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
Index 76.8 up 0.3 (range 76.9-76.7)
$1.2740 up 65pts
DM 3.7425 up 0.0050
FrF 11.4750 up 0.01
Yen 306.00 up 0.75

Dollar
Index 137.8 down 0.6
DM 2.9365 down 0.0105

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling $1.2725
Dollar DM 2.9445

INTERNATIONAL

ECU £0.596672
SDR £0.800748

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10
Finance houses base rate 1.1
Discount market loans week fixed 10¼-10
3 month Interbank 9 15/16-9 13/16

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9⅝-9½
3 month DM 5⅞-5¾
3 month Fr F11¼-11

US rates
Bank prime rate 11.75
Fed funds 9⅝
Treasury long bond 100 5/32-100 9/32

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period October 3 to November 6, 1984, inclusive: 10.616 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $350 pm $350.45
close $349.50-350.00 (£274-274.50)
New York (latest): $349.00
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$360-361.50 (£282.50-283.50)
Sovereigns* (new):
$82-83.50 (£64.50-65.25)
*Excludes VAT

Hopes of base rate cut lift market

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Share prices in London reached record highs on the day after the Chancellor's autumn statement. However, the rise of 9.6 to 924.3 in the FT 30-share index appears to have owed more to hopes of base rate cuts and the miners' drift back to work.

The statement does not appear to have had a big impact on gilts. Prices were down ⅛ to ¼ on the day, despite a rise of 0.3 in the sterling index to 76.8. New fears over the US federal deficit sent gilts down.

The view of most City economists on the statement is that, while it was generally unsurprising, the Chancellor was optimistic on the economy and the ability to control spending.

Mr Malcolm Roberts, chief economist at Laing & Cruickshank, said: "We believe the Chancellor will overshoot the new programme forecasts by at least £3 billion, since many of the individual programmes look impossibly tight and the background assumptions on growth and unemployment are unrealistic".

Mr Mike Osborne, of Grieveson Grant notes that the Treasury has been forced to concede £1.9 billion to other departments,as indicated by a £0.75 billion reduction in the reserve, £0.5 billion in extra asset sales, £0.4 billion in extra council house sales and £0.3 billion upward revision inn the public spending target from £131.7 billion to £132 billion.

However, Mr Osborne cites targets for local authorities and nationalized industries as being very tight, and expects thhe Chancellor to raise his PSBR target for 1985-86 from £7 billion to £8 billion in the Budget.

Hoare Govett is also slightly sceptical about the PSBR target for 1985-86, expecting £7.5 billion.

Mr Gavyn Davies, of Simon & Coates, says that while the figures in the statement are "massaged," this should not worry financial markets. He argues that in some areas, notably debt interest and the national income adjustment, the overall public spending projections could be too high.

White House sees higher deficits

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Leading Reagan Administration officials meeting this week to prepare the President's new budget have leaked sensitive information to the press that the federal deficits are much higher than official forecasts and could total more than $190 billion for the next three years.

The new forecasts were presented to a working group meeting this week to shape the Administration's fiscal policies amid growing concern that prospects for substantive action to reduce the deficits are dim.

Disclosure of the new forecasts puts strong political pressure on Mr Reagan who stated repeatedly during his re-election campaign that tax increases proposed by Democrats were unnecessary because the deficits were dropping due to strong US economic growth.

Earlier, the Administration said the deficits this year would drop to $172 billion from an earlier forecast of $179 billion and that it would decline eventually to $161 billion by 1989.

But administration officials now say that under current policies, given the sharp reduction in the United States growth which slows to 2.7 per cent in the third quarter, the deficits would be sharply higher, putting renewed upward pressure on interest rates and perhaps aborting the recovery altogether.

This mesage comes when the United States Federal Reserve *Board, chaired by Mr Paul* Volcker, has taken steps to ease monetary policy to bring down interest rates in order to stimulate the flagging economy. The Fed's decision to ease credit controls at a meeting on October 2 was disclosed late last week when the minutes of the meeting were made public.

Paul Volcker: Fed easing monetary policy

Wall Street anylists said, however, that they did not believe the central bank had taken additional steps to ease controls at a subsequent meeting. "A growing number of people are beginning to feel that despite additional declaration in the economy, the Fed has done all it is going to do for now, indicating stabilizing interest rates", Mr Dan Holland, an assistant vice-president, of the Discount Corporation, said.

The combination of rising deficits, slowing growth, and stablizing interest rates at still *high levels, presents* the Administration with both a fiscal and political dilemma.

Strategic ore stock run down

By Michael Prest

Public spending cuts have forced the Government to dispose of the strategic mineral stockpile which it began to build up less than two years ago. Running down reserves of materials vital to British industry represents a reversal of policy reached in the wake of the Falklands conflict.

Mr Daivd Trippier, under-secretary of state at the Department of Trade and Industry, when answering a parliamentary question put by Mr Tim Eggar, Conservative MP for Enfield North, said: "The Government has decided that it is no longer necessary to hold a mineral stockpile and will be disposing of it over the next few years".

In February last year the Government announced it would buy certain minerals considered to be vital to industry and whose supply was vulnerable to disruption. The DTI said yesterday that £40m *had been spent on raw materials*

A Department spokesman said yesterday: "Nothing has changed, but the Government has decided it is no longer necessary bearing in mind the pressure on the Department's expenditure."

Metal trade officials said the Government had bought about three month's supply of ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome, manganese, cobalt and tantulum. The first three are believed mainly to have been supplied by South Africa. These stockpiles were stored on the *premises of Johnson* Firth Brown, steelmakers, in Sheffield.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Burton staff incentives rise 42%

High Street clothes retailer Burton Group made pretax profits of £56.4 million in the year to September 1, 1984, against £39.1 million in 1982-3. The chairman, Mr Ralph Halpern, received salary and profit-related incentives of £348,000 against £199,000 in 1983, a 75 per cent increase. Directors' salaries rose 26.5 per cent.

Tempus, page 18

● Land Securities' half-year figures show a rise in rental income to £63.6 million and income before tax to £45.4 million compared with the previous half year's level of £41.8 million. Interim dividend will be 2.6p per share which, with related tax credit, is equal to 3.714p.

Tempus, page 18

● De La Rue is paying an interim dividend of 8.25p, up 25 per cent, after pretax profits rose *from* £14.2 million to £17.7 million for the six months to September 30, 1984.

Tempus, page 18

● Seccombe Marshall & Campion is paying an unchanged dividend fo 6p. Trading in the first half of the year, to October 31, has been satisfactory.

Tempus, page 18

● Oxford Instruments is paying in interim dividend of 0.4p for the six months to September 30, after pretax profits rose from *£1.8 million to* £2.3 *million.*

Tempus, page 18

End to liability for unpaid NI

A concerted lobby by the Institute of Directors, the Chambers of Commerce and *other business groups has* finally persuaded the Department of Health and Social Security to give up its right to make directors of failed companies personally liable for unpaid National Insurance contributions.

Mr Anthony Newton, the Minister for Social Security, has said that Section 152(4) of the 1975 Social Security Act will be *repealed* "as soon as the opportunity arises" and that, in the meantime, the department will take no further action.

The power to override limited liability came to the fore during discussion of the Government's proposals to improve insolvency law and punish rogue directors.

It was said that the department's power, often applied with rigour even to non-executive directors or those who left a board before a company collapsed, was a deterrent to recruiting new blood, or company doctors, to help ailing companies and could result in disproportionate hardship for directors

British Gas fights off critics and insists on Norway supply

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

British Gas remains convinced that it will need supplies from the Sleipner field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea to meet demand from its domestic and industrial users in the 1990s.

At the same time it is repeating its opposition to exports of gas from the British sector ever being allowed by the Government.

British Gas, in a detailed analysis of gas available in the North Sea, has attempted to answer its critics who have suggested that enough gas is available in the British sector to meet its needs.

The corporation has been criticized by the Treasury for its proposed £20 billion contract with the Norwegian state oil company, Statiol, on the grounds of the effect it will have on the balance of payments.

Sectors of the oil industry *have criticized* the deal, saying that it will threaten the viability of smaller fields in the Birish sector.

Filling the Supply/Demand Gap (million cubic feet a day)

	1990	1995	2000
UK fields under negotiation	1200	1400	900
Other UK fields	200	1400	2400
Sleipner	–	800	1200
Total uncontracted requirement	1400	3600	4500

Yesterday, British Gas repeated its assurance that it will take all gas that is commercially available from the British sector of the North Sea and is planning to buy from all the 45 projected fields in the area before the end of the century.

The Sleipner contract has taken 18 months to negotiate and awaits approval between the British and Norwegian governments. Gas is due to flow from 1991 and last until 2010.

Mr Bob Evans, the British Gas Chief executive, said yesterday: "All our plans have the same starting point – our customers' needs. Sleipner gas is necessary to give our *customers what they* need and want, assured gas supplies."

British Gas says in its analysis: "Decisions taken now will affect Britain's supplies well into the next century. British Gas more than any other organization needs to feel confident that they are the right decisions, because the corporation alone has a statutory duty 'to develop and maintain an efficient co-ordinated gas supply for Britain.' "

The corporation says that because of its statutory obligation it would be too risky to base plans on the basis of gas that may or may not be available.

It says: "What would be at stake would be the security of gas supplies to British homes and businesses. British Gas cannot gamble with its customers' supplies.

"There is also a broad concensus on the prospects for rising gas demand for the rest of the 1980s and for a continuing high level of gas sales in the 1990s, even after efforts to conserve energy have been taken into account."

STOCK MARKET REPORT

BAe flies against the trend with a dip

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

British Aerospace flew against the market trend yesterday, dipping 10p to 375p at one stage before recouping pennies *to close at 378p.*

One of BAe's most galmourous customers is getting close to make or break time with its *unions,* and *City* analysts are worried about side-effects on BAe's order book. Pacific Southwest Airlines has a contract to buy 20 146 *aircraft* from the British group and an option to buy another 25.

PSA is trying to sell a pay package reduction deal to the Teamsters Union, and any hitch in that deal going through could lead to a big cash crisis at the airline, which is well-known as the official carrier for Disneyland.

Mr Matthew Windridge at ananalyst Quilter, Goodison, the broking firm said: "Even if the Teamsters agree the proposals, PSA is unlikely to have the cash to take up its option on those 25 146s". Each 146 is worth roughly $15 million.

PSA finishes its presentation to the Teamsters at the end of this week, and a vote from the union is expected by the end of the month. The pilots' union is expected by the end of the month. The pilots' union at PSA has already agreed to the package, which involves a 15 per cent cut in total pay and a 15 per cent stake in PSA and stock and profits-sharing plan for the workers.

If the deal is not accepted, the future looks bleak for PSA, leaving BAe short of one of its best customers. PSA has already warned, though probably as part of "scare the union" tactic, that the airline might have to file for protection under the Chapter 11 bankruptcy rules in order to *make a full refinancing deal.*

On Wall Street and in London yesterday the words "Chapter 11" sent shivers down some spines.

Equities again stretched to a new peak with even the old fashioned FT 30 share index, which has been limping behind the other leading *market* indicators, at last reaching a record level.

At the close the FT 30 was up 9.6 points at 924.3 points, topping its May peak by 1.5 points. The more broadly based FT-SE index closed at 1,183.7 points, up 8.6 points. "Footsie" finished a little below the day's best level.

The looming presence of **British Telecom** was a prime factor in yesterday's rush to new heights. With the expectations of institutional investors now being heavily scaled down many fund managers are finding they have too much cash in their kitty.

Hence the growing pressure of institutional buying. With growing hopes that interest rates will fall and the pit strike looking weaker as more miners drift back to work there was an atmosphere of heady buying excitement.

Some institutional investors, however, are far from happy about the method being adpoted for the scaling down. A discretionary approach is being used *with* in some cases institutional entitlements are being reduced to 30 per cent of original expectations. The vast underwriting operation is now effectively completed.

Imperial Group, the cigarette to brewing group, jumped 7p to 171p as rumours swirled that Philip Morris, the big American tobacco group, had built up a 4 per cent shareholding.

The Imps share progress was also accompanied by speculation that its long signalled deal to sell its troublesome American hotels and restaurants chain, Howard Johnson, was at last nearing completion.

A Ho-Jo sale could eliminate Imps borrowings and leave the group with ammunition to mount a significant acquisition in this country. One suggestion going the rounds is that it wants to expand its brewing operations and could well bid for one of the two Ellerman Lines breweries – J. W. Cameron and Tollemache and Cobbold Breweries.

Group Lotus was unchanged at 62p as it was disclosed that *most of the shareholding of the* late Colin Chapman had been acquired by J. C. Bamford Investments, the earth moving equipment group, and clients of J. Henry Shroder Wagg, the merchant bankers.

Spring Ram Corporation, the kitchen and bathroom group, has placed 1.5 million shares at 133.5p to raise almost £2 million. The shares were unchanged at 143p.

Savoy Hotel was again in demand. The low voting "A" shares jumped 21p to a 371p peak as rumours continue to flow that the long running takeover deadlock with Trusthouse Forte is about to be resolved. The powerful, high voting "B" shares jumped £10 to £95. Meanwhile THF was unchanged at 135p.

Rugby Portland Cement *hardened to 131p. Speculation* about a share stake build-up continues to persist.

Coates Paton, the textile group, came in for a run, jumping 6p to 137p.

Beers were again in demand with **Bass, Allied-Lyons** and **Scottish and Newcastle Breweries** moving ahead sharply. **Grand Metropolitan** was up 8p to 316p. After the recent spate of downgrading profit forecasts a number of brokers are settling around the £350 million area for the year ended last September. One to shoot for this profit level is Pember and Boyle.

A number of brokers have recently cut their forecast to, in some cases, as low as £325 million. At one time the City was going for about £370 million.

Strong & Fisher, the tannery and leather goods group, took a knock as Mr Asil Nadir, the Turkish businessman and chairman of Polly Peck, sold his 24.9 per cent sake in S & F to the institutions.

S & F shares slumped 23p to 140p, roughly the price at which Mr Nadir's Restro Investments sold the shares. He bought the stake for 70p a share earlier this year.

Mr Nadir says he wants to "demonstrate visibly" his "intentions to devote his time fully to Polly Peck". He has been criticised in the City for dissipating his investment effort.

Polly Peck's share price dipped 7p to 247p as the news came through, although the Strong & Fisher transaction had little influence on that. Polly Peck shares looked to be hit by profit-taking *after gains in the* past week ahead of profit figures which are due out soon.

Government stocks failed to join in the market euphoria. They started well. But then prices relapsed on forecasts of a bigger US deficit and at the close losses of up to £½ were evident. More of the 9¾ per cent Exchequer 1998 tap was sold.

One beneficiary of the British Telecom flotation is **Cable and Wireless.** It is the nearest share the stock market has to BT. As a result the price has been strong and yesterday C and W rose 11p to 356p.

Ahead of todays eagerly awaited **Commercial Union** figures, composite insurances were strong. CU was up 7p at 173p; **General Accident** gained 14p at 485p and **Royal Insurance** rose 11p to 491p.

Oils were mixed with leaders like **Lasmo** up to 12p. **Burmah** was 3p ahead at 343p. But some explorers succumbed to profit taking.

Motor component shares continued to bask in the reflection of **Lucas Industries,** up a further 5p to 262p at one time on its Monday results.

De La Rue firmed 20p to 760p on its 20 per cent increase in interim profits. **GEI Engineering,** half way profits 59 per cent higher, gained 13p to 92p.

USM stock **Fergabrook** rose 9p to 108p on news that the company has won the toy merchandizing rights to the forthcoming film *"Ghostbusters".*

Monday's equity turnover was valued at £294,986 million, from 19,574 bargains. Gilt transactions totalled 3,689. Total number of UK and Irish stocks traded were 179.9 million.

Rothmans International, the tobacco group, recovered part of Monday's fall yesterday as the market adopted a less distressed attitude to the profits set-back by Carling O'Keefe, its Canadian brewing off-shoot. Although Carling's profits are expected to be down by 20 per cent and this has prompted analysts to pull back their forecasts from approaching £180 million to about £170 million, the shares gained 4p to 152p.

Market expectations are rising alongside the share price at Octopus Publishing Group. The shares gained another 20p to 775p yesterday, making an 80p rise since the beginning of the month, and City men reckon a significant deal is brewing. Octopus came to the market in April 1983 at a striking price of 350p, and has since released a smart set of results including a 52 per cent jump in profits at the half-way stage this year.

Tisbury Brewery, the loss-making traditional beer company floated in the city four years ago, appears to be on the verge of merging with a public house business. If the deal, a classic reverse takeover, goes through, Tisbury shares will have little influence in the combined group. They were sold at up to 110p. Today's price? Just 10p.

TEMPUS

Burton steps up pressure for profits

Burton Group's 1983/4 results measured up to the market's ambitious expectations. Taxable profits were up 44 per cent, turnover up 39 per cent and dividends up 30 per cent.

But Mr Ralph Halpern, the expansionist-minded chairman, believes there is a long way to go in the quest for *higher profits and greater* market share. He has plans for 500 more shops, 400 of them in the next three years. The main thrust is going into Principles, the new chain for sophisticated women aged 25 to 45 years; there are plans for 250 shops, 50 by the end of this financial year.

There are 19 Principles now trading and sales per square foot are above the Burton average and well above the industry average. This is in context of steadily rising sales per square foot across the group. Volume increases last year were 15 per cent and, although the rise was slightly less in the second half than the first, Burton thinks there is more to be squeezed out of existing space. Margins widened to 13.3 per cent from 12.6 per cent.

The remaining turnover gains were 4 per cent due to inflation and 16 per cent to new space. A total 166 stores were added, including the 93 Fenton stores, which broke even in their first six months with Burton after three years of losses with Combined English Stores.

Capital expenditure this year *will be much the same as last* year's £67.5m and will again be financed from cash flow. Burton remains unborrowed, but its cash pile was reduced to £3.5m last year from £18m.

The City is looking for profits of £68m, which puts Burton on a prospective p/e ratio of 14.8. The share had discounted the profits rise and closed 1p down at 373p, but only 1p off their high for the year.

De La Rue

Valuing De La Rue is not easy, even after yesterday's 15p jump in the share price to 755p. At this level, the shares more or less look to have outperformed the market over the last year. But prospective pretax profits of £42.5 million for the year to March 1985 still leave the group selling on an undemanding multiple of about 11.

Working the sums round the other way, and breaking the *total group market captializa*tion of £288 million into notional divisional components, still gives a fairly undemanding *figure.* Crosfield Electronics, for example, the group's high quality colour printing side, now looks to be coming good and may make £10 million in trading profits. This equals a net worth of perhaps £100 million.

But the security interests *look underpriced at £185* million The interim jump in profits of 42 per cent owes a lot to pent-up note demand from the Third World. Despite IMF credit controls, De La Rue's 80 or so client countries are replacing their bank notes on rolling programmes, and the group is also increasing its market share. The boost from exchange rate swings also helped returns.

Bid hopes may be in the share price for nothing, and the 25 per cent rise in the dividend could prove more forward looking than the market suspects.

Land Securities

Land Securities' half-year results show no surprises and are broadly in line with market expectations. Rental income has increased to £63.6m largely due to the letting of *King William Street House* and 13-23 Fenchurch Street. More will be on the way with news that at last Devonshire House in Piccadilly is half let. But it is the closed nature of the portfolio which is of interest to investors. Land Securities has been concerned lately with developing what it already owns by buying in freeholds and re-structuring leases but new acquisitions outside this are lacking.

Land Securities says it is looking at new opportunities and may possibly turn its attention to the retail field for investments. However, it may have a problem in that it would have to raise money to embark on any significant buying programme.

Laing & Cruikshank, the stockbroker, believes that Land Securities will have to raise cash; this would be best a large debenture *issue allied with* capitalization of interest, something it has not done since 1978. The alternative would be *a rights* issue which would not help the company's share price.

In addition to the possibility of expanding the portfolio into other areas outside its heavy involvement with offices in the City and the West End, there has been the need to refurbish those buildings which form a large part of the Land Securities assets.

However, as the refurbishment programme comes to an end, and development opportunities within the portfolio diminish, the company must become more active in the property market if it wants to see growth.

Interest rates are going the right way for the company but the conservative nature of Land Secs means it is unlikely to suddenly embark upon a massive spending spree. The share price was unchanged at 312p.

Seccombe Marshall

Gilts endured a tiny fit of jitters yesterday, and short yealds ended at 10¾ per cent. Early confusion stemmed from the Government Broker's funding tactics, when the new tap was supplied at the equivalent of 94½. The GB was mistakenly thought to have exausted the stock, Exchequer *9¾ per cent 1998.*

Later, the Bank of England, declined to operate in the bill market at rates on offer from the houses. This intimation of official displeasure at the market's eagerness to speed up the next base rate cut unsettled nerves a trifle.

Such ripples help to explain *the decision by Seccombe* Marshall & Campion not to try for a primary dealership in the new gilts market.

Seccombe, Bank of England Brokers to the Discount Market for most of the century has made enough profit in the first half of the year from gilt *trading to pay an unchanged* dividend, but not enough to shake the house's basic agnosticism about likely returnes, post Big Bang, for gilt dealers.

Instead, the house hopes to stick to its last as a dealer in short money market instruments. It may take on outside *capital; it may link up* with another financial intermediary. But the house sees the future as an exciting jungle covered by a thick fog: the shares were unchanged at 364p.

Oxford Instruments

BOC Group sold its entire 10 per cent holding in Oxford Instruments in August. The 1984 accounts revealed directors' *disposals. The shares have* consistently underperformed in the last month, quarter, and year. But should the interim results, with profits ahead by 28 per cent, start to reverse the trend?

An unchanged price yesterday of 278p, after early slippage as low as 271, indicates some supension of disbelief, willing or otherwise. The interim figures have absorbed Japanese start-up costs of some £100,000, plus British reorganization costs. Full-year profits are veering towards the £8m mark, but may hit £9m. A number of products are on the way.

Doubts remain about the long-term growth potential for magnets in diagnostic scanners, *Oxford's* principal product, as governments cut back on health-care capital expenditure.

Ignoring the very sharp rise in taxation – unlikely to be reversed since Oxford's capital expenditure has dropped by 75 per cent – investors' real concern should focus on the growing scale of research and development expenditure, relative to the dividend payout.

In a bid to launch new products, Oxford has raised its R&D disburrsements to 12 per cent of sales, or about £3m at the half-way stage.

The dividend, by contrast, *costs just £178,000,* leaving the shares yielding a target 0.7 per cent or so. Given the scale of Oxford's technology war, a sharp hike in the dividend to provide a decent yield seems unlikely. This leaves the share rating highly dependent on the discount capital growth *element in the share rating.*

Perhaps recognition of all this has prompted so much selling. The shares look as vulnerble as those of high technology company seeking another product breakthrough.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar slipped back at the expense of sterling in thin trading: Dealers had been waiting for a new lead from the US which reopened after the Veterans' Day holiday.

However, after an initial burst of activity in the opening session, rates steadied, and only fluctuated within narrow ranges for the rest of the day.

The pound closed higher against the dollar at 1.2740 – below the best, but above the overnight of 1.2675. The pound closed at 3.7425, up from 3.7375, against the Deutsche mark.

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range November 13	Market rates close November 13	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.2718-1.2780	$1.2736-1.2746	0.09-0.06c prem	0.098-0.04c prem
Montreal	$1.6730-1.6800	$1.6740-1.6750	0.09-0.16c prem	0.46-0.56c prem
Amsterdam	4.2030-4.2300fl	4.2126-4.2225fl	[illegible]c prem	[illegible]c prem
Brussels	78.39-76.82f	75.50-75.60f	1-6c disc	9-18c disc
Copenhagen	13.48-13.54k	13.48-13.49k	[illegible]ore prem	[illegible]ore prem
Frankfurt	3.7312-3.7575m	3.7375-3.7475m	[illegible]pf prem	[illegible]pf prem
Lisbon	203.00-206.50e	203.05-205.75e	175-500e disc	560-1720e disc
Madrid	209.25-210.30p	209.30-209.50p	45-65p disc	165-200p disc
Milan	2312.70-2335.20lr	2326.75-2328.75lr	9-12lr disc	30-33lr disc
Oslo	10.88-10.93k	10.88-10.89k	[illegible]ore disc	[illegible]ore disc
Paris	11.4460-11.5060f	11.4700-11.4800f	[illegible]c disc	[illegible]c disc
Stockholm	10.7600-10.7900k	10.7675-10.7775k	[illegible]ore disc	[illegible]ore disc
Tokyo	305.51-307.14y	305.75-306.25y	[illegible]y prem	[illegible]y prem
Vienna	26.22-26.36sch	26.23-26.28sch	[illegible]gro prem	[illegible]gro prem
Zurich	3.0680-3.0875f	3.0700-3.0800f	[illegible]c prem	[illegible]c prem
Dublin	1.2060-1.2090p	1.2065-1.2075p	25-41p disc	94-118p disc

Sterling index compared with 1975 was up 0.4 at 76.8 (day's range 76.9-76.7).

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.0870-1.0885
Singapore	2.1425-2.1440
Malaysia	2.3945-2.3960
Australia	0.8645-0.8655
Canada	1.3145-1.3150
Sweden	8.4450-8.4550
Norway	8.5425-8.5525
Denmark	10.6850-10.6950
West Germany	2.9400-2.9415
Switzerland	2.4130-2.4150
Netherlands	3.3145-3.3175
France	9.0270-9.0320
Japan	240.27-240.37
Italy	1830-1832
Belgium(Comm)	59.40-59.45
Hongkong	7.8205-7.8235
Portugal	160.00-163.00
Spain	164.35-164.55
Austria	20.57-20.59

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.4685-1.4714
Bahrain	0.4795-0.4835
Finland	7.8760-7.9150
Greece	154.30-156.30
Hongkong	9.947-9.960
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.3820-0.3860
Malaysia	3.0434-3.0478
Mexico	240.00-265.00
New Zealand	2.5470-2.5543
Saudi Arabia	4.5280-4.5680
Singapore	2.7220-2.7261
South Africa	2.1970-2.2026

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, [illegible]; seven days, [illegible]; one month, [illegible]; three months, [illegible]; six months, [illegible].

MONEY MARKETS

Period rates fell smartly in brisk early business yesterday in the belief that a cut in base rates from 10 per cent to 9½ per cent is imminent.

The Bank of England, however, indicated that it was not yet ready for a further cut in rates.

Interbank, overnight money hovered in the region of 10½ per cent for much of the morning, but eased to about 9-8 per cent during the afternoon before closing at about 9 per cent.

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 10 Low 6

Week Fixed: 10¼-10

Treasury Bills(Dis%)
Buying 2 months [illegible] Selling 2 months [illegible]
3 months [illegible] 3 months [illegible]

Prime Bank Bills(Dis%) Trades(Dis%)
1 month [illegible] 1 month 10[illegible]
2 months [illegible] 2 months 10[illegible]

3 months [illegible] 3 months [illegible]
6 months [illegible] 6 months [illegible]

Local Authority Bonds
1 month 10[illegible] 7 months 10¼-10
2 months 10[illegible] 8 months 10¼-10
3 months 10[illegible] 9 months 10¼-10
4 months 10¼-10 10 months 10¼-10
5 months 10¼-10 11 months 10¼-10
6 months 10¼-10 12 months 10¼-10

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates(%)
1 month [illegible] 6 months [illegible]
3 months [illegible] 12 months [illegible]

Local Authority Market(%)
1 day 10½ 3 months [illegible]
7 days 10¼ 6 months [illegible]
1 month 10½ 1 year [illegible]

Interbank Market(%)
Overnight: open 10½ Close 9
1 week [illegible] 6 months [illegible]
1 month [illegible] 9 months [illegible]
3 months [illegible] 12 months 10-9⅞

First Class Finance Houses(Mkt. Rate%)
3 months [illegible] 6 months [illegible]

Finance House Base Rate 11

REMORTGAGES – 12¾%

Combine your loans into one payment at 12¾% or raise capital for ANY purpose from your house equity. Free quotes from:

M. P. MARSLAND FCA
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KNUTSFORD, CHESHIRE
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Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Adam & Company	10%
Barclays	10%
BCCI	10%
Citibank Savings †	11½%
Consolidated Crds	10½%
Continental Trust	10%
C. Hoare & Co *	10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminster	10%
TSB	10%
Williams & Glyn's	10%
Citibank NA	10%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¾%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%; £50,000 and over, 8½%.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Addison Comm 2p Ord (116a)	166+2
Alida Holdings 25p Ord (140a)	149+1
Appledore A & P 10p Ord (87)	85+1
Breakmate 10p Ord (100a)	102
Brit Bloodstock Ag 25p Ord (165a)	233-2
CVD Inc Com Stock $0.01 (105a)	135+2
Checkpoint Europe 25p Ord (a)	*170*
Comp Fin Serv 5p Ord (85a)	81
Craton Lodge & Knight 1p Ord (115a)	160+4
Paul Michael L'wear 5p Ord (30a)	29
Plasmec 10p Ord (70a)	75
Second Market Inv 5p Ord (10)	11½
Shares Drug stores 10p Ord (140a)	188+1
Stone International 20p Ord (125)	138
T & S Stores 5p Ord (a)	111
Trade Promotion 10p Ord (75a)	82
U D O Holdings 10p Ord (110a)	125
Wates City of Lon Prop 25p Ord (100)	*110*

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

Saatchi's $100m for US expansion

By Philip Robinson

Saatchi & Saatchi, Britain's largest advertising agency yesterday placed 10.44 million shares in the London market to fund a $100m (£78m) acquisition of the Hay Group, an American consultancy in personnel communications and organizational planning.

The shares were placed at 765p by Phillips & Drew the stockbrokers. The price dipped 5p before recovering to close 30p up on the day at 860p. The sharp recovery was inspired by a 78 per cent rise in pretax profits to £20m for the year to the end of last September, and a 57 per cent jump, in the total dividends to 13.24p.

Saatchi will pay a further $25m in three years time depending on Hay's profit performance. Profits would need to average more than $16.4m a year to trigger the payment.

Hay earns about 15 per cent *of its turnover in Britain and* operates in 27 countries. Results for the year to the end of last August show pretax profits of $12.1m and net tangible assets of $10m.

● **NEW THROGMORTON TRUST (1983):** Six months to Sept 30. Interim payment unchanged at 1p a share. The directors anticipate that the total will not be less than that paid last year. (Figs. in £000). Divs. and interest rec. 999 (956). Pretax revenue 718 (755).

● **BARLOW RAND:** Final 49 cents, making 70 cents (same) for year to Sept. 30. Figures in millions of Rand. Turnover 10,000.6 (7,903.3). Group profit, before tax, 796.8 (712.9).

WALL STREET

New York (Reuter) – Wall Street stock prices weakened further yesterday in dull early trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5¼ points to 1,214. Overall, losing issues topped gaining issues seven to five.

Volume was about 27 million shares.

Niagara Mohawk topped the active list, unchanged at 17⅝. Gaining issues included **Holly Sugar,** up 2⅛ to 73⅛, **Kyocera** up two to 63¼ and **ASA** up 1⅛ to 60⅛.

	Nov 12	Nov 9		Nov 12	Nov 9		Nov 12	Nov 9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in £'s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in £'s per metric ton; Gasoil in US$ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Dec	625-95
Jan	635-05
Feb	645-15
Mar	655-25
Apr	665-35
May	675-45
Jun	685-55
Jul	695-65
Aug	705-75
Jan-Mar	621-20
April-June	680-45
Jul-Sep	710-75

SUGAR	
Dec	134.40-134.60
Mar	152.80-153.00
May	160.00-160.20
Aug	168.60-168.80
Oct	176.60-177.00
Dec	183.00-184.00
Mar	197.20-197.60
Vol:	2099

COCOA	
Nov	2400-50
Dec	1922-21
Mar	1889-88
May	1889-88
July	1885-84
Sep	1883-80
Dec	1830-26
Mar	1840-06
Vol:	5647

COFFEE	
Nov	2600-2596
Jan	2386-55
Mar	2224-22
May	2174-73
Jul	2171-69
Sep	2160-5698
Nov	2168-5496
Vol:	2228

GAS OIL	
Nov	233.75-33.25
Dec	237.50-37.25
Jan	238.00-37.75
Feb	236.75-36.50
Mar	234.00-31.50
Apl	229.75-28.00
May	231.00-26.50
Jun	231.00-24.00
Jly	234.00-24.00
	Vol: 2305

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1087.50-1088.50
Three months	1111.50-1112.00
T.O	4,300
Tone: Steady.	

STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1092.00-1094.00
Three months	1112.00-1113.00
T.O	75
Tone: Quiet.	

TIN STANDARD	
Cash	9550-9560
Three months	9650-9665
T.O:	1,520
Tone: Firmer.	

TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	9595-9605
Three months	9595-9605
T.O:	95
Tone: Firmer.	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES

Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Mnth	Vol	Setlmt
YEN		
Dec'84	7	4178
Mar'85	–	–
Jun'85		–
Comment: Marginally better.		
STERLING		
Dec'84	84	1.2765
Mar'85	10	1.2770
Jun'85	–	1.2790
Comment: Strengthening.		
D-MARK		
Dec'84	78	3422
Mar'85	–	3435
Jun'85		–
Comment: Consolidating.		
SWISS FRANC		
Dec'84	–	4162
Mar'85	–	–
Jun'85	–	–
Comment: Quiet.		
EURODOLLAR (Contract repriced Oct 4)		
Dec'84	4137	9018
Mar'85	1486	8970
Jun'85	166	8927
Sep'85	14	8887
Dec'85	–	8852
Comment: Steady.		
SHORT STERLING (Contract repriced Oct 4)		
Dec'84	839	9027
Mar'85	511	9044
Jun'85	223	9033
Sep'85	103	9006
Dec'85	–	898
Comment: Volatile.		
T-BONDS		
Dec'84	1539	7017
Mar'85	–	6925
Jun'85		–
Comment: Looking softer.		
GILTS		
Dec'84	4447	10922
Mar'85	4	10922
Jun'85	–	10815
Sep'85	–	11125
Comment: Losing ground.		
FTSE		
Dec'84	441	11840
Mar'85	5	11860
Jun'85	–	–
Comment: Stronger still.		

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT B Close	BARLEY Close
Nov	£107.65	106.50
Jan	£110.50	109.45
Mar	£113.80	112.75
May	£117.20	115.35
Jly	£119.20	–
Sep	£98.60	97.85

Total lots traded
Wheat B: 138
Barley: 92

THE DE LA RUE COMPANY p.l.c.

RECORD EXPORTS

Chairman's Statement

Dividend
The Board resolved today to pay an interim dividend for the current year of 8.25p per share equivalent to 11.786p per share gross. This dividend, which will absorb £3,141,000 of the attributable profits, represents a 25% rise over last year and will be paid on *3 January 1985* to Ordinary shareholders registered on 30 November 1984.

Trading
The results for the six months to 30 September 1984 reinforce the Board's view, expressed in July, that the business would expand and its profitability move upwards in the current financial year. With exports from the UK reaching record levels and substantial earnings from overseas operations, there has been some benefit to the Group from the exchange rates obtaining during the first half.

Sir Arthur Norman KBE, DFC, Chairman

De La Rue House
3-5 Burlington Gardens
London W1A 1DL

13 November 1984

INTERIM STATEMENT for the half year ended 30 September 1984

	Amounts are expressed in thousands of pounds		
	1984/85	1983/84	
	Half Year	*Half Year*	*Full Year*
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover:			
Security	107,533	88,718	193,115
Crosfield Electronics	49,325	31,355	78,688
	156,858	120,073	271,803
Exports (including sales to overseas Group companies)	85,489	65,152	141,887
Trading profit:			
Security	13,145	9,231	22,544
Crosfield Electronics	2,578	752	5,518
	15,723	9,983	28,062
Group net interest (payable)/ receivable and surplus arising on charges for Central services	(1,710)	319	(401)
Group trading profit	14,013	10,302	27,661
As percentage of turnover	8.9%	8.6%	10.2%
Share of profits of related companies	3,674	3,915	9,698
Profit before tax	17,687	14,217	37,359
Profit after tax	12,806	9,724	25,218
Minority interests	805	*1,015*	*1,945*
Profit attributable to The De La Rue Company p.l.c.	12,001	8,709	23,273
Less Proportion *of Preference dividend*	6	*6*	*12*
Profit attributable to Ordinary shareholders	11,995	8,703	23,261
Earnings per Ordinary share	31.5p	22.9p	61.1p

NOTE:
The abridged profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 1984 is an extract from the latest published audited accounts which have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

APPOINTMENTS

Yarrow to head Clydesdale

Clydesdale Bank: Sir Eric Yarrow will succeed Sir Robert Fairbairn as chairman with effect from April 17 1985. Mr William D. Coats will become joint deputy chairman from that day

Legal & General: Mr K. H. M. Dixon has been appointed a director, he is also Chairman of Rowntree Mackintosh Plc.

Esso: Mr C. A. Potter has become the treasurer. He succeeds Mr W. G. Todd, who has moved to the United States.

F & C Pacific Investment Trust: Sir Hugh Cortazzi recently British Ambassador to Japan, has now been made a director.

The De La Rue Company: Mr J. D. Salmon, managing director of Crosfield Electronics Division, has been elected to board.

Sketchley: Mr Eric Colwell has become a non-executive director.

Willis Faber & Dumas (UK): Mr William Downey has become an executive director. He was previously a main board director of Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Thompson Clive & Partners: Mr Stephen Black and Mr Robin Meyer have joined the board.

Rayford Supreme Holdings: Mr Colin Davies had been appointed finance director and deputy managing director, from January 1, 1985.

Granada Television: Prof. Robert Whelan, vice-chancellor of Liverpool University, has joined the board as a non-executive director.

The Institute of London Underwriters: Mr Bernard Curtis, general manager and secretary, will retire of January 31, 1985. He will be succeeded by Mr Peter Worsfold.

Stephenson Harwood: Mr R. H. Aydon and Mr P. W. U. Corbett have become partners.

Middle East Bank: Mr Majid Al Futtaim succeeds Dr M. Yassar El Bitar as chief executive.

Jonas Woodhead & Sons: Mr J. A. Harrop has been appointed managing director and chief executive in place of Mr E. S. Simpson, who continues as chairman. Mr A. J. Smith has been promoted to deputy managing director.

Vickers Shipbuilding & Engineering: Mr George Bowmer has been made director of engineering sales and marketing.

International Military Services: Mr Keith Walley has been appointed a director and will succeed Sir John Cuckney as chairman next May.

ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

Missed opportunity to spread wealth

By Graham Searjeant

The Government's plans to reform pensions law and taxation are moving in different directions

The mention of occupational pensions is more likely to induce catalepsy in the average policymaker than to set the blood racing. That makes it all the more surprising that pension reform has reached the top of the action tray for at least two government departments. It may, however, explain why a whole variety of economic tests have been applied to pension reform, but applied so randomly, in response to different pressures without any sense of central coordination that they are likely to conflict with each other, solve few problems, and create more. In the process, they will miss an historic opportunity for the Government to further one of its central philosophical aims: to spread individual wealth.

The reform movement gathered pace with the investigations set in train by Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary. They stemmed from the complaint, borne of inflation, that most pensionable employees who changed jobs during their careers, leaving a pension frozen in money terms behind them, lost much of the benefit of their pension savings in order to subsidize the dwindling minority who followed the old ideal that spawned the pensions movement and stayed with the same company for most of their working lives.

As the investigation widened, it encompassed the need to promote labour mobility and the opportunity to promote competition for savings and consumer choice. It also toyed with the somewhat theoretical idea that those in control of their own savings would take more risk and invest more in small business than anonymous, risk-averse pension fund institutions, and that a more direct individual link with savings returns would make people more aware of the value of profit and the perils of inflation.

Round at the Treasury, meanwhile, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, was applying a quite different set of tests, based on his commendable programme to reform the tax system by reducing exemptions to tax, so that he can spread the load and cut tax rates within any given overall level of taxation.

He has already been through this exercise on corporation tax. He is now pondering VAT and started on income tax in this year's Budget by abolishing relief on life assurance premiums.

His economic rationale is to achieve fiscal neutrality between different forms of saving (as well as spending), to avoid tax distorting people's behaviour. Like Mr Fowler, however, he is anxious that pension provision should be taken care of as far as possible in the private sector to minimize the share of government revenue and spending in the national income.

Both, however, have ignored the most fundamental drawback of occupational pensions. They induce millions to channel their savings into the one form that denies the spread of wealth and freezes the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few.

Mr Fowler's Pensions Bill is about to be published. Even on its limited brief it is likely to prove a disappointing compromise. Since the Government wishes to encourage private pensions, it will ignore the

Attempt to achieve fiscal neutrality between different forms of savings

fundamental problems inherent in the company pensions system for those who move jobs, regardless of the rate of inflation. It will make little impact on the losses from inflation suffered by so-called "early leavers", who leave a deferred pension, before the end of the century.

Unless actuaries come up with better guidelines than presently seems likely, it will do little to solve mobility problems through pensions transfer. Even the limited proposals to allow employees to opt out of the system in favour of personal portable pensions have been left out of this year's Bill.

As the gathering pensions industry lobby has already made clear, Mr Lawson also faces a morass. He was initially struck by an Inland Revenue

Estimated costs of pension reliefs 1983-84

	£m
Tax relief for employees' contributions	1,100
Tax relief for employees on employers' contributions	1,100
Exemption of pension funds investment income (assuming tax at 30 per cent	2,250
Exemption of pension funds capital gains	n.a.
Exemption of lump sum	650
Total of these reliefs	5,100
Less: Tax yield from pensions in payment	1,850
Net cost of pension reliefs	3,250

Source: Board of Inland Revenue.

paper in September 1983 which estimated that various tax reliefs on occupational pension schemes cost the Exchequer more than £5 billion gross in 1983-84, a figure that can only have grown since.

As a recent analysis by the Institute of Fiscal Studies (financed by the National Association of Pension Funds) points out, any significant reform will lead to horrible fiscal complexities; not least because the Government itself pays out so many unfunded pensions. The effects on Treasury cash flow are, to say the least, unpredictable. The Chancellor could certainly not net £5 billion and will not try to grab back all the reliefs. He must choose.

The greatest distortion to saving habits is that pension contributions are tax deductible – incidentally costing £2.2 billion of tax on the Revenue estimate. The IFS points out that it would be an unacceptable extension of double taxation to tax both contributions and, as at present, pensions in payment, which bring in £1.9 billion. For pensions include a big element of capital repayment and to tax them at both ends would make them a worse bet, from a tax point of view, than putting savings under the mattress. Separating out the capital repayment would be hopelessly complex.

The three-generation continuum of pension schemes ensures that a switch from taxing pensions to taxing contributions, while best resolving distortions of savings patterns, would cause so much chaos and unfairness between scheme members that existing schemes would have to be closed and new ones opened for future contributions – assuming employers thought it worthwhile.

So Mr Lawson appears to have focused on two other reliefs. The tax-free status of pension funds' investment income, invoiced at a tempting £2.3 billion without counting capital gains, is already the subject of a concerted pension industry lobby. That stresses the extent to which abolition would tax industry by requiring more contributions, unless most of the benefits of private, contracted-out pensions were to be eliminated. It could also savage the Government's market for gilt-edged securities and, if contributions were raised, lead to extra tax reliefs that could, in the short-term, lead to an immediate fall in Treasury revenues.

The sitting duck among pension reliefs, unprotected by big defensive guns, is the £650 million tax cost of allowing people to take up to 1½ times their salary out of their pension as a tax-free lump sum when they retire. Discouraging this would actually help pension fund cash flow.

Measures may seem logical individually but fail to grasp true need for reform

The pension industry would not mind. The IFS study even described taxing lump sums as "a desirable simplification of pension fund taxation." This, then, is the insiders' favourite for the Chancellor's axe. Yet the lump sum on retirement is the element in pensions that truly serves to spread wealth.

We are faced, therefore, with a series of measures that may seem logical individualy, but fail to grasp the true need for pensions reform, or understand the opportunity being missed.

Home ownership, usually the biggest avenue for saving, has long enjoyed a high priority in Government thinking. Its latest manifestation, the sale of council houses, may prove an historic long-term measure to better the unequal distribution of wealth.

After house purchase, occupational pensions are by far the most important form of long-term saving for million (especially if employers' contributions are included). Adding in the notional capital value of pensions on retirement would eventually change the distribution of wealth as radically as the growth of mass home ownership. Yet pension rights are not wealth. You cannot control them, transfer them or bequeath them.

In effect, pension rights suffer 100 per cent inheritance tax, so that the average person whose wealth might consist in equal parts of a house and pension rights, faces a 50 per cent-plus inheritance tax at least as much as the average tax-planning millionaire and his heirs might expect to pay. Pensions deter the long-term spread of wealth.

There is an analogy here with council housing. Both started and continue to be organized with the noblest of motices. Both have grown to help millions lead a decent and far more comfortable life, bringing up a family and in retirement.

Yet the growth in average incomes has subtly and gradually turned council housing, and is now changing occupational pensions, into a barrier to further social equality, freedom and family development.

Such thoughts did not figure in the agonized technical debate over personal portable pensions – which suffer the same drawback. Indeed, the need to convert savings into a pension annuity at an arbitrary date can be a severe disadvantage of the purer forms of personal pensions. If people could simply receive the accumulated saving on retirement, they could choose their own moment to buy a pension, or choose instead to preserve their capital to some degree, suffering a penalty of perhaps one quarter to one third of net income for the privilege.

The lump sum that can now be taken on retirement, was encouraged by the general approval of additional voluntary pension contributions that emerged from Mr Fowler's debate. It represents the important exeption to these strictures. So, if it is strange for this Government to give so much tax incentive to the form of saving that contributes least to the long-term spread of wealth, it seems even stranger that the Chancellor should be eying the lump sum, the part of pension wealth that can be transmitted, as his first target for removing concessions

Unilever profit rise disappoints market

Third quarter pre-tax profits of Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch soaps to foods grant, rose from £215m to £233m on a turnover up from £3.3 billion to £3.7 billion.

The figures bring pre-tax profits for the first nine months of this year to £674m against £596m last time. In the stock market, the shares dropped 15p to £10.60.

Profits from detergents, personal products and frozen foods in the third quarter were little changed. While the results of edible fats and ice cream were down on last year, other foods and drinks continued to show substantial gains.

Animal feeds companies were adversely affected by European Community measures to reduce milk production.

Chemicals and packaging both reported improved profits.

In brief

● LONDON ENTERTAINMENTS: Dividend 2.12p (1.92p) for the year to August 31. Pretx profit £422,117 (£220,481). Tax £126,778 (£68,034). Extraordinary credit £70,000 (nil). Earnings per share 8.04p (4.15p).

● AMBROSE INVESTMENT TRUST: Interim dividend 3p (same) for six months to September 30. Gross revenue £525,100 (1446,398). Expenses £52,235 (£39,566). Pretax profit £472,865 (£406,823). Tax £141,881 (£122,318). Earnings per share 4.6p (3.99p). Net asset value per capital share 302.81p (301.06p at March 31), and 32.87p per income share (31.23p at March 31).

● GEI INTERNATIONAL: Results for six months to September 30. Interim dividend 1.94p (1.76p). Figures in £000). Turnover 32,319 (29,806). Pretax profit 1,309 (825). Tax 613 (396). Earnings per share 2p (1.2p). The directors have decided to increase the interim dividend. The balance sheet remains strong with adequate cash resources. Shares 84 up 5.

● LAND SECURITIES: Results for six months to September 30. Interim dividend 2.6p (2.35p adjusted). (Figures in pounds millions). Total income 71.4 (41.8) after ground rents payable 4.6 (4.4). Other property outgoings .1 (6.9). Administrative expenses 4.8 (5.1) and interest payable 9.6 (9.9)– Tax 20.4 (21.7). Earnings per share 4.9p (4.05p) adjusted. Shares unchanged.

● A. GOLDBERG & SONS: Results for 26 weeks to September 29. Interim dividend 0.59p (1.294p) payable on February 18. Amount of final will be reviewed when the results of the full year are known. (Figures in £000). Turnover 17,099 (18,120) excluding VAT. Pretax loss 762 (profit 353) after interest on bank borrowings 1,508 (1,115) and depreciation 597 (481). Tax credit 267 (charge 127). Loss per share 2.9p (profit 1.3p). Shares 59 down 2.

● OXFORD INSTRUMENTS GROUP: Results for 27 weeks to September 30. (26 weeks to September 25, 1983). Interim dividend 0.4p (nil), payable on April, 1985. (Figures in £000). Turnover 24,622 (18,706). Group profit 2,016 (1,657). Pretax profit 2,309 (1,801). Including share of profit in partnership 393 (144) but after associated companies' loss 100 (nil). Tax 967 (690). Earnings per share 3p (2.8p). Shares 273p down 5p.

● BELLWAY: Results for the year to July 31. Dividend 4.0p (4.0p) making 7.0p (7.0p). (Figures in £000). Turnover 48,469 (48, 603). Gross profit 9,480 (9,168). Pretax profit 4,035 (3,659) after administrative expenses 4,503 (4,114) and interest payable 942 (1,395). Tax 1,447 (862) Minority interest 9 (6). Earnings per share 14.9p (17.8p). Shares 129 down 9p.

● PACIFIC SALES ORGANIZATION: the chairman Mr Leo Kalisch, told the annual meeting that October was a record month for both sales and profits in the 25-year history of the company. He said he was now confident that the forecast made at the time of flotation of £390,000 profit before tax for the year to June 30 1985 will be exceeded.

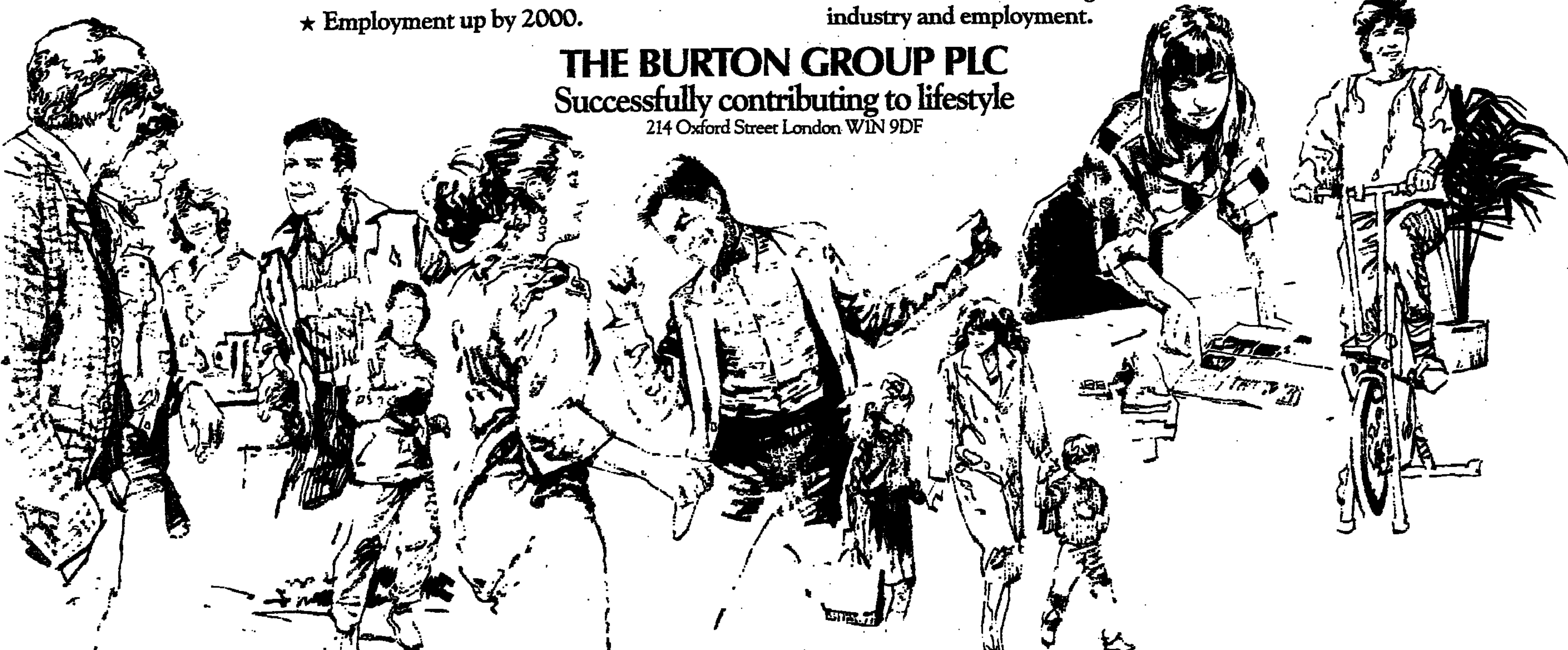
● DOUBLE EAGLE: The acquisition of Chessminster by the Canadian company, Double Eagle Technology, has been completed. Former Chessminster shareholders now own 60.6 per cent of the enlarged share capital of Double Eagle Technology. The remaining formalities are now being finalized in Vancouver. The board of Chessminster has confirmed that there is no reason to alter the previous profits orecast of not less than £322,000 before taxation for the year to March 31, 1985.

● GRASEBY DYNAMICS. The leading defence contractor in the Cambridge Electronic Industries group, has won a contract for initial production worth more than £14m to supply the Ministry of Defence with the chemical agent monitor Cam.

● SCOTTISH NATIONAL TRUST: Final 2.95p, making 4.25p total (3.90p) for the year to Sept. 30. (Figs. in £000). Gross revenue 6,868 (5,908). Tax 1,572 (1,453). ESP 4.74p (4.31p).

● MINISTER ASSETS: The scheme of arrangement and reconstruction of Minister Assets has now been completed. Since details of the petroleum interest were sent to shareholders of Minister Asseies on Sept. 14, the report by Energy Resource Consultants has been updated and, in particular, contains a revised estimate of the group's technical petroleum reserves.

● CH INDUSTRIALS and Petrofina (UK) formed Buckingham Coatings to be equally owned. It will manufacture a range of coatings and paints for the marketing divisions of both partners in a new factory under consruction. Production is expected to start by early 1986.



Results of the Law Society's final examination, summer 1984

The following students have completed the final examination of the Law Society this summer by passing the requisite papers within one examination cycle:

PART A

M J Abbott, R C Abbott, D Abdoo, D Abeyewardene, Julia C Ablethorpe, 2nd class honours, J R Abraham, R Abrahams, June Ackers, Katherine F Adams, Susan Adams, V J Adhia, Caroline M Adkins, Yvonne E Agnew, A Ahmed, J N Ainley, Margaret M Ainscough, N P Alexander.

S P Alis, R B Allanson, J D Allen, Pauline W L Allen, 2nd class honours, S Allen, 2nd class honours, Sheila M Allin, Janet Alston, M Amarasingham, R Ambler, M S Amin, Elizabeth Anderson, R W Anderson, T R B Anderson, C J Andrews, R J Andrews, Sally J Andrews, 2nd class honours, Joan C Anthony, M Appleyard, Karen Archer, N M Archer, D C Armfield, N D Armstrong, Elizabeth Arnold, T J Arnold, Susan L Arrowsmith, Laila Arstall, N J P Ash, Pamela J Ashcroft, 2nd class honours, P R Ashford, Fiona B M Ashmead, Sally A Ashmore, D A Ashton, N J Ashton, M J Ashworth, Alison S L Askwith, P D Astleford, 2nd class honours, N M Atkins, G G Attrill, R L A Audino, I D Austin, L A Avadis, Katharine L J Ayton, N Azra.

Julia K Babbage, Fidelma J E Back, Patricia Bacon, K K Bahra, Alison M Baillie, 2nd class honours, A B P Baines, R S Bains, S J Baker, Valerie H Baker, Alison J Ball, Anne P Ball, A M Ballheimer, T J Bamford, E J Bamforth, Dawn P Bane, M A L Bankes, Annie B Banks, Lesley A Banks, E M T Bannister, Karen E Bannon, R I Barber, Ann E Barclay, Jane V Barclay, P T Barden, 2nd class honours, Elizabeth Barham, Louise D Barker, Maxine C Barker, Patricia C Barker, W T Barker, P A M Barkley, Diana F Barlow, J R Barnes, Ruth K Barnes, C P Barnett, I Barnett, Tracey J Barnett, C W C Barr, Monica M Barrett, M L Barrie, S J Barrowclough, Helen B Barry, Elizabeth C Barter, Andrea Bartfield, M J Bartholomew, Jean E Bartlett, J R S Bate, A Bateman, A N Bateman, Deanna M Bates, J G D Bateson, G A Baltrick, Susan F Bauich, R A Baxter, S Baxter, B J Bayley, M F Beadsworth, Helen E Bean.

S N Becker, T G Beckford, R J Bedford, M E Beech, N C Beecham, Alison L Beel, Laraine Bell, P J Bell, R H Bell, J P Benfield, Linda C Benjamin, A D Bennett, Caroline E Bennett, P M Benski, I D B Benson, Susan J Benson, Amanda M Benstead, Sara C Bensusan, Sarah A Bentley, M A Beresford, J D Berger, B H Berlyne, Claire M Bermingham, R P E Berry, J N P Beshoff, I J Best, Sally A Best, Wendy R Best, Katherine J Beswick, S A Beswick, Annette R Bettany, 2nd class honours, Deidre S Bevan, R A Beverley, K Bhabutta, P S Bibby, Joanna M Bickford-Smith, T J Bignell, C D Billing, S S Binning, Jayne Birbeck, J P Birch, Katherine E Bird, Lynne P Bird, Susan J Birnage, Janet A Birtwell, Wendy E Bishop, K J Bitmead, C M Bittlestone, Helen Black, L F Blackman, Susan N Blacow.

Carol L Blakemore, H A Blaza, Anne Blenkinsop, N J Bliss, P J Bloomfield, N M Blows, M Sylvia Bluck, Francoise Y D Blum, J M Blyth, Maria Boccali-Vine, Rosemary A Bolnton, N R Bolton, G E Bon, Helen M Bond, I R Bond, N M Bond, Donna J Bone, S C Bonner, J K G Booth, P A Booth, J D Bor, Fiona c Borrill, G P W M Bottard, S Bottle, Caroline A Boulby, Julie A Bourne, Deborah C Bowker, Hilary G Bowman, 2nd class honours, J C Bowman, R L Bowyer, C A Boyce, Fiona M Boyd, Isobel A Boyd, Sally A Boyle, P J Bradford, Ann Bradley, P J Bradley, Sheree D Bradley, G P R Bramly, 1st class honours, P S Branch, Julie M Brannan, Melanie Braunold, J H Bresslaw, M P Brett, T Bridge, Caron Bridson, J Brierley, Helen A I Briggs, Leandra Briggs, C P Broad.

A L Brockbank, Elisabeth K Broers, N A Brooks, C J Brooks, Margaret A Broom, C V Broomer, S R Brothers, Tina J Brough, Alison Brown, Alison K Brown, 2nd class honours, Belinda S R Brown, Christine A Brown, M C Brown, M J Brown, M R Brown, Nicole A J Brown, N D Brown, N G Brown, R S Brown, T D Brown, I D Brownlee, A R J Bruce, 2nd class honours, S J Bruce, Bettina Brueggemann, C J Bryant, D H Buck, Debra A Buckingham, W F L Buckingham, N J R Buckworth, Alison G Budge, P M M Buechel, Catherine A Bulgin, R F Bullock, Helen M Bunch, P C Burbidge, M Burd, S M Burdon, Ruth A Burges, Linda M Burgess, M C Burgess, M P Burke, N C Burkill, Anna M Burley, Margaret E Burnie, A Burns, Lynne E Burns, W L Burns, Maria C Burquest, P D Burr, Rachel J Burrows, 2nd class honours, D Burton, Gillian C Butcher, T Butcher, J J Butler, M C Butler-Sloney, J D Butterfield, P H Button, R N Button.

Janet Cabot, 2nd class honours, Julia M Cadman, Una B Caffyn-Parsons, 2nd class honours, M G Callaghan, Alison A Callcott, R S Callen, Vivienne E Calver, R Calzolari, E G Cameron, R M Camp, A Campbell, Clare L Canning, M Cardwell, 2nd class honours, J P Carey, Celia D Carlisle, S Carlton, A J Carnegie, N J Carnell, Jane M Carpenter, C Carr, Denise M Carritt, M J Carroll, M J Carroll, D Carson, 2nd class honours, Rosemary J Carter, 2nd class honours, C P A Carvalho, Penelope J Catchpole, Veronica A Catterall, Mary D Catterson, Rosemary M Caudwell, Helen M Caulfield, S Cavalier, 2nd class honours, C A C Caverhill, J C J Cavill, D C M Chad, A J Chalet, A A Chalk, R H C Chalk, 2nd class honours, J K Challinor, Emma J M Chamberlain, 2nd class honours, Dawn T Chambers, S D Champion, M Chan.

M H Chan, T Y G Chan, Judith D Chant, 1st class honours, Mary L Chant, 2nd class honours, Deborah Chao, Aileen B Chapman, Anne L Chapman, Anne M Chapman, Alison P Chapman, Annabel R Chapman, J A Chapman, Julie N A Chapman, M J Chapman, Penelope J Chapman, S D Chappel, Gillian M Charnock, M Chater, M K Chebsey, Helen M Chillingworth, 1st class honours, S B Chima, M E Chitty, T J Chiverton, Katherine L Chorley, 2nd class honours, Susan E Chrisp, 2nd class honours, Helen M Christie, K C J Chu, C Y Chung, J T L Chung, Margaret A R Church, Caryn A Churchill, Villardita F Ciancio, Janet A Clague, A E J Clapp, Amanda J Clark, Annabel J Clark, J G Clark, Louise Y O Clark, F V Clarke, Gillian L Clarke, I Clarke, M H Clarke, R J F Clarke, Sarah Clarke, 2nd class honours, Stephanie M Clarke, T J Clarke, J C Clarke-Williams, D W Cleary, S L Clegg, M A R Clements, Nicola J Clements, J Cliff.

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Amanda J Thompson, G L Thompson, Heather Thompson (2nd class honours), P C Thompson, Rosalyn A E Thompson, S G Thorn, N M Thorne, C A Thornton, Carol A Thornton, M P Thorpe, R M W Tilbury, Hilary A Tilby, K Y To, Heather Todd, J S Todd, N P Todd, R C W Todd, (2nd class honours), W H D Todman, R M Tolley, M J S Tollitt, Joanna M Toloczko, Janet A Tomalin, N R Tomlinson, R M Tomos, Thelma Tong, Y C Tong, O D Took, A Tortoishell, Jane E B Townsend, Tracy H Townsend, (2nd class honours), Patricia M Tracy, T J J Treadwell, S M Tregear, S G Treherne, Elizabeth A Tribe, A P T Trigg, J Trowbridge, Angela C Truell, M G Trueman, J R Tubby, Alison M D Tullett, Karen Tulley, Deborah J Tunney, P Turnbull, C S Turner, Helen E Turner, G J Tuttle, M L Tyler, Pamela E Tyler, Sally M Tyne, Sangita Unadkat, Di H Vaghela, H N Vakil, Julie M Valente, Claudette Valmond, Pamela L Vasey, Susan Vaughan, Anne E Vella, Karen Venables, Irene N Ventris, R J Verney, Marion E Vesey, N E Vickers, Helen C Vickery, Susan A Vidler, Anne E Vincent, Alan R Vincent, Virginia S Vincent, R C Vincent-Smith, Annabel M Wace, K Waddingham, Elizabeth M Waight, I M Waine, M D Waite, Debra Wake, Pamela E Walford, Jasmine Walia, A L Walker, Andrea M Walker, I G Walker, R A Walker, S Walker, J M Wall, Constance A Wallace, C J Wallace, J Waller, Stephanie A E Walls, Joanne Walsh, Jacqueline Walster, D A Walters, Hilary J Walters, Jayne S Walters, T H Walton, J M Warburton, A C Ward, Christine Ward, (2nd class honours), J R Ward, T Ward, W A Ward, J D Wardle, (1st class honours), Catherine E Waring, Susan C Waring.

P A Warner, A P Warren, G W Warriner, Susan C Waterston, J K G Watkins, D A Watson, Geraldine K Watson, J C Watson, Katherine P Watson, T J Watson, Louise U Watt, Trudi M Waugh, Lucy C Wax, Fiona M Wayman, Christine M Webb, P D R Webb, K S Webster, J L Weeks, Sarojini K Weerawardena, Lesa J Well, S J Wells, T Welton, Julie West, Elizabeth K Westbrook, J J R Westhead, Jane E Westlake, Alison C Wetherfield (2nd class honours), Deborah S Whale, A H L Whalley, J G Wheatley, Sally E Wheatley, Joyce P Whelan, D H Whincup, W S Whipp, R A White, Sharon T White, Karen N Whitehead, Maria E Whitehouse, Louise L Whitewright, J L Whitfield, Jill Whittaker, N C Whittaker, Penelope J Whitwell, Jane Wibberly, Jill C Widgery, A Wigeall, G Wijeyewardene, Evelyn G Wilcock, G P Wilcock, Julie E Wilcock, S L Wilcock, Philippa J Wildig, Shani S Wileman, P D Wilkins, Sally C Wilkins, A P Wilkinson, Susan J Wilkinson, Theresa A Wilkinson, Deborah A Wilks, A R A Willan, A T Williams, B H L Williams, C J Williams, Catherine J Williams, Dawn E Williams, Jennifer J Williams, Jenny L Williams, Jane W Williams, Katharine Williams, Kathryn A Williams, M H Williams, H F A Williamson, M R Williamson, Elizabeth C Willingham, Sara J Willis, Susan J Willis, ELIZABETH K Willmer, Helen C Wills, Amanda J Wilson, Beverley J Wilson, D A Wilson, J B Wilson, S C Wilson, Paula M Wimpenny, Julia K Windle, Ann Winnard, C D B Winter (2nd class honours), R J Winterbottom, Suzanne E Wise, Karen M Wishart, P D Womersley, Ada Wong, C K Wong (2nd class honours), Donna Wong, K Wong, P Wong (2nd class honours), Sandra Wong, T L Wong, Elaine D Wood, C O Wood, J C Wood.

J G W Wood, M A Wood (2nd class honours), Annette E Woodhouse, S V Woodehouse, C A Woodrow, Angela Woods, Lindsay Woods, S P Woods, N Woodward, P D Woodward, Debra B Woolfson, Ann Wooller, R D Woolley, C E Worth, Jane S H K Worth, S D Wozencroft, G M H Wright, G P Wright, J F Wright, W D Wright, Sophie E J Wu, Georgina C Wykeman, John N D Wyman, R M Yates, Tracy J Yates, H-K Yeo, R Yeomans, Christine F L Yeung, Tsze K Yeung, A S Yianni, E Yorke, A H Young, Christiana Young, C A Young, Janice A Young, Judith M Young, Margaret A Young (2nd class honours), R W Young, Chan W Yuen, Sandy S T Yung, J A Ziegel.

PART B

The following candidates at the latest examination of the Law Society were successful in one or more papers but have not yet completed the final examination.

Janine M Abbiss, Margaret E Adam, Moira B Ahmed, M Al Turki, A I Alder, Julie E Aldred, Janet M Ali, B Andonian, M J Appleton, Victoria E Arndt, C J B Arnull, Claire M Arran, P Attewell, D R Austin, J St J Austin, E T Ayres, Pearl A Baker, Maxine L Balkin, Catherine S Banks, J Banks, I S P Barker, Susan A Barnard, Sara B Barnard, B P Barnes, N Barr, G A S Bellavia, S E Bennett, G F Bentley, S Berger, M Berry, Joan F Betton, Nayana Bharti, R S Binpal, J S Bird, Bridget K Birrane, Ann C Bond, C N Boustred, N Bowen, J I Bradbury, P Brady, Clare J Brazell, J K Brazier, Ceri T Breeze, Linda E Brenkley, S P M Brewer, Margaret M Briffa, A N Brown, Catherine Brown, P I Brown, P J Bryan, Andrea L Bullivant, R D Burton, J Butler, J M Butler.

J P Cairns, P G Calladine, H A Cameron Blackie, M B Caplan, D R Capp, Lesley M Cartwright, S A Caundle, D W T Chan, Tsui W Chan, Wing C Chan, D P Chapman, C D Charalambides, Wendy C Chinn, Andrea Clegg, J K Clement-Evans, Pauline M Cole, K P Collins, M J Collins, A J Conder, Marilyn Connolly, L R R Conway, D F Cooke, Catherine M Courtney, Helen R Cousins, R C Cowen, Elizabeth A Crawford, Fiona M E Creagh, Lynn E Critchley, J M Crompton, Marguerite M Dannher, Karen Davenport, Christine Davies, C J Davies, Caroline S Davies, N L Davies, Nia M Davies, P W Davies, Rosemary J Davies, Sian E Davies, S P Davies, Deborah S Davis, R P Deed, A R Deisler, Belinda A M Delf, Rhian H Desscan, A T Devereux, C P S Dhanowa, J P Diamond, Paula M Dillon, Clare Doherty, Gail Doherty, T J Donaghy, Patricia D Donald, G J Donnell, Alison M Donovan, Kay F Dowell, Lesley A M Downie, Tracey B Durnan, Jacqueline Dyde.

Hazel J Eastwood, S P Eccles, C J Edmonds, M J Elsdon, Margaret M Elsenklam, N B Etherington, Catrin J Evans, M A Evans, P Evans, G T Eynon, Barbara Farrow, S Feldman, Mary E Ferriss, Tina R Fertleman, M J Fetherstone, S A Flaca, Shirley Fitton, J M Fitzpatrick, J A P Flanagan, Mary J Fleming, Karen E Flowerdew, I C Foster, S G Foster, A R Fowler, Lindsey J Fowler, R M Fox, Tracey J Fulks, J P Futter, S N Gangani, Joan M Garcia, J W Garner, Samantha G Garside, J P Garsinde, C A Gayle, Jane C Gibson, J C Glaht, Patricia E Godfrey, J E Godwin, H J D Goodchild, Naomi E Goodman, S C Goodman, P Goodwill, J A Gore Browne, G M Gould, A J Graham, Christine M Graham, S E Grant, S J Greedy, M K Green, Tessa L Green, N R Gregson, N J Grierson, Teresa Gwazdecz.

P A Hall, Sara M Hall, Tina A Hancock, Christine E Hardy, S R Harker, R Harman, Anne Harrison, K E Harrison, Pauline A Harrison, Elspeth J Harrow, Margaret H Hawden, Teresa A Hayden, K D Hayward, J J M Heath, Kathleen H Heffernan, N M Heilpern, G S Hessell, M D Hick, D P Hill, Florence W S Ho, Julia L Hoe, Linda A Holden, P M Holland, R J Holland, Pauline A Hollister, R Hopley, A R Horn, Christine Hughes, M C Humble, D V Humphrey, Karen Humphreys, T B Hunsley, A K Hussain, J M Ingram, Angela Ioannou, D O Jackson, A J Jacobs, Helen M Johnson, P N Johnson, C J Jones, G B Jones, R M V Jones, Sally A Jones, V Jones, J J Jordan, D J Jowell, R E Kandler, A S Kang, Fiona Kearney.

Caroline J Keeling, Susan Kembrey, Rosalind J Kent, Nilufer Kheral, Vickie L Kilby, Barbara A Kingsford, S R Kirkham, Alisa W C Kwan.

S C Lacey, L A M Lai, M S Lal, Cheryl U Laishley, D Lakhani, H L Lam, Janice A Lawler, Georgina M Lawrenson, M T Lawther, C D Lee, A J Lewis, P M Lewis, Eva Y W Li, I Liddell, J H Liddington, Vivian M Lin, M Lindsey, E L Lishak, Amanda J Lister, Karen Litt, Jennifer A Lloyd, Jane E Longshaw, Karen J Long, Anjna Loomba, P D Lowe, Christine Lowes, R M Lumb, R H C F Luttrell, Marie A Lyons, N Mack, Susan E Mackereth, A Macleod, Carol Maguire, G A Main, A C Malcolm, Antonia Mann, C A Margossian, M J Marin, C J G Marshall, Heather J Martin, Jennifer A Martin, S D Massey, S J Masters, Hilary A May, M A McCredie, M C McDonald, R W McDonough, Lindsay H McGregor, D C McIntyre, Ann P McKay, C J McKenzie, C S McKenzie, Helen C D McLellan, D R McNicholas, Una E Meades, Gillian Meara, P A Mendelsohn, S P Mills, A J Milne, J C R Monod, P A Montgomery, Susan L Moralee, A W Morgan, S C Morgan, Barbara A Morris, Judith S Morris, A R Moses, D J Moss, Joan M Moynihan, Mariam Mukankwaya-Jones.

Debbie H Newell, D S M Newhouse, Nicola S Newton, Y-H C Ng, Helen L Nichols, Carole A Nickless, J R O'Hara, J G O'Higgins, P H O'Loughlin, Judith M K A O'Shea, J S Ogilvie, Bridget J Old, I P Oliver, Karen F Openshaw, T Orbell, J M H Oxley, U R Palazzo, Sarah M L Palk, Lindsey M Panes, Susan Parker, R Parkes, Caroline L Parkins, M P Patel, P Patel, D W Pearce, C E Pease, Helen M Percy, Susan A Perry, M J Pettifer, Claire L Pick, Anne Pickerill, Courtney M Plank, P G Plant, Alison Playle, Hazel R Pogany, Jean M Pollard, M D Powell, M L Pratley, M Rafiq, Angela A Rainford, B K Rawlings, C D Rawstron, Lynne Reardon, G C Reece, Helen M Rees, A M Relton, T J Renouf, A Renshaw, Fiona C M Rice, Kathleen J Rice, Helen F Riley, T E Risley, D J E Roberts, C J Robinson, M C Rocca, Sharon C Rogers, M E Ross, Grace V M Rosser, N D Rowe, P A Rowe, P D Rubens, K A Ruddock, P H Ryley.

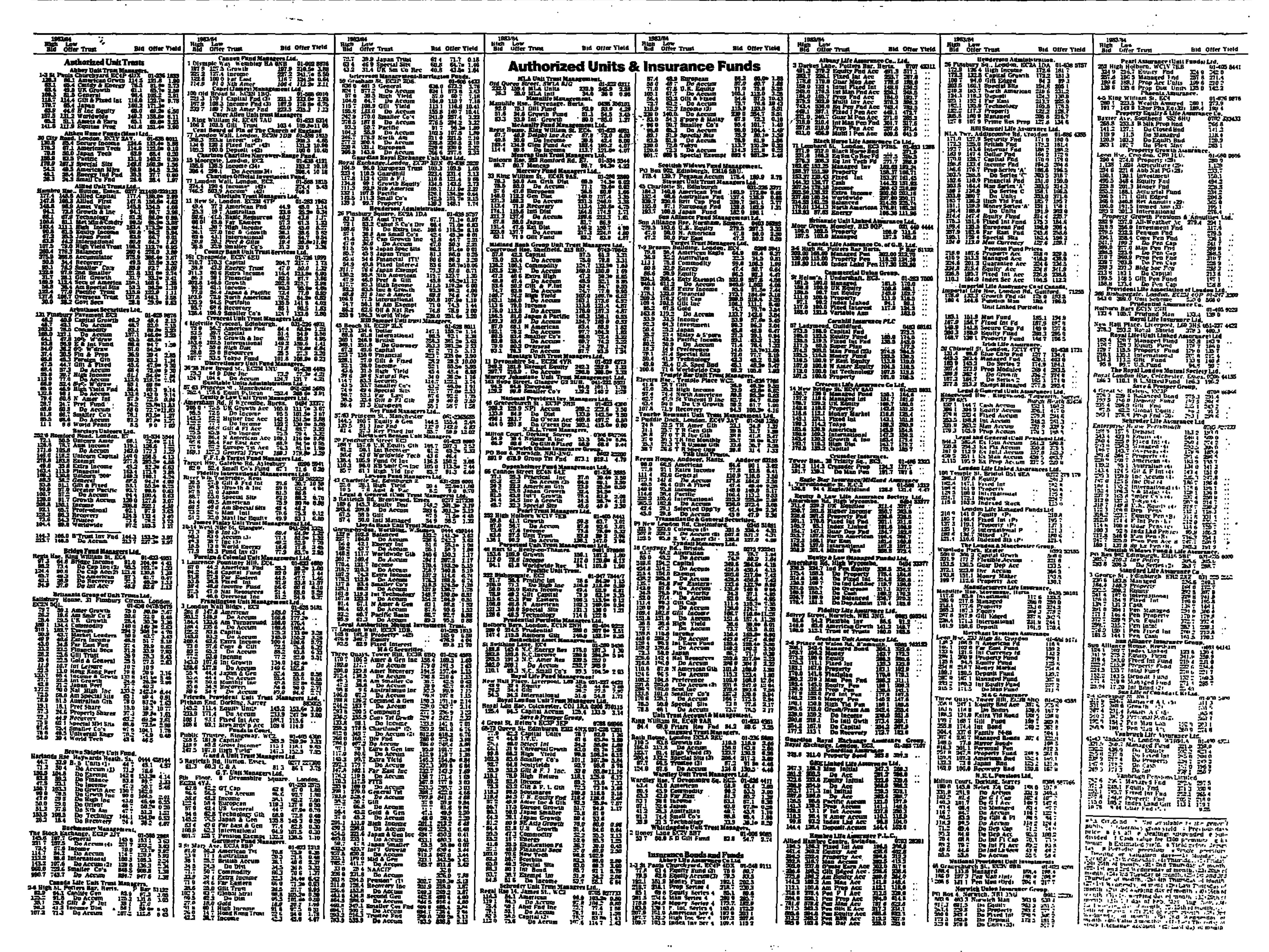
M K Sahi, N F Saleh, N J Sanders, Susan K Satchell.

Jane I Saunders, N D Sayers, E Schneider, Sally A Scholes, A G Scott, T N P Scott, Ann Scurfield, C C Seddon, Lorraine Seller, Kana Shaderevian, I M Shapiro, Bendika Sharma, Valerie Shaul, B C Shaw, T J B Shaw, Julie K Sheppard, Victoria J Sheppard, J I Sherli, Tina T Shiebert, Johanna E Shillabeer, Joanne L Shortland, April T Shropshire, A M Shryane, J D Shule, R Singh, Rosaleen P C Skehan, P A B Smith, P T Smith, N R Smithers, J H Sogno, M J Speed, R Spencer, Anna S A Spevack, J S Spooner, J E Stanbury, Samdra P Steele, P D Steward, S M Stewart, A J Stokes, F Sundwa, Y F Sung, L J Susser, Louisa V Swithinbank, G Sydenham, P B Sylvester.

P K Tahany, E C Talbot, C M Taylor, J R Taylor, N J K Taylor, S A Taylor, A C P Teague, A G Tedford, C Tennant, C F Terry, J H Thacker, D B Thakerar, D W Thomas, E J Thomasson, C G Thompson, D J Thompson, V Thompson, J Thomson, S J Tier, S J M Tongue, T W Truscott, K F Tsang, R Tugwell, S J Tumilty, C L Turkel, N G Turner, R C Twyman, S Tysoe, I A Unsworth.

R K Vanezis, L A Vardon, J Vernon-Hunt, Dara A Vevier, I M Vine, P G Volsey, R T Wadeson, P A Walden, D R Walker, M Wall, Christine H Walker, B P Walsh, J M Wandless, Johanna C Warboys, Gillian R Ware, J T Watkinson, Susan J Watt, Heather K Webb, Nicola J Weil, Mary D Weir, R H Wellman, A J Whipps, E S Whitfield, P E Whitfield.

Kathirine Whiting, M Whitton, Lesley Wickers, M C Wilbraham, Claire Wild, G D Wild, D J Wilkins, Christine D Williams, M J Williams, R D Williams, Gloria B P Willcombe, Karen Willis, C J Wilson, D Wilson, Sheila F Wilson, I J Wish, Katy Wong, Wing S B Wong, M W R Wood, Dawn A Woodhead, Leonora M M Woollam, Aileen J Wright, Julia M Wright, A S Yarm, Amanda E Young, G G Young, J N Young, Anita Zacharias.



A SPECIAL REPORT

Finland

In the first visit by a Finnish head of state for 15 years, President Mauno Koivisto arrived in Britain yesterday. This Special Report examines his country's highly successful brand of neutrality, its role in East-West relations, and an economy whose growth rate exceeds even that of Japan. Richard Owen reports from Helsinki.

"President Koivisto's visit to London shows that the British still have a special place in Finland's view of the world", *one* Finnish diplomat remarked recently. "We may be perched on the edge of the Soviet Union, but we also have vital links with the West."

Finland's highly successful brand of neutrality is symbolized by *its policy of* buying weapons for Finnish defence: one-third comes from Russia, one-third from neutral countries or Finland's own arms industries, and one-third from the West. Its trading policy *reflects* a *similar balancing* act.

Regrettably, Britain is no longer Finland's main trading partner, as it was before the Second World War. Exports to Britain now only account for some ten per cent of Finland's foreign trade, and Britain has slipped badly to fourth place in the league of Finnish trading partners, after the Soviet Union, Sweden and West Germany.

But Britain's special place in *Finnish historical memories is* more than a myth, and Mr Koivisto's four-day visit – his first to Britain since becoming president in January 1982 – should give a boost to bi-lateral trade, provided British and Finnish businessmen are ready to capitalize on the political impetus provided by the trip.

However, it is still the Soviet Union which preoccupies Finnish foreign policy makers most. President Koivisto has *made no fewer than seven trips* to Moscow since he was elected, the last in April this year. The Finnish Prime Minister, Kalevi Sorsa, was in Moscow in September, followed closely by Paavo Vayrynen, the Finnish Foreign Minister, in October. For that matter Kremlin leaders call in on Helsinki from time to time with the same purpose: to show that just as the Kremlin had nothing to fear from the change of leadership in Helsinki three years ago, Finland has nothing to fear from manoeuvrings in Moscow.

Mr Grigory Romanov, a *powerful contender for the* Soviet leadership at 62, and well known in Finland for his long years as party boss in nearby Leningrad, appeared in Helsinki in October to attend celebrations marking the fortieth anniversary of the Armistice signing.

The view in Helsinki is that when most of the East is at daggers drawn with most of the West, Soviet-Finnish relations provide the Russians with a model example of good neighbourliness, continuity and mutual reassurance. Or as Mr Vayrynen put it to *The Times:* "President Koivisto has continued the Kekkonen line in a very reliable way."

Perhaps knowing that the Russians had preferred other candidates in the 1982 Presidential elections, Mr Koivisto made a point of getting to know Mr Andropov (tactfully glossing over Andropov's wartime service against Finland in Karelia), *and also became the first* foreign leader to meet Mr Chernenko after Andropov's death in February this year.

The 1948 Soviet-Finnish treaty of friendship and cooperation has been extended to the year 2003, and on the eve of the Chernenko-Koivisto talks in April, Moscow marked the 36th anniversary of the treaty by telling Helsinki that fruitful cooperation was developing dynamically on the basis of *mutual confidence and sincere* friendship.

During Mr Sorsa's visit to Moscow in September a new five-year trade agreement worth over 30 billion dollars was signed. As in previous agreements, Soviet raw materials are to be exchanged for Finnish consumer and capital goods. But this time exports of Soviet machinery to Finland are to double in value to one and a half billion dollars.

Finland's imports of Soviet crude oil are set at 9 million tonnes, a rise of one million tonnes, quite apart from Soviet *oil bought for re-export by the* Finns.

Shipping, a mainstay of Finnish foreign trade, will account for three billion dollars worth of exports, and supplies of Finnish electronic goods are to increase ten times. The healthy state of trade is also symbolised by a huge contract worth 160 million dollars for the construction of a pulp and paper plant at Vyborg situated in former Finnish territory, 60 *kilometres from the present* border.

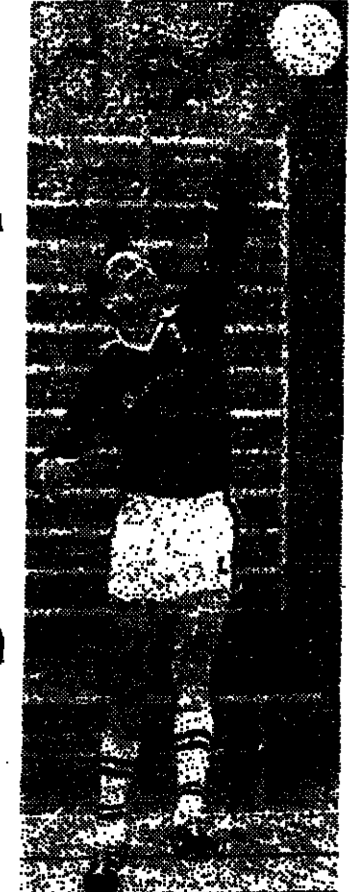
The Finnish company Finn-Stroi will also build a new residential area for Soviet inhabitants, with completion of the total project due in 1988. Finn-Stroi's previous projects include a one billion dollar mining complex at Kostomuksho.

There are occasional ripples on the surface of this apparently exemplary relationship. Many Finns were irritated by Moscow's vocal support for the minority Stalinist wing of the Finnish Communist Party during the crucial party conference last May, although in the end Moscow's interference was counter-productive, since the moderate Euro-Communist wing of the party won a famous victory and it fell to Mr Romanov in October to try and stop the Communist Party falling apart altogether by calling for unity and internal discipline.

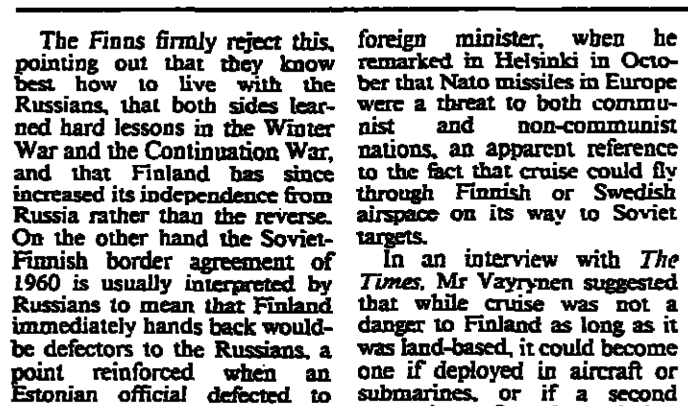
Both Helsinki and Moscow are also concerned at occasional *attempts to smuggle religious* literature into the Soviet Union. In one case earlier this year, a plot to smuggle bibles across the border was foiled by the Finns. Such incidents give rise to the charge that Helsinki goes to excessive lengths to appease the Kremlin in order to preserve Finnish independence and a western way of life.

"The prospects for East-West relations are not so promising as many in the West would be very happy to believe. In the West any sign is interpreted as a sign that we are now going to have new discussions of crucial importance about arms reduction and things like that . . ."

President Koivisto
A full interview on page 23



On and off duty: President Koivisto the statesman and right, the sportsman, playing volleyball, his favourite recreation.



The *Finns* firmly reject this, pointing out that they know best how to live with the Russians, that both sides learned hard lessons in the Winter War and the Continuation War, and that Finland has since increased its independence from Russia rather than the reverse. On the other hand the Soviet-Finnish border agreement of 1960 is usually interpreted by Russians to mean that Finland immediately hands back would-be defectors to the Russians, a point reinforced when an Estonian official defected to Sweden rather than Finland earlier this year.

The Finns themselves deny that they hand back escaping Russians, but Amnesty International maintains that defectors are sent back before they have a chance to apply for political asylum.

Because of its delicate political position, Finland is hypersensitive to any strain in East-West relations, including present tensions over the deployment of new nuclear weapons in West Europe and the breakdown of arms talks in Geneva. Although Finnish leaders said at *first that cruise missiles* were a political rather than military problem, and posed no threat to Finnish security, the Russians have made it crystal clear that they expect Finland to be able to intercept cruise missiles if they are aimed at the Soviet Union via Finnish territory.

This was underlined by Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czech foreign minister, when he remarked in Helsinki in October that Nato missiles in Europe were a threat to both communist and non-communist nations, an apparent reference to the fact that cruise could fly through Finnish or Swedish airspace on its way to Soviet targets.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Vayrynen suggested that while cruise was not a danger to Finland as long as it was land-based, it could become one if deployed in aircraft or submarines, or if a second generation of cruise missiles was developed.

The Finnish defence forces have begun working on anti-cruise air defences, but as Mr Vayrynen puts it, the military technology is complicated and "our possibilities are limited".

The Russians insist that for Helsinki to "underestimate the dangers" of cruise could lead to "serious political miscalculation". But for the Finns the problem is how to keep *defences firmly in Finnish* hands in an era of increasingly sophisticated military hardware. Although the defence forces are well equipped and can raise 700,000 troops at short notice, their resources are few.

The answer may lie in a Nordic defence policy. The fact that Denmark and Norway belong to Nato complicates the picture, but on the other hand neither country has accepted cruise missiles, and there is now growing support throughout the region for Nordic nuclear free zone.

This *20-year-old proposal* is suddenly no longer regarded as utopian, and is actively being canvassed by both Sweden and Finland as well as Russia. There is even some suggestion that Russia might help by reducing nuclear weapons in its Baltic region, although there is no chance that the Russians would ever agree to allow an area which includes the massive naval base on the Kola Peninsula to become "nuclear free".

With this reminder of the mighty military superpower on its doorstep, Finland's firm ties with the West – Britain included – remain a crucial part of its balancing act. Twenty five per cent of Finland's imports may come from Russia, but nearly thirty four per cent come from the EEC and eighteen per cent from the EFTA countries.

If there are slight tensions between Finland and the Nato countries at the moment, they stem from the Finnish government's understandable desire to mark the tenth anniversary of the Helsinki agreements in August next year with a high level gathering of leaders from East, West and the neutral countries.

Finland remains deeply committed to the European security process which began in Helsinki in 1975, and was encouraged by the opening of the Stockholm conference on disarmament and confidence building. But ten years on, very few of the signatories of the Helsinki agreements are still in power.

More to the point, many Nato leaders feel there is nothing much to celebrate, since the Russians have repeatedly violated the Helsinki accords and the era of detente is well and truly buried.

Finland has asked the Nato countries to indicate their attitudes to a 1985 summit gathering in Helsinki by the end of this month, and the issue will no doubt be raised during Mr Koivisto's talks with Mrs Thatcher.

The Russians and East Europeans are certainly keen; and Mr Romanov gave the summit idea his backing in Helsinki in October. So did Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, who visited Helsinki shortly after Mr Romanov.

But even before next August, could Helsinki serve as a neutral meeting place for Mr Chernenko and President Reagan? The Finns are characteristically cautious about the prospects.

As Mr Vayrynen remarked to *The Times:* "We are always ready to host any meeting likely to contribute to peace, but we can only offer our services if it seems realistic to do so."

PARTY POLITICS

An end to the old alliances

Is Mauno Koivisto finally emerging from the long shadow cast by Urho Kekkonen? For both Finns and foreigners, President Kekkonen personified the stability of post-war Finnish politics during his 26 years in power. President Koivisto, by contrast, tended initially to keep aloof from domestic politics following his election in January 1982.

A former Social Democrat, Mr Koivisto was elected by a wide cross section of Finns in a poll which cut across party boundaries. Mr Koivisto, moreover, has deliberately stressed the parliamentary rather than presidential aspects of Finland's constitution.

On the whole it is Mr Kalevi Sorsa, the Social Democratic Prime Minister, who tends to dominate Finnish politics, not least because the slow collapse of the Communist Party – the most remarkable turn of events in recent years – has focussed attention on the fortunes of the left.

Mr Sorsa's coalition contains the Social Democrats, the Centre Party, the Rural Party and the Swedish People's Party – but not the Communists, who walked out of the government after a showdown over the budget at the end of 1982.

Mr Sorsa has made it clear that as far as he is concerned the old days of social-democratic-communist alliances are over; and the communists' disastrous performance in the October local elections virtually disqualifies them from government office.

Mr Sorsa's prominence is hardly surprising given that he is now serving his third term as prime minister, a post he first held in *1972* (he has also been Finnish foreign minister). President Koivisto may take more of the initiative if he wins a second term as expected, just as

Continued on Page 22

POLITICS

Old alliances are over

Continued from page 21

Kekkonen came to the fore in 1963. But Mr Sorsa has clocked up more than 2,500 days in the prime minister's chair and is widely known internationally.

The combined strength of the left-wing parties fell in October to below 40 per cent for the first time since the war, with the Social Democrats losing ground as well as the SKDL, the communist front organisation.

For opposition politicians such as Ilka Suominen, leader of the conservative National Coalition party, it is self evident that Finland's economic and social problems derive from policies pursued by a series of centre-left governments, with only a few interludes of bourgeois or non-socialist administrations to redress the balance.

The welfare state and government-directed policies pursued by the left are breaking down, Suominen argues, together with the social consensus on which they are based.

Mr Sorsa is able to point – with justification – to the fact that Finland, once the poor cousin of the Scandinavian countries, is prosperous. But the prime minister agreed in an interview with *The Times* that

Mr Kalevi Sorsa, the Prime Minister of Finland: aware of social change.

the left had dominated Finnish politics as if by natural right, and that socialism must now be re-defined to take account of social change, including the disappearance of entire classes such as small farmers and the urban poor.

Disillusionment with the consensus politics of centre-left governments in Finland is perhaps most clearly reflected in the remarkable rise of the protest vote. In the parliamentary elections of May last year the Social Democrats won 57 seats, or 26.7 per cent of the vote, and the Centre Party 38 seats, or 17.6 per cent. The Conservatives took 44 seats, or 22.1 per cent of the vote, but were not able to pose a convincing challenge to the centre-left coalition.

Instead maverick Finns gave their support to the Finnish Rural Party led by Mr Pekka *Vennamo*, which won a remarkable 17 seats and 9.7 per cent of the vote. The Rural Party – or "Vennamp" as it often called – has been traditionally regarded as the voice of anti-establishment opinion on the margins of Finnish politics, and some would even place it on the lunatic fringe.

The Social Democrats won 24.8 per cent in the local elections, the Conservatives 23 per cent and the Centre Party 20.2 per cent. But the Greens came from nowhere to win almost three per cent, with a much higher proportion in Helsinki itself.

But it is the decline of the Finnish Communist Party which most preoccupies Finnish political observers, and which *could alter the shape of Finnish* politics altogether.

The Communist Party vote dropped in the local elections to just over 14 per cent, and even that vote was split since some communist factions put up their own *lists* – an *unprecedented* move towards open disunity.

A break-up seems inevitable now that the dominant moderate or Eurocommunist faction has warned the minority of hardline Stalinists that they will be expelled if they persist in *toeing the Kremlin line.*

The original strength of Finnish communism stemmed less from admiration for neighbouring Russia than from memories of ruthless Finnish capitalism in the 1920s and 1930s, and of treatment of the Reds by the Whites in the Finnish civil war.

But these wellsprings of communist sentiment are running dry, and fratricidal strife between Stalinists and moderates over the past decade has *brought the demise of the* SKDL close.

The contentious party congress last May saw the defeat of the Stalinists at the hands of the Eurocommunists, who installed 51-year-old Arvo Aalto as party chairman, even though his rival, Mr Jouko Kajanoja, had the personal support of Mr Chernenko.

The Soviet press merely referred to "difficulties" at the May congress, but in fact the Kremlin was furious, not least because *Pravda* had specifically warned the Finnish communists not to elect someone as lukewarm as Mr Aalto is about hardline Marxism Leninism and loyalty to Moscow.

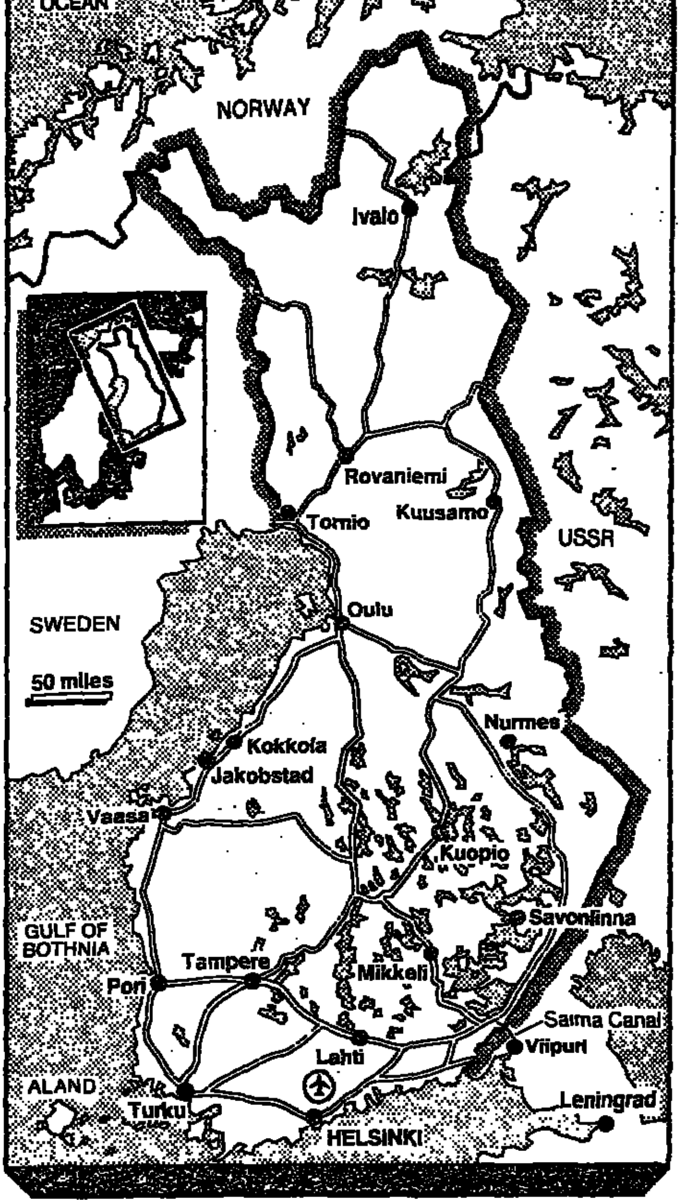
So far, at least, it looks as if the intervention in October by Mr Grigory Romanov, a hardline Soviet Politburo member, has failed to stop the split and if anything made it worse. Mr Romanov supported a call by the Stalinist wing of the Finnish party for an extraordinary congress to reverse the Eurocommunist victory, but there seems to be little chance of this coming about.

For the time being at any rate the Kremlin is forced to watch from the sidelines, despite Mr Romanov's warning in Helsinki that "any further weakening of the Finnish Communist Party – and above all its disintegration – would have far reaching consequences for the internal political situation in Finland. It would make it easier for right wing circles to upset the common stand of those who support the foreign policy line of President Koivisto aimed at friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union.

In practice, however, as Moscow knows full well, continuation of the Koivisto line does not depend on the fortunes of the communists in Finland, *and will occur even if the* communists are reduced to a marginal force, as is rapidly becoming the case.

The more interesting political question is whether in future votes lost to the SKDL will go *to Mr Sorsa's Social Democrats,* the centre party, Vennamo or the Greens and other rising protest groups.

Richard Owen



Geoffrey Smith interviews President Mauno Koivisto of Finland

A long tradition of friendly relations

Dr Mauno Koivisto succeeded the legendary Urho Kekkonen as President of Finland in January 1982. A Social Democrat, who had previously served as Prime Minister, Finance Minister and Governor of the Bank of Finland, he has for some years been the most popular figure in Finnish public life. As a young man he worked in the docks to finance his university studies, and during the Continuation War with Russia he was a private soldier in a commando unit behind Soviet lines. Geoffrey Smith interviewed him in Helsinki before he left on his official visit to Britain.

Q: Mr President, this will be the first time you have been in Britain since you became President. Do you have a particular purpose in view? Are there any particular problems in bilateral relations between Britain and Finland that need to be resolved?

A: There are no big unsolved problems in our relations, they are traditionally good. Of course, there are always open questions of trade, about how to increase it, and there are many other areas of cooperation where something has to be done. But I suppose that the most important part of my visit will be the discussion of political questions and the exchange of views especially in the East-West context.

Over the years I know you in Helsinki have watched the development of East-West relations with particular care. How do you see the prospects?

They are not so promising as many in the West would be very happy to believe. In the West any sign is interpreted as a sign that now we are going to have new discussions of crucial importance, about armament reduction and things like that. A recent *Pravda* or *Izvestia* said that they have not given up the demand that the Euromissiles must be withdrawn before any talks can be held. There are two different things: one whether the discussions will be opened, and another whether they will lead to some results.

Evidently there is more optimism that the discussions might be opened soon but much less as to whether they will lead to some results and agreements. And as the Russians are less optimistic about the results, they are evidently very reluctant to come to the negotiating table if it just means endless discussions.

Am I interpreting you correctly that the prospects are quite good for opening discussions again on armaments between East and West but not for having an effective agreement?

Well, they are two different things. But I am not especially optimistic about a resumption of discussions.

Do you think there is any move that Finland can make to encourage a better atmosphere between East and West? You took the initiative over the Helsinki Security Conference in order to try to improve relations. Do you see any further steps that Finland can take to improve East-West relations?

Dr Koivisto, seen here with the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr Nikolai Tikhonov (left), believes that the Russians are reluctant to come to the table "if it just means endless discussions"

Next year we are going to celebrate the tenth anniversary. We didn't take the initiative but in a situation that seemed not very promising arose the idea of doing something, and the idea was adopted in Madrid. We have had a positive reaction from all sides to celebrate the event in a proper manner.

And there is evidently political interest beyond just celebrating. Evidently, it will take place on a political level.

Mr President, you have been in office now for more than two years. You succeeded a man who held the office for more than quarter of a century. How do you see your role as President?

Before I was elected President I was Prime Minister. I served in four different governments and that might be one explanation why I have wanted to see our system in the first place as a parliamentary system. Before the elections I said in all my speeches that I was going to develop those traits in our constitution that have something to do with the parliamentary system, towards a more consequent parliamentary system. I have been able to live with that pledge without any difficulties.

Well, I must be modest and say that we have had no such problems that have required an intervention by the President. It has not been too difficult to form a majority government. There have been no special problems facing the government from abroad, and no special domestic problems.

President Kekkonen was a very dominant President. Does this mean that you have not intervened in policy at all, you have simply appointed the government which would determine the policy?

He was a different kind of person and the time was different. I have not had to face such crises as he had to face.

The crises that Finland has faced in the course of the post-war years that have attracted most attention outside Finland have been in connection with Finland's relationship with the Soviet Union. How do you see that relationship today?

We have no difficult open questions in our relations. We were able to celebrate the 40 years of peace between our two countries in a relaxed atmosphere. Both sides were pointing out that our relations have become better and better and that our mutual trust is on a high level. It has been a difficult process to reach the prevailing situation. But at the present time our relations are unchanged or, one could say, very much relaxed.

The impression that exists in Britain is that Finland has had over the years to pay particular attention to the wishes of the Soviet Union in international affairs in general. Now is that interpretation correct? And how may Finland's interpretation of this role have changed over the years?

Of course it is very important to us to be aware what the Soviet Union is thinking about our policies. But then it is up to us to take into consideration what kind of situation it is and to what extent it is our business. And in many cases, of course, we listen very carefully to what is said. But let's take the United Nations. If the matter has nothing to do with East-West tension, then in most cases I suppose we are voting with the Nordic countries. That is our group of reference. We have regular consultations and it is a group where we belong very naturally.

If again it is a case where the big powers are involved, that is where we usually are fairly careful. There was a lot of discussion during last year when in the United Nations we deplored the United States' invasion of Grenada. There were people saying that we were not following a steady line as quite soon thereafter there was, once again, a decision taken on Afghanistan. We say that the two cases are not identical but we are very reluctant to go more in detail because that would mean getting involved unnecessarily in a Big Power conflict.

Yes, but many people would be a little surprised that you criticized the United States over Grenada but not equally the Soviet Union over Afghanistan.

We say that they were not identical cases.

Mr Romanov criticized the divisions within the Communist Party in Finland and he has been interpreted by a number of people here as linking that criticism to relations between the Soviet Union and Finland. Do you feel that it is consistent with the relationship that you have been describing, between the Soviet Union and Finland, for a leading Soviet figure to come to Helsinki and make that kind of criticism about one of Finland's political parties?

The relations between two communist parties, that is a special case. The discussion between the Finnish Communist Party and the Soviet Communist Party has been very frank, even in newspapers and in published texts. And it is quite evident that the Soviet Communist Party has shown much more sympathy for the minority than for the majority. But they are always very careful to say that they are not interfering, they just say what they think.

Looking at Finland from Britain, one of the most remarkable features today is that you have managed to combine low inflation with relatively low unemployment. How did you do this?

I am as surprised as you are. This is really a very rare occasion. Usually we, as other governments, have to choose between inflation or stagnation. Now, our economic activity has been on a high level with decreasing inflation. It is really something very unusual that is happening.

ECONOMIC MIRACLE

Growth rate: even faster than Japan

Finnish optimism about the economy has been strengthened this autumn by the news that the country is showing the fastest growth rate among members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), even surpassing that of Japan.

Projections show that Finland's real gnp growth is very close to 5 per cent this year. Most industries are running to capacity, exports to market economy countries have risen 15 per cent and unemployment is 4.8 per

Even inflation, which has persistently remained well above the OECD average, has eased somewhat. The government bases next year's budget on six per cent inflation, and latest monthly figures show that inflation has fallen during the last 12 months to under seven per cent. It is now generally agreed that the present favourable upward cycle will continue next year more strongly than originally projected. This means another year of very high growth for Finland.

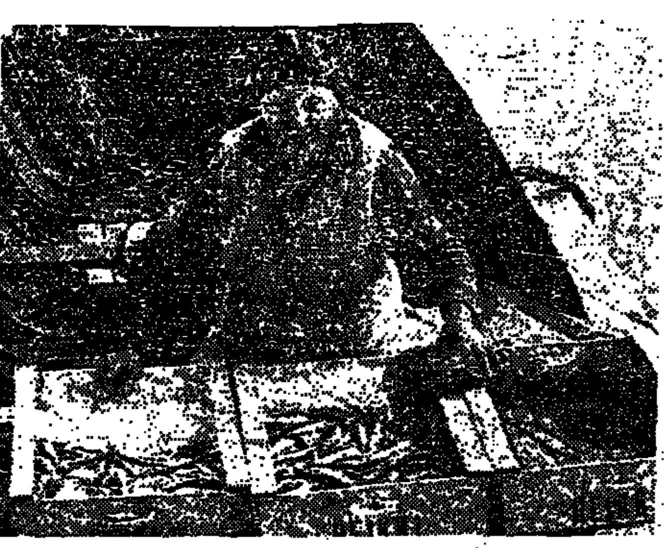
The country has also enjoyed an unusually calm period in industrial relations. The national consensus, which has this far applied to foreign policy, has spread to other areas as well. This helped considerably when this year's collective wages and prices agreement was signed in the spring.

The main trade unions joined the government and the employers in a two-year centralized agreement, which was very moderate, with wage increases of under four per cent.

The latest full-scale OECD report on Finland, published in January, pointed out that the country had experienced a marked deceleration in growth following two years (1979 and 1980) during which output rose faster than in any other OECD country. Developments have on balance remained favourable in relative terms, particularly in terms of other European countries, the report said.

The year 1982 was more buoyant than expected, and real gdp growth amounted to 2.5 per cent, but inflation remained higher that the OECD average and especially than that of Finland's major competitors.

Three per cent growth last year, and even more this year, is clearly higher than that in most other European countries. This led even the usually reticent Mr Rolf Kullberg, Governor of the Bank of Finland, to begin his annual statement by stating that "economic developments in Finland in 1983 remained favourable by international standards, with total output again growing more rapidly than in the OECD countries on average".



Fish fingers: one woman's contribution to Finland's burgeoning economy.

This was mainly attributable to economic policies bolstering domestic demand, which, among other things, resulted in a modest but steady increase throughout the recession.

The country has taken recession seriously and trimmed its industries to a highly competitive shape. This first enabled it to avoid the worst effects of the last recession, and now puts it in a good advantage of the present revival.

The leading private commercial bank, Kansallis-Osake-Pankki (Kop), was also unusually positive towards the four party centre-left coalition led by Mr Kalevi Sorsa of the Social Democrats. It went as far as to say that the growth in investments "was partly the result of a successful economic policy".

Kop pointed out, however, that industry's competitiveness has been constantly plagued by cost rises, which are higher than in Finland's main competitors. Now, however, inflation has slowed.

The centralised wages and prices agreement was signed after the Kop report was written, but experts agree that Finland has a good chance of meeting the government's budget target, which is six per cent annual inflation. Last year it was 8.5 per cent, which is well above the OECD average of 5 per cent.

Prospects for Finnish exports are reasonable as far as the West is concerned. However, the barter trade with the Soviet Union, which accounts for roughly one quarter of Finland's foreign trade, has stagnated because Finland has developed a huge surplus, which is difficult to balance because Finns do not find enough to buy from the Soviet Union.

Of individual industries, chemicals did well last year with an increase of 20 per cent in export volume. Timber was up 7 per cent, paper 8 per cent and metal 2 per cent.

It is generally agreed that the upward cycle will continue next year

It is estimated that this year the wood-based industries will increase exports by 10 per cent and the metal industry by 5 per cent. All of this rise goes to the market economy countries; exports to the Soviet Union are decreasing slightly.

Future prospects are thus brighter than for a long time. Finland has been able to achieve a stability which was unheard of only a decade ago. Forty years ago, when Finland started the long uphill climb after two wars, the country relied on agriculture. The ensuing years of industrialization were marked by bitter fighting between the Social Democrats and the Communists. This gave rise to much political instability. Coalition governments came and went, on average one a year.

Now the Communists have lost much of their influence, their share of the vote is down to under 14 per cent, while the Social Democrats are the biggest party, with some 27 per cent. Thus they do not have to show their radicalism and have been the driving force behind the centralized collective agreements, which are the backbone of the stability and steady growth. Ironically, this has made the country less socialist, and the socialist parties, which once had a majority in the parliament, are now down to just over 40 per cent of the seats.

According to a combined projection done by the leading economic research institutes of the five Nordic countries, Finland's growth rate will remain faster than that of the other four.

According to the institutes, Finland's average growth rate will be 3 per cent during the years 1983-87. The figure for Sweden and Denmark is 2 per cent and for Norway 1.5 per cent.

Industrial production will increase by 3.5 per cent in Finland, 2.7 in Denmark, 2.5 in Sweden and not at all in Norway. Inflation will be 7.5 in Finland and Norway, 8.2 in Sweden and 5.7 in Denmark. Unemployment per thousand persons will be 134 in Finland, 220 in Sweden, 85 in Norway and 379 in Denmark, the report predicts.

The report also shows that Finland will achieve this with far less public aid to industries than the others.

This expression of confidence in the Finnish economy has already had clearly visible results. In the short term, the Finmark was revalued by roughly one per cent after the signing of moderate wages and prices agreement.

In the longer term, Finnish firms have started a strong internationalization drive. Overseas direct investment in terms of equity capital rose almost fourfold from 1979 to 1983, from Finmark 440 million to Finmark 1.469 million in 1983. This increase has been expecially apparent in Sweden, where Finnish companies have bought dozens of local factories.

Olli Kivinen

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17

THE WEALTH OF THE FORESTS . . . AND THE SEA

Getting paper to The Times

The tree remains and will continue to be the mainstay of the Finnish economy. The country's rapidly growing expertise in electronics and its older but highly regarded ability to make things like ships seems certain not to overtake in importance the Finns' traditional occupation of converting their vast forests into valuable exports.

Nearly 36 per cent of Finland's exports is made up of forest products, ranging from basic sawn timber to high quality, wood-free coated papers. More than 80 per cent of total forest output – and 90 per cent of paper – is sold abroad.

Many British newspapers, including *The Times*, are printed on Finnish newsprint.

By comparison, most other industries' exports are small. Finland's chemical industry exported 10.5 per cent of its output last year, and the textile and clothing industry 7.7 per cent. Only the metal industries, when considered together, just beat the forest sector.

Other statistics about the forest industry are also impressive. Finland last year sold prefabricated wooden houses worth $120m to foreign customers, pulp worth $636m and paper and board worth $2,891m. The industry's total exports were valued at $4,679m.

Paper and board consumption in particular can be directly related to a country's gross national product. When gnp goes up, so does the demand for packaging boards, newsprint, magazine paper, computer papers and so on.

The recession of recent years has, therefore, struck at the very heart of Finland's economy and dealt serious blows to the forest industry. In 1983, after two years of retrenchment, there emerged signs of a return to more healthy trading conditions, although nobody in Finland is euphoric about immediate prospects.

Better times started in the second half of last year; consequently the annual export volume rose by 6.2 per cent and 11.3 per cent by value, although capacity use remained on average below a satisfactory level. This year, the export "mini boom" is expected to continue at the same pace but such activity would only bring the industry's volume sales back to 1980 levels.

According to the Central Association of Finnish Forest Industries, growth in the mechanical sector of the forest industry was hampered by insufficient supplies of pine and birch logwood (more of the available supply being diverted to the pulp and paper mills) and while production of sawn goods rose by 6.5 per cent, the operating rate of the sawmills was under 70 per cent.

In the chemical pulp sector, companies in Finncell, the centralised selling operation, exported 1.57 tonnes, an increase of 9 per cent on the previous year. Capacity utilisation was up from the 1982 level of 72 per cent to 81 per cent and the producers are taking heart from the predicted 5 per cent increase in world pulp demand this year.

The Finns have been particularly disturbed by the impact of the successive currency devaluations by the Swedes – their main European competitors – and while Finland has been forced to follow its neighbour's example, the extent of the Finnmark devaluation may prove to be inadequate.

In the paper markets, Finland's exports began expanding slowly last autumn and there is hope that things will continue to improve this year.

The 1983 total of more than 4m tons of paper products delivered by Finnish mills was 8 per cent higher than in 1982, but the price levels did little to provoke excitement.

Paper sales earned Finnish companies Fmks 10,500m, a rise over the previous year of 9 per cent. This, says the industry, is "a result that cannot be considered altogether satisfactory; viewed against the rise in tonnage, it did not even approximately match the rate of inflation."

Newsprint, one of the most sensitive paper grades, is providing most producers with their lowest margins. While the voracious appetite for newspapers continues in Europe – and proprietors are paying what they consider to be very high prices – the main suppliers like the Finns complain that excessive capacity has held down prices and weakened the market.

Finland, like Sweden (the two countries sell almost all of their newsprint in Europe) has been pulling out all the stops in a bid to increase the value of newsprint at a time of only slowly rising prices.

High technology (and highly expensive) developments like thermo-mechanical pulp and the arrival of much lighter grades of newsprint have both helped to eke out the supplies of the precious and costly fibre supply.

The Finns have also moved away from home in the hope of making more money from foreign-based operations. The most notable venture so far is in the UK, Finland's best market in Europe, where United Paper Mills is investing £135m on a newsprint plant in North Wales.

This, and a £40m newsprint investment at Ellesmere Port on Merseyside by Consolidated Bathurst of Canada, will increase total UK newsprint capacity to about 500,000 tonnes, about a third of current domestic demand.

On the broader paper front, the major consolation for the Finnish producers has been the growing strength of the United States market, where increases in demand help to mop up huge amounts of paper that would otherwise find their way to European consumers.

As a result, deliveries by Finnpap (the paper equivalent of Finncell) doubled compared with 1982 and the US became the fourth largest export market for Finland.

Edward Townsend

Free passage. Logs on their long journey down one of Finland's great rivers en route for pulp or saw mill. Forest products form 36 per cent of Finland's exports

Shipbuilding: a steady flow of Soviet orders

Specialization has been the magic formula which has enabled Finland's shipbuilding industry to keep its head above water when most European yards have sunk into ever growing difficulties.

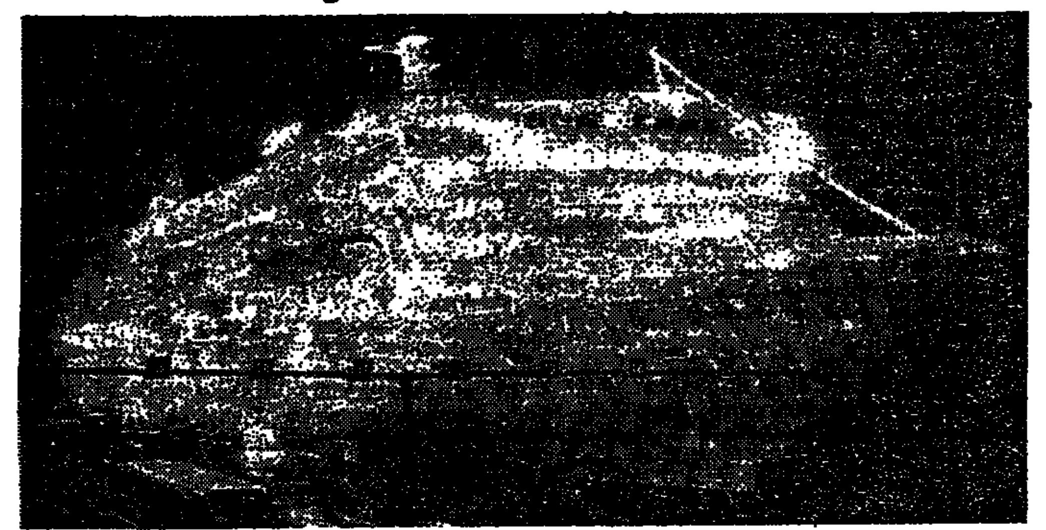
The industry is now doing well, but warning signs are there, because many specialists claim that the industry has too much capacity and that it cannot expect to keep the 18,000 workforce without new orders.

The industry's order book in June was for 60 ships, totalling 600,000 grt. This was down from last year's record of 86 ships (670,000 grt), but the picture has improved somewhat during the autumn with fresh orders from the Soviet Union.

Shipbuilding is the clearest example of the important role played by Soviet trade. During periods of international tension in particular, Finland's close and carefully guarded trade relations with the Soviet Union raise many eyebrows in the West, but Finns have come to regard the 25 per cent portion of their trade done with the Soviet Union as a clear benefit.

Soviet trade is conducted on barter and long-term basis. Framework trade agreements are negotiated for five years at a time, which means, for example, that the Finnish shipbuilding industry can plan ahead in a way that is impossible in normal markets. Even longer term plans are discussed and this enables Finns to see in advance what the Soviet Union is aiming at in, say, a decade from now. Finnish yards can therefore design products before others even know that the Russians contemplate ordering them.

This steady flow of Soviet orders plays an important role in keeping the yards competitive in Western markets, because new investments can be decided upon knowing that part of the capacity is already all but sold to the Soviet Union. A third important element contributing to today's relatively favourable situation is research: Finnish yards employ hundreds of graduate engineers to produce a steady flow of new designs. Wärtsilä, the biggest shipbuilding enterprise, has delivered 51 different types of ship during the last ten years. Today's catchword is total design concept, which means that a company like Wärtsilä can take care of everything involved in designing and building a modern ship.



The most luxurious cruise ship ever built. The Royal Princess in Helsinki last month when it was handed over to its owners, P&O. It will be named by the Princess of Wales tomorrow.

Wärtsilä has captured a 30 per cent of the world's cruise ship market, and has built 60 per cent of all ice-breakers since the Second World War.

It also leads in Arctic offshore technology, which Finnish shipbuilders see as their long term saviour. Roughly half of its current order book is for special vessels for Arctic conditions.

In the beginning of 1983 the company inaugurated a new Arctic research centre for the study of the way in which vessels and offshore constructions behave in icy conditions. The centre's equipment includes the world's largest model test basin, and it carries out work for state research institutes as well as for other Finnish shipyards and organizations. Wärtsilä's former ice-breaking laboratory, built in 1969, was the first of its kind in the Western world.

In January this year Aártsilä established an Arctic technology company in North America. Wärtsilä Arctic Ind. (WAI) will spearhead a new a new attempt to penetrate the North American markets. So far Finland has been unable to sell ice-breakers to the U.S. because of congressional pressure for local orders and because ice-breakers are run by the coast guard.

In inaugurating WAI, Mr. Tor Stole, president of Wärtsilä, pointed out that the exploitation of energy resources in both the Canadian and U.S. Arctic is under way even though the timing of operations is still in doubt. Wärtsilä is taking a long-term view of this development. Other companies, such as the state-owned Valmet and Rauma-Repola, a private concern which used to be a main supplier of oil rigs but has lately encountered difficulties, have set their sights on off-shore arctic vessels.

Specialization has meant that Finnish yards have completely abandoned the idea of building ordinary ships in competition with the Japanese and South Koreans. All leading managers say flatly that there is no future for European companies in this field. One important aspect in the survival and profitability of leading yards is the fact that they have had to get along without state subsidies. This meant that the yards were compelled to modernize and trim their operations at a time when most of their European rivals were featherbedded by the state. Almost all West European countries have since decided that subsidies are in the long run a bad thing.

OK

ANGLO-FINNISH HISTORY

The bishop who lost his head

Britain's first recorded connection with Finland goes back to the middle of the 12th century when the English-born Bishop Henry had his head cut off. Henry was bishop of Upsala, in Sweden, and led the first crusade to convert the heathen Finns to Christianity. He was accompanied by a fellow countryman, Nicholas Breakspear, whom the Pope is said to have sent as a delegate to Sweden, and Saint Eric, King of Sweden.

Eric set about conquering as much of Finland as he could and later returned home across the Baltic. He left Bishop Henry behind to baptise the converted, which he did with zealous enthusiasm, founding many churches at the same time. However he admonished one Lalli, immortalized in Finnish folklore, for not keeping to the straight and narrow. Lalli, like many of his countrymen, did not take kindly to outside criticism – and cut off the bishop's head.

Bishop Henry, now martyred, became Finland's patron saint. His remains were buried in 1300 in the cathedral church at Turku, which was dedicated to him.

Early days of salvage

Several hund.ed years elapsed before any other Briton ventured to Finland. One was Robert Fithie, the first of several Scotsmen to leave their mark in the country. He was an opportunist seaman who founded a diving and salvage company at Turku, as many ships were wrecked on the passage from Sweden through the treacherous channels of the archipelago.

He stationed watchman on the islands to look out for casualties. On one of the islands, Korpo, half way between Turku and the open sea was a store of wrecking equipment including "tongs with three to eight claws, canon-tongs, derricks, saws, breaking hooks, salt and ballast scoops." Fithie, and his son, were not too particular about the ships they "salvaged." Perhaps in penance for his riches, he built one of the first Finnish lighthouses on the island Utö among the dangerous skerries in 1753. (Utö figured in the news again when the Russians demanded it as a naval base after signing a peace treaty with Finland at the end of the Continuation War in 1944).

Other Scotsmen with a canny eye for a quick markka, were soon to follow Fithie's footsteps as Britain's industrial revolution got underway and the first trade links between the country were forged. The most famous of all was James Finlayson, a mechanical engineer born in Glasgow in 1771. Finlayson laid the foundations for Finland's own mini-industrial revolution. He specialised in installing and improving textile machinery. He had been working in St Petersburg (now Leningrad: in 1809 the Czar annexed Finland as a Grand Duchy), when he was attracted by the possibilities of founding a water-powered engineering works at Tampere in 1821. Later he built a cotton mill (the company still bears his name) which was to herald Finland's industrial revolution.

It changed hands and Finlayson remained for some time as technical adviser before returning to Scotland. John Barker, an Englishman who had been working in Liege with the cotton machinery company, Charles James and John Cockerill, took Finlayson's place. The mill grew rapidly and became one of the largest in Northern Europe. Tampere attracted other industrial enterprises and became known as the "Manchester of the North." Tampere also produced millions of wooden cotton reels for the Lancashire textile trade. Today Finland annually exports some Fmk. 260m worth of textiles to Britain.

Cowie was joined by fellow Scotsman William Crichton one time chief engineer of the Russian Navy's works in St Petersburg, who later bought Cowie out and established William Crichton and Co., shipbuilders and engineers. Crichton collaborated with a neighbouring yard started by the Scottish salvager Fithie.

Another Briton, John Edward Eager, who had been working for the Russian Navy, took over the expanded group in 1889. With their inside knowledge of the Russian Navy, Crichtons were able to establish a strong export trade for various kinds of vessels. In due course this company became Wärtsilä, now Finland's leading shipbuilder.

Michael Frenchman

HOLIDAYS IN FINLAND

Watch out for the reindeer

To stand with one foot above the Arctic Circle and the other below it at the height of August in Rovaniemi was as incongruous as the herds of reindeer which caused us to halt our car frequently on the road northwards.

Once you leave Kuusamo, about 80 miles south of Rovaniemi, the capital of Arctic Lapland, the reindeer are as common as ponies in the New Forest or on Dartmoor, while road signs warn you to watch out for "crossing elks".

Lapland in summer is a place in which to hike across the fells, fish in the white-water rivers, pan for gold (the world gold-panning championships are held every year at Tankarvaari near Ivalo), or simply enjoy the unspoiled wilderness and the never-ending daylight.

During the months of June, July and August, the sun lingers in the sky practically the whole night. However, in winter it scarcely climbs above the tree line. Everything is white and still, and the temperature can fall as low as minus 45 degrees Centigrade.

Finland is ideal for a driving holiday. After the crowded roads of Britain and Western Europe the long undulating traffic-free roads of central and northern Finland make driving a pleasure. There are plenty of hotels and places to stay at, from luxury hotels like the Rantasipi Pohjanhovi in Rovaniemi to more humble student accommodation in several of the provincial towns.

Many of the latter, usually known as "summer hotels", are used by tourists when the universities and colleges are closed for the long summer vacations.

Costs vary from as much as £45 or more to £20 a night for double room and breakfast. Many of the better class hotels also include a free sauna and use of swimming-pool in the price. There are often good inclusive prices for weekend stays. This helps keep down costs in a country where they tend to be high.

The Finnish tourist board is trying to make visitors more aware of parts of Finland other than those areas in the south around Helsinki and the beautiful south-west archipelago. The 20,000 or so islands of that archipelago, which lies between the tip of Finland near the port of Hanko and the Aland islands, make up one of the finest sailing grounds in the world.

Water – there are more than 60,000 lakes – is never far away from you. And some of the lakeside towns are a sharp contrast to the bustling cities of the south. Take, for instance, Kuopio by the shores of Lake Kallavesi, which forms one of the principal waterways in central Finland. The central market square is a blaze of colour in the mornings when a myriad of flowers and scrubbed pristine vegetables go on display.

The markets in Finland are a national attraction in themselves, with every carrot or onion seemingly handpicked (which may account for the prices.)

There are boxes of raspberries, cloudberries, redcurrants and a host of other berries – not to mention fresh peas, which the Finns buy in little paper bags to munch in the sunshine.

Kuopio, with its cathedral, its superb public library (the Finns are among the most avid readers in Europe), and old wooden buildings down by the harbour, is a fine spot to spend a few days.

It is one of the main departure points for an extensive network of lake cruises by rattling old steam puffers and other cruise ships.

One of the most attractive parts of the lake area is Savonlinna near the eastern border with the Soviet Union in the south-east. The town which straddles the narrows of Lake Saimaa is best known for its castle, built in 1475, where summer music festivals are held each year.

A short distance outside Savonlinna is Rauhalinna, which can be reached by boat or car. There it is possible to stay in a most unusual guesthouse – a former Russian hunting lodge entirely of wood. The lodge stands on a bluff covered by pinewoods and overlooks the lake below. With only half a dozen rooms, it is a wooden extravaganza with a mass of intricate cut-out designs, balustrades and towers.

To the south-east of Savonlinna, the main terminus for much of the lake traffic as well as the gateway to the Saimaa canal which, passing through Soviet territory, connects the lake system with the Gulf of Finland, is the Punkaharju ridge. This is a narrow chain of islets joined by natural and manmade causeways through the lake. It is a famous beauty spot and site of the Valtionhotelli, an elegant wooden building and one of the first tourist hotels established in the country.

Here a collection of nineteenth century houses, including a great lodge, the Bomba house, have been brought together by the lakeside to make up a holiday complex. Guests can stay in some of the original old houses or in new log cabins.

Any town of any size seems to have a folk and farm museum. Some, like the one outside Rovaniemi, are more interesting than others. In addition the city has a unique Lap museum with excellent displays of Lap culture and history from ancient times to the present day. One can trace the impact of modern life on the migrant Laps and changes in their life style due to the introduction of the snowmobile – a petrol engine-driven scooter for use on snow which to a large extent had replaced men on skis for reindeer round-ups.

MF

● *For further holiday information write to: Finnish Tourist Board, 66/68 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4RF.*

WILDLIFE

Protecting the big bad wolf

The old myth describing Helsinki as the only capital in the world where wolves stroll in the streets may yet become true as stringent conservation measures lead to dramatic increases in the number of these big predators.

Scientists do not want to reveal exactly how many wolves there are, because even the published estimates have led to a certain amount of hysteria, especially in some rural areas, where children are not allowed to walk to school.

Hunters' organizations feed this hysteria, as they see wolves as competitors. They have requested and received some shooting permits, but the wolves have been smarter and avoided the hunters, much to the amusement of the public, which supports underdogs against greedy hunters.

Many scientists maintain that the authorities overreacted when they granted even a small number of killing permits in areas where wolf packs were reported to have been sighted. Specialists say that the wolves have not yet had time to establish permanent stocks, which is the aim of present policies.

Wolves were hunted to near extinction in the 1960s, but an important change of public opinion took place in 1972, when hunters made themselves the laughing stock of the country by conducting a huge, mechanized operation against a single wolf.

Wolves were put under protection, and it is now estimated that their numbers have risen rapidly to around 200. Wolves have been sighted only miles from Helsinki's centre, and they are adapting to modern life, which offers ample food in the form of rubbish tips, pet dogs and numerous protected elk and deer.

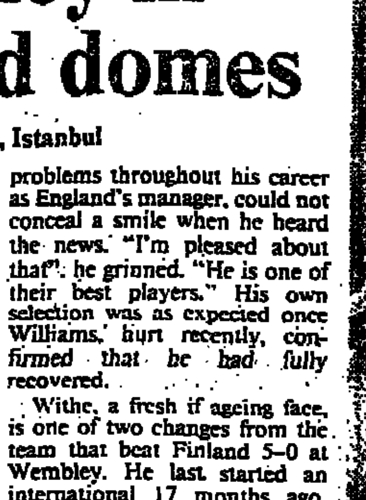
Mr Erkki Pulliainen, Professor of Zoology at the University of Oulu and the best known wolf expert in the country, denies that the number of wolves is growing at an explosive speed.

Professor Pulliainen, who has, among other things, lived in a wolf's lair, is adamant that wolves are harmless to people. He also estimates that Finland's wolves eat about 1,000 elks a year, which represents only one fiftieth of the annual elk killing permits granted to hunters.

OK

FOOTBALL: ROAD TO MEXICO BECKONS AS HOME NATIONS FACE IMPORTANT WORLD CUP CHALLENGES

Withe's aerial power may be England's key in city of a thousand domes



By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent, Istanbul

Although the World Cup qualifying tie here against Turkey is the first full international to be staged between the two countries, England need not stretch their imagination to see what lies ahead. Their lofty hotel overlooks the ground and, at noon today, they will step inside the picturesque setting of the little Inonu Stadium that sits on the European bank of the Bosporus.

If the sun were shining, this city of a thousand domes and minarets would doubtless look even more spectacular, but it is mostly hidden by a misty white veil that is being tugged to and fro by a wickedly sharp wind. It is cold and wet and that is significantly in favour of the side announced by Bobby Robson yesterday.

"The surface is greasy", Robson said. "It is an English pitch, English weather, English conditions and I hope we can give an English performance". But which one? Against East Germany two months ago his representatives looked incapable of dismantling a defence that was more organized yet probably less determined than Turkey's will be.

Against Finland last month his side, inspired by Hateley, lifted themselves into a land of new promise. But Hateley has gone now, his knee damaged in a collisioin with an Italian sweeper on Sunday, and England's attack is to be led by an unfamiliar partnership that includes a centre forward running around on 33-year-old legs.

Robson believes that Hateley's absence "will not affect the team's ambitions", but the striking rate of his three chosen forwards is markedly lower than that of the Italian League's most efficient marksman. Barnes has so far claimed only one goal, at the end of that unforgettable run in Brazil, in 14 appearances. Withe has also scored only once in his 10 games.

Woodcock, credited with two in his last 10 outings, has not looked convincingly sharp since he played in borrowed boots in Greece almost two years ago to the day. He scored twice in a 3-0 victory and, although the pitch in Salonika was heavier, the conditions will be similar. Robson, and Woodcock, are hoping for a repeat performance.

Although today's tie will open a new page in the history book (and is expected to attract a capacity crowd of some 45,000 spectators), recent results of other matches suggest that the outcome will be closer to yesterday's disappointing goalless draw in Bursa. Robson expects the Turks "to pick a team to match ours. They will be anxious not to lose again afer that 2-1 defeat against Finland and the emphasis will be on defence."

They were to have revealed yesterday their line-up, which is known to be weak in the air, but Abdul Kerim, one of their central defenders, twisted his right ankle in training and the announcement was delayed.

Robson, who has himself suffered from so many injury problems throughout his career as England's manager, could not conceal a smile when he heard the news. "I'm pleased about that", he grinned. "He is one of their best players." His own selection was as expected once Williams, hurt recently, confirmed that he had fully recovered.

Withe, a fresh if ageing face, is one of two changes from the team that beat Finland 5-0 at Wembley. He last started an international 17 months ago, but his forehead is likely to be the most cruicial feature if England are to succeed. Anderson, the other player to be recalled, will gain only his fifth cap in the last five seasons at right back.

Although Williams is the least certain to hold a regular place, he will play a significant role. Since Sansom, Butcher, Bryan Robson and all of the forwards are naturally left-footed, it is vital that he curbs his natural instinct to wander away from his position on the right side of midfield. Otherwise, England will lose their balance.

They should not lose their way. After the weekend setbacks, the spirits of the squad and especially of the manager, have risen visibly. Robson, who slimped against a wall in disappointment when he was told about Hateley's injury, stated yesterday that "we must be bold". Indeed, as they walk down into the unknown.

England

	Age	Caps
P Shilton (Southampton)	35	65
V Anderson (Arsenal)	28	11
K Sansom (Arsenal)	26	46
S Williams (Southampton)	26	5
M Wright (Southampton)	21	3
T Butcher (Ipswich Town)	25	26
B Robson (Manchester Utd)	27	38
R Wilkins (AC Milan)	28	64
P Withe (Aston Villa)	33	10
A Woodcock (Arsenal)	28	37
J Barnes (Watford)	20	14

Substitutes: G Bailey (Manchester United), G Stevens (Tottenham Hotspur), S Hunt (West Bromwich Albion), T Francis (Sampdoria), M Chamberlain (Stoke City).

TURKEY (squad): A Pecenek, Y Duran, C Pamiriglu, I Kartal, A Durmaz, M Yetkiner, I Tufekci, S Corly, R Cetiner, E Keser, Y Altinas, K Serdar, H Sengun, T Soyak, A Yigit, R Calimbay, R Dilmen, A Kelogiu.

GROUP THREE

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Finland	3	2	0	1	3	6	4
England	1	1	0	0	5	0	2
Northern Ireland	2	1	0	1	3	3	2
Romania	1	0	0	1	2	3	0
Turkey	1	0	0	1	1	2	0

REMAINING FIXTURES: Feb 27, 1985: Northern Ireland v England; April 3: Romania v Turkey; May 1: Northern Ireland v Turkey, Romania v England; May 22: Finland v England; June 6: Finland v Romania; August 28: Romania v Finland; Sept 11: Turkey v Northern Ireland, England v Romania; Sept 25: Finland v Turkey; Oct 16: Romania v Northern Ireland, England v Turkey; Nov 13: England v Northern Ireland; Nov 14: Turkey v Romania.

Barnes (left) and Withe hope to bridge the gap caused by Hateley's absence

Sexton in a solo song of praise

From Nicholas Harling
Bursa

Turkey Under-21 0
England Under-21 0

Only the dignitaries, who probably knew no better, applauded as England left the field after giving a competent but thoroughly unispired performance in this ancient Asiatic city, 150 miles from Istanbul, yesterday afternoon.

A large proportion of the rest of the 16,000 crowd showed their displeasure by showering the running track surrounding the pitch with pieces of cardboard otherwise employed to protect backsides from the chilly slabs used as seats. Others burned theirs at the display of so little passion being ignited on the pitch. The surface, bare in parts, bumpy and tufty in others, would not have done credit to Hackney Marshes, but it hardly provided England with an excuse for producing so few chances in a game which seemed destined to end goalless long before half-time.

The little spirit there was on either side was largely misguided. The Turkish defender Yuvakuran, who felled Steven with the second of three cynical fouls within the first six minutes, was eventually booked for his fifth offence, this one on the much abused Wallace, after which Yuvakuran went on to commit three more fouls before the interval. Although the Turk largely behaved himself afterwards, the England mnager, Dave Sexton, was able to remark: "Ours was an extremely disciplined performance under a lot of provocation."

Sexton went on to add, semewhat curiously, "It was one of our best performances I've seen away from home. All we needed was a bit of steadiness in front of goal."

With four new caps in their side, six changes from the team that beat Finland 2-0 last month, and only two players, Steven and Bracewell, from the same club, it was hardly surprising that England looked less cohesive than Turkey, who created their best openings between the eleventh and fifteenth minutes. Seaman was alert to Vezir's diving header from Tuzlin's cross, but then Golak, one of two full internationals in the Turkey side, snatched at Ugar's through ball, driving over the top.

The pick of England's new caps, and probably of the whole team, was Snodin, ironically the only representative from outside the top two divisions. The Doncaster midfield player helped the Everton pair, Steven and Bracewell, retain their grip in the middle of the pitch throughout the second half, looking inventive as well as involved.

Seaman was extended only once in the second half, when forced to push Ozdemir's free kick round the post. From the ensuing corner by Demir, Vezir headed uncomfortably close.

Lund, England's newcomer at centre-forward, never looked happy and was replaced by Coney for the last 14 minutes.

TURKEY: E Kardesler; K Gittikan, S Yuvakuran, K Ozdemir, S Dilmen, T Ugar, N Demir, H Vezir, M Tekin, T Golak, Z Tuzlin (sub: H Tufan).

ENGLAND: D Seaman; B Venison, P Parker, I Butterworth, C Fairclough, P Bracewell, I Snodin, T Steven, G Lund (sub: D Coney), D Wallace, W Fereday.

Referee: W Tzontshev (Bulgaria).

GROUP THREE

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	2	1	1	0	2	0	3
Turkey	2	0	2	0	1	1	2
Finland	2	0	1	1	1	3	1

Romania have yet to play.

REMAINING FIXTURES: April 2, Romania v Turkey; April 30, Romania v England; May 21, Finland v England; June 5, Finland v Romania; August 27, Romania v Finland; September 10, England v Romania; September 24, Finland v Turkey; October 15, England v Turkey; November 13 Turkey v Romania.

Scots told to keep their heads

By Hugh Taylor

More important even than an early goal, strict discipline is demanded by Jock Stein of the Scotland team who go into action tonight in the eagerly-awaited World Cup qualifying tie against Spain at Hampden Park. It is the most momentous footballing occasion for Scotland since 1973, when Czechoslovakia were beaten to guarantee the country's passage to their first World Cup finals since 1958.

Hampden will be packed to its 74,000 capacity. Scottish supporters are again wallowing in euphoria, convinced that the manager has harvested the country's finest crop of footballers since the days of Baxter, Law and Crerand in the early 1960s.

Recent victories over Yugoslavia and Iceland were convincing, indeed sparkling, and the country is convinced that at long last an effective, reliable unit is emerging from a wealth of talent that has never glittered in any World Cup finals. That Stein is sure he has found the right blend was shown yesterday when, for the first time in his career as Scotland's manager, he succeeded in fielding an unchanged team for two games in a row.

And Stein made it plain that it would be futile for the Scots to adopt their well-known and, on the Continent, highly disliked, bristling bantam attitude. He said: "It will be a difficult match for us, for there is always drama, histrionics and bad temper when Spanish and Scottish sides meet. Discipline in this match must be maintained from start to finish – and that's even more vital for us than getting an early goal".

SCOTLAND: J Leighton (Aberdeen); S Nicol (Liverpool), A Albiston (Manchester United), G Souness (Sampdoria, captain), A McLeish (Aberdeen), W Miller (Aberdeen), K Dalglish (Liverpool), P McStay (Celtic), M Johnston (Celtic), J Bett (Lokeren), D Cooper (Rangers).

SPAIN (probable): L Arconada; Urquiaga, A Maceda, A Goicoechea, J A Camacho, J A Señor; Victor, I Urtubi, R Gordillo, C Alonso Santillana, H Rincon.

Referee: A Prokop (E Germany).

Iceland bring out worst in Wales

By Clive White

Mention Iceland to Mike England, the Wales manager, and you send a shiver up his spine. It is not just the frostiness of the name: it is a chilling remionder to England of some of his bleakest hours.

In October 1981, at Swansea, when Wales needed only a win, with hindsight, to qualify for the World Cup finals, they went for goals and were adruptly checked by the Icelanders with a 2-2 draw. Then in September this year, at the start of the new World Cup qualifying campaign, Wales went to Reykjavik expecting a comfortable ride, and fell at the first hurdle. "They have been Wales's two worst performances since I became manager. I have a score to settle with them", England said yesterday.

It is little wonder, then, that whe you tell him that Iceland are now a much weaker team withot four of their West German-based players, including Sigurvinsson, last season's German players' player of the year, England nods his head in agreement while privately entertaining different thoughts.

The irony is that Wales look poised to beat Iceland by the length of nearby Sloper Road at Ninian Park tonight – three years or two months too late. Or is it? Should Wales win their three home matches and gain a point from their remaining away match with Scotland, they would finish second. Then they wonyld need to win a play-off with the winner of the Ocenia group to qualify for Mexico. Even six points might be enough, but then goal difference would be crucial.

Tonight's match will celebrate the belated return of Rush from injury to the international scene, and the resumption of his short association with Hughes. England, while lamenting the inability to play them together regularly, has been telling us excitedly and repeatedly that someone, one day, is going to take an awful hiding from this pair. It is too soon yet to share England's degree of optimism since this will be only the third time the two have come together, but their partnership got off to a rollicking start with the win over England last May, when Hughes scored the only goal. In the 1-1 draw with Northern Ireland it was less potent but Hughes again scored, against one of the best defences in Europe. While Hughes is not far behind Rush as a finisher of exceptional merit, one wonders how much they can do for each other.

They need an authoritative helping hand from midfield, which is what Wales lack at the moment. England will try to suply that tonight with the choice of the experienced Curtis in the new midfield role allotted to him this season by his club manager, Southampton's Lawrie McMenemy. "He will add flair, and I hope that he will supply the ammunition for our front men", England said. "He's got a beautiful touch and tremendous ability".

The return of Rush is the only change from the side that lost in Seville last month. Nicholas, the former captain, has to make way, a little unluckily, for the restyled Curtis. Thomas, who has been out of his club side through injury since that Spanish defeat, should consider himself fortunate to be retained. England admitted that Thomas owed him a decent game. The little fellow, I know, has been unhappy with his wide role at Chelsea, preferring to have a quicker man outside him. Robbie James, too, has not had a first team game in the last four weeks.

The final member of the midfield quartet is Phillips, the latest Welsh discovery, further evidence of a bright Welsh future even if the immediate one looks dim.

TEAM: N Southall (Everton); N Slatter (Bristol Rovers), J Charles (Queen's Park Rangers), K Ratcliffe (Everton), K Jackett (Watford), D Phillips (Manchester City), R James (Queen's Park Rangers), A Curtis (Southampton), M Thomas (Chelsea), M Hughes (Manchester United), I Rush (Liverpool). Substitutes: A Dibble (Luton Town), P Nicholas (Crystal Palace), B Flynn (Cardiff City), N Vaughan (Cardiff City), A Davies (Manchester United).

GROUP SEVEN

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Scotland	1	1	0	0	3	0	2
Spain	1	1	0	0	3	0	2
Iceland	2	1	0	1	1	3	2
Wales	2	0	0	2	0	4	0

REMAINING FIXTURES: February 27: Spain v Scotland; March 27: Scotland v Wales; April 30: Wales v Spain; May 28: Iceland v Scotland; June 12: Iceland v Spain; September 10: Wales v Scotland; September 25: Spain v Iceland.

Ireland take fight to the Finnish

By Peter Ball

Finland's win in Turkey two weeks ago has changed the complexion of Northern Ireland's task in their World Cup group three qualifying march at Windsor Park tonight.

Yet paradoxically, athough that result has lifted Finnish morale to the extent that they are talking of qualifying, the revelation that they are not the pushovers they seemed after their 5-0 defeat at Wembley may have helped Billy Bingham, the Irish manager, in his preparations.

To say that this game is vital for Ireland is to state the obvious: in World Cup qualifying groups every game is important. But after Ireland's own surprising defeat in Finland in the dog days of summer, they can ill afford to drop a home point if they hope to qualify.

Bingham believes that 11 points will be necessary to qualify as the second team in the group, and he is looking to England to help Ireland's cause by dealing another blow to Turkey's hopes this afternoon.

Finland, however, are his main concern. In spite of the 5-0 Wembley scoreline, Bingham felt the Finns demonstrated enough there to suggest that their defensive alignment might prove difficult. The Finns' win in Turkey may have helped convince the Irish players of it.

"I hope they will now go out thinking this is a very hard game, just like Romania was," said Bingham yesterday, "and they will realize that we will have to work very hard in evey way to get through.

"It will be difficult for us, because Finland will always play the same way – retreat, absorb, and counter-attack. What you want is an early goal, because otherwise the pressure builds up and you get more anxious."

At Windsor Park, however, Northern Ireland are fomidable adversaries and although Bingham's caution is understandable, it would be a major surprise if Ireland failed to overcome Finland.

Bingham, as is his custom, will not name his team until lunchtime today, but it is unlikely to contain any surprises. John O'Neill, McIlroy, and Quinn are expected to replace McElhinney, McCreery, and the injured Hamilton as the only changes from the team that beat Romania in September.

Bingham reported yesterday that Stewart still seemed a little below par after a virus infection, and Jennings, now recovered from his thumb injury, has a slightly twisted ankle, but the manager seemed certain that both would be fit to play.

NORTHERN IRELAND (probable): P Jennings (Arsenal); J Nicholl (West Bromwich Albion), J McClelland (Watford), J O'Neill (Leicester City), M Donaghy (Luton Town), M O'Neill (Notts County), S McIlroy (Stoke City), G Armstrong (Real Mallorca), J Quinn (Blackburn Rovers), N Whiteside (Manchester United) I Stewart (Queen's Park Rangers).

FINLAND: O Huttunen (Haka); E Pekonen (Kuusysi), P Kymalainen (TPS), A Lahtinen (Notts County), J Ikalainen (Orgryte), H Turunen (KuPS), K Virtanen, (AIK Stockholm), K Ukkonen (Cercle Bruges), L Houtsonen (KuPS), A Hjelm (Ilves), M Lipponen (Southampton).

Curtis: new role

Bingham: 11-point plan

Launching out in the docklands

Fisher ship-shape awaiting Bristol

Fisher Athletic will write another chapter in a remarkable success story when they entertain Bristol City on Saturday in the first round of the FA Cup. Less than 11 years ago Fisher were playing park football, yet today they are a leading club in the Southern League and are challenging for promotion to the Gola League, the pinnacle of the non-League game. A new stadium is being built at their ground in south-east London, and when completed it will be one of the best equipped outside the Canon League.

Fisher's story is one to give encouragement to every small club wanting to pregress, for the current Fisher club were formed only 18 years ago. The original club, founded in 1908 by the John Fisher Catholic Society to provide football facilities for under-privileged children in Bermondsey, folded in 1964.

The new Fisher began life in the Kent Amateur League, which they won twice before joining the London Spartan League in 1974. They quickly rose to the Spartan premier division but further progress was impossible because of the lack of facilities at the sports ground where they played in Mitcham, Surrey.

Fisher were always keen ot return to their base in the docklands of the south-east London and the chance to do so eventually came in 1982 when they moved into a council-owned stadium in the Surrey Docks area. In the same year they won the Spartan League championship for the second season in succession and their ne improved facilities enabled they to join the Southern League.

They then took the Southern division title at the first attempt and last season were narrowly beaten by Dartford to the premier division championship and promotion to the Gola League.

The Greater London Council and the London Dockland Development Corporation have provided £130,000 to help Fisher develop their ground. Terracing and a 400-seat stand were recently completed along one side of the pitch

Temporary stands have been erected for the Bristol game and the capacity, which should eventually be about 7,000, has been limited to 4,000. Fisher's record game was 1,842 for a league game against Dartford earlier this year and their attendances average about 500.

Fisher's manager since 1978 has been Dogan Arif, a Turkish Cypriot who played for the club and then took charge of the reserve team. Dennis Sharp, the captain, is the only survivor from the Kent Amateur League days still playing regularly in the first team.

Arif said: "We have a lot of skill in the side but obviously we'll have our work cut out against Bristol. We're going to attack them from the start because if we let them do the attacking they would murder us. If we get an early goal, I think we'll have a chance."

Paul Newman

Danes upset by injuries

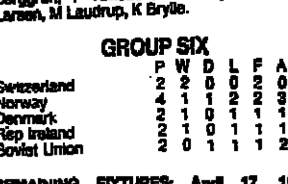
Copenhagen (Reuter) – Last-minute injuries have upset the plans of Sepp Piontek, Denmark's manager, for the World Cup group six qualifying match against the Republic of Ireland here tonight.

Jesper Olsen, of Manchester United, and Jens-Joern Bertelsen are doubtful, with an ankle injury and ligament trouble respectively.

The Irish will include Mick McCarthy, of Manchester City, alongside David O'Leary in central defence, with Mark Lawrenson of Liverpool moving to right back. McCarthy has a reputation as an uncompromising defender and starts a three-match league suspension after his World Cup debut.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND (probable): J McDonagh; M Lawrenson, M McCarthy, D O'Leary, C Hughton; T Grealish, L Brady, K Sheedy, T Galvin; M Walsh, F Stapleton.

DENMARK (from): O Qvist, T Rasmussen, J Sivebaek, K Christofte, S Busk, M Olsen, I Nielsen, J-J Bertelsen, J Olsen, J Molby, K Berggren, F Arnesen, S Lerby, P Elkjaer-Larsen, M Laudrup, K Brylle.



GROUP SIX

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Switzerland	2	2	0	0	2	0	4
Norway	4	1	1	2	2	3	3
Denmark	2	1	0	1	1	1	2
Rep Ireland	2	1	0	1	1	1	2
Soviet Union	2	0	1	1	1	2	1

REMAINING FIXTURES: April 17, 1985: Switzerland v Soviet Union; May 1: Republic of Ireland v Norway; May 2: Soviet Union v Switzerland; May 1: Republic of Ireland v Switzerland; June 5: Denmark V Soviet Union; Sept 11: Switzerland v Republic of Ireland; Sept 25: Soviet Union v Denmark; Oct 9: Denmark v Switzerland; Oct 16: Norway v Denmark, Soviet Union v Republic of Ireland; Oct 30: Soviet Union v Norway; Nov 13: Switzerland v Norway, Republic of Ireland v Denmark.

Shrewsbury rescued to Shepherd's delight

By George Chesterton

Shrewsbury 1
Repton 1

Shrewsbury snatched a draw from defeat when Prichard set up Shepherd from 10 yards out in the last minute. Until then Repton had appeared to be on the way to a deserved win. They were a little quicker into their tackles and just had the edge in midfield. Pepall, the tall, experienced Repton goalkeeper, on a year's scholarship from Toronto, gave confidence to a well-organized defence in which Brownhill, the captain, set a steady example.

Pepall had already denied Shepherd what had looked like a certain goal when Repton scored after 12 minutes from a well-practised set piece. Wale ran onto a free kick and shot hard, Skelton did well to parry, but Elmer picked up the rebound and steered the ball into the goal.

For Shrewsbury, Griffiths deserved more of the ball, seldom wasting a chance of playing constructive football. Skelton was sound and with 10 minutes to go, prevented Repton from adding to their lead with an excellent reflex save.

SHREWSBURY: J Skelton; N Miller, R Lanyon, I Stanley, I McMullan, J Griffiths, G Courtney, T Shepherd, M Griffiths, O Brown, J Prichard.

REPTON: A Pepall; P Brownhill, W Hoyland, P Wilkinson, A Wick, J Tripp, N Stocks, E Wale, I Stretton, J Meehan, T Elmer.

Referee: R Feeney (Beyston Hill).

Morley for Saunders

Tony Morley, West Bromwich Albion's former England winger, joined Birmingham City on a month's loan yesterday. Morley, who has asked for a move after losing his first-team place, links up with Birmingham's manager Ron Saunders, who was his manager at Aston Villa

Saunders moved quickly to strengthen his promotion-chasing squad after learning that one of his forwards, Mick Harford, needs an operation on his ankle.

Yesterday's results

UEFA under-21 championship
Group three

TURKEY (0) 0 ENGLAND (0) 0
10,000

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Fulham 3, Charlton 0; Queen's Park Rangers 3, Chelsea 1.

Nilsson planning a comeback hit

Lisbon, (Reuter) – Portugal should take another stride down the road to Mexico in their World Cup group two tie against Sweden here tonight.

The Portuguese head the section, which also includes West Germany and Czechoslovakia, with full points, from two games and are full of confidence despite the loss of their injured midfield players, Pancheco and Chalana. Sweden, who lost 1-0 at home to Portugal in September, have only two points from three games and another defeat will end their World Cup aspirations.

They are pinning their hopes on Nilsson, the Gothenburg forward, back in the team for the first time since 1982.

Vienna (Reuter) – Austria and the Netherlands, both of whom are striving to keep in contact with section favourites Hungary, will be desperate for points when they meet in a crucial World Cup group five match tonight.

Both sides have already lost to the Hungarians and urgently need points to keep alive their hopes of reaching Mexico.

Both managers have made radical team changes in an effort to win at least second place and a chance of qualifying from a play-off. Erich Hof, of Austria, has dropped five players and recalled Jara, a 34-year-old veteran forward, in a bid to add some much-needed punch up front.

Rinus Michels the Dutch manager, has included two newcomers in his 16-man squad, Been and Lohhoff, and recalled Brandts, the defender, after a one-year absence. He is expected to field an attacking team, though may detail van Tiggelen to mark Prohaska, Austria's dangerman.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Attendances boom despite slump and miners' strike

By Keith Macklin

Rugby League has started the season with an attendance boom. Figures for the first two months of it show that two thirds of the clubs in the two divisions, 24 out of 36, have recorded average crowd increases.

The biggest rises in average attendance have been at Halifax, where the figure of 2,825 is more than 50 per cent up on last year's second division average; at Hunslet, who have doubled home attendances at 2,643; at St Helens, where the Australian, Meninga, has boosted the average by 1,605 to 6,261; and at the second division Swinton, whose average attendance at 2,429 is again a 50 per cent increase.

Other significant increases have been recorded by Wigan, York, Leigh and Runcorn Highfield, who took over from Huyton. Even Bridgend, who are without a win this season, have an average attendance of 1,020, which is 439 more than the average figure at Cardiff last season.

The League's secretary-general, David Oxley, said: "The figures are extremely encouraging considering the economic climate and the miners' strike, which affects many Rugby League communities. The increase in the standard of play generally and the introduction of overseas stars is providing value for money".

The Rugby League are to invest nearly £60,000 in the amateur game this season, bringing total grant aid over the past decade to £500,000. The management committee have allocated £21,000 to the English schools; £12,000 to the British Amateur Rugby League Association; £10,000 for universities and colleges; £10,000 for upper schools and colleges, with a further £5,000 earmarked for ancillary grants and donations.

● Bob Ashby, chairman of Featherstone Rovers, yesterday criticized Bridgend's decision to give up ground advantage for their John Player Cup first round tie against Castleford on Sunday. The League have approved of switching the game to Castleford even though their neighbours, Featherstone, objected because they have a home tie against Barrow on the same day.

Ashby, a member of the League's management committee, said: "I think it is wrong that the cup rules allow this switch. Apart from creating a clash with our home game against Barrow, which could cost us quite a few floating supporters, I think it is against the spirit of the cup. It could set an unfortunate precedent for smaller clubs to give up ground advantage for purely financial reasons when they have a home tie against one of the bigger clubs."

TEAM: S Edwards (Wigan); G Clark (Hull K R), G Schofield (Hull), S Allen (St Helens), A Currier (Widnes); D Creasser (Leeds), M Conway (Leeds); L Crooks (Hull, captain), P Groves (Salford), S Wane (Wigan), P Round (St Helens), R Powell (Leeds), G Divorty (Hull).

BOXING

Bruno's three-round exhibition match

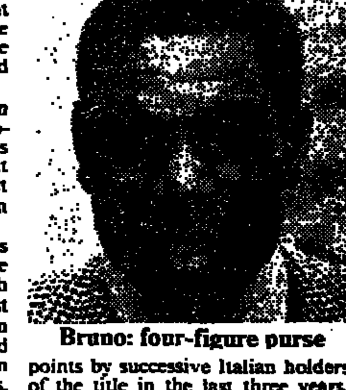
Frank Bruno is to box a three-round exhibition against Horace Notice, the 1983 ABA champion, at Leicester on Friday as support to the British light-middleweight title eliminator between Chris Pyatt and Brian Anderson.

It was hoped to match Winston Allen with Notice, but the promoters could not come to terms with Allen. However, they have put up a four-figure purse to attract Bruno to take on the exhibition on this, his twenty-third birthday.

Herol Graham will try for his 30th successive victory when he meets Mourad Forguene, a French Algerian, over 10 rounds at 11st 8lbs, at the city hall, Sheffield on November 26. Ferguene has had some 20 bouts, of which he has won 16. Last year he had 10 contests, winning every one and stopping eight of his opponents.

Britain's John Feeney returns to the ring at Salerno today, hoping to shake off the Italian jinx that has three times denied him the European bantamweight crown.

Feeney, aged 26, defeated on points by successive Italian holders of the title in the last three years, this time meets the less experienced Italian champion, Ciro de Leva, for the vacant title. De Leva, aged 25, stepped in to box Feeney when the reigning European champion Walter Giorgetti, also of Italy, renounced the title on doctors' advice two weeks ago.



Bruno: four-figure purse

Angol keeps his poise

Derek Angol, a last-minute substitute, produced a late show of class and power to salvage some self-respect for young England in Monday night's amateur boxing international against the United States at the Royal Lancaster hotel.

The tall London ABA light-heavyweight champion stopped Robert Hall – the only white member of a powerful American team – with 73 seconds left of the final bout to reduce the losing margin to 6–2.

England's other success came at flyweight where Mark Smith, comprehensively outpointed Melvin Gomez. The southpaw plumber from Bushey, the NABC champion who has been sparring with Charlie Magri, used the ring well and hardly missed a punch.

Elsewhere, the Americans were dominant. Only Francis Harding, a Liverpool welterweight, threatened to steal the verdict from Marell Triplett, who narrowly lost to the Olympic champion, Mark Breland, in the American trials.

Kevin Hickey, the National coach, was not despondant, however. He said: "This was the nucleus of the American side for the 1988 Olympics. We were a little too inexperienced to give them a closer match. It may be different in a year's time."

Boxing fraud

Seoul (Reuter) – A South Korean promoter, Chon Ho-Yon, and a Peruvian manager, Almando Torres, were imprisoned yesterday for 12 and 10 months respectively for arranging a fight in which a Coumbian boxer posed as a world title contender.

The two men had been found guilty of fraudulently arranging an International Boxing Federation (IBF) flyweight title bout between the holder, Kwon Sun-Chon of South Korea, and Alberto Castro of Colombia, although they knew that Joaquin Caraballo Lorez was posing as Castro. Kwon won by a knockout in the twelfth round of a 15-round contest on September 7.

IN BRIEF

Tavaré wants Kent to release him

Chris Tavaré wants to leave Kent. The former England cricketer, who has been replaced as county captain by Chris Cowdrey, has been offered a new four-year contract by Kent, on their top salary scale. He has two years of his current contract left to run.

RUGBY UNION: The Glasgow District have made wholesale changes in their team to meet the South of Scotland at Hughenden on November 24 preparatory to playing Australia at the same ground on December 4. Only four players, all forwards, have been retained from the final team of last season.

TEAM: F Macnaughton (Glasgow Academicals); M Duncan (West of Scotland), A Brown (Ayr), J Gossman (West of Scotland), A Armstrong (Stirling County); G Steel (Ayr), G Nicolson (Ayr); G McGuinness (West of Scotland), D Livingston (West of Scotland), J Scobie (Glasgow Academicals), H Parker (Kilmarnock), D Smith (Kilmarnock), C McCallum (Ayr), J Beattie (Glasgow Academicals, captain), D Brown (Ayr). Replacements: A Ker (Glasgow Academicals), H Hamilton (Kilmarnock).

GOLF

Aoki goes to Sun City despite row

Tokyo (AP) – The Japanese government, which opposes South Africa's apartheid policy, has tried to persuade Isao Aoki, Japan's top professional golfer, not to play in a tournament there next month.

But Aoki has decided to compete in a million-dollar tournament at Sun City in Bophuthatswana from December 6-9.

The Japanese government has explained its policy on apartheid to Aoki, and tried to persuade him to give up his plans in light of Japan's commitment to curtail sports and other exchanges with South Africa.

The Japanese have not issued visas since 1974 to South African athletes, including Gary Player the golfer, to play in Japan.

● The Car Care Plan International golf tournament will again be held at Moortown next year. Prize money will go up to £110,000 for the strokeplay event over 72 holes, which will be staged on the Leeds course from May 9 to 12.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

FOOTBALL

World Cup

Group two
Portugal v Sweden (9.0)

Group three
Northern Ireland v Finland (in Belfast, 8.0)
Turkey v England (in Istanbul, 12.0)

Group five
Austria v Netherlands (6.0)

Group six
Denmark v Rep Ireland (in Copenhagen, 6.0)

Group seven
Scotland v Spain (at Ha,mden Park, (8.0)
Wales v Iceland (at Ninian Park)

OTHER MATCH: Manchester City v Australians
CENTRAL LEAGUE: (7.0): First division: Aston Villa v West Bromwich Albion; Blackburn v Sheffield Wednesday; Newcastle v Barnsley; Nottingham Forest v Nottingham County; Sheffield United v Derby. Second division: Blackpool v Preston; Port Vale v Scunthorpe
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Norwich v Watford; Oxford United v Arsenal; Reading v Swindon
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: King's Lynn v Bedworth. Southern division: Dover v Tonbridge
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division north: Tring v Royston
ESSEX SENIOR LEAGUE: Chelmsford v Thurrock
MIDWEEK LEAGUE: Northhampton v Bournemouth (2.0)
EASTERN COUNTIES LEAGUE: Bury Town v Lowestoft
HELLENIC LEAGUE: Premier division: Moreton v Shortwood; Thame v Hounslow
REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Cambridge University v Royal Navy (at Fenners, 2.0); AFA IX v Kent County FA XI (at Corinthian-Casuals FC)
MIDDLESEEX XENIOR CUP: Second round: Feltham v Hendon

RUGBY UNION

TOUR MATCH: Ulster v Australians (at Ravenhill, Belfast, 3.0)
CLUB MATCHES: Cambridge University v Bedford; Coventry v Nuneaton; Gloucester v Cheltenham (7.0); Hartlepool Rovers v Percy Park (7.0)
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: United Hospitals v Combined London Old Boys (at St Mary's, Teddington, (2.30)

OTHER SPORT

HOCKEY: London League: Spencer v Oxford University (2.15). Representative Match: Cambridge University v HA XI
TENNIS: WLTA tournament at Telford)
BASKETBALL: Kelloggs Cup: Quarter-finals: Crystal Palace Supersonics v Kingscraft Kingston; Manchester Giants v Walkers Crisps Leicester; Worthing Bears v John Carr Doncaster
ICE HOCKEY: Autumn Cup: English final: first leg: Durham Wasps v Solihull Barons (7.30).

CRICKET: ENGLAND GIVEN TASTE OF GRUELLING TOUR AHEAD

Edmonds runs doggedly into form

From Richard Streeton, Jaipur

England, with eight newcomers in their ranks, had just the sort of harsh preparation for cricket in India that they needed yesterday when their tour finally got under way. All dourness and attrition that makes the three-day game in this country a trial for patience, as much as skill, was provided by the President's XI. They reached 188 for five wickets by the close after being put in to bat, with the Test batsman, Ashok Malhotra, staying four hours and a half for his 94 not out.

In gruelling sunshine, England bowled with commendable accuracy and grit; they also fulfilled the requisite over rate. Most important of all, Edmonds, in a personal make or break situation, bowled 23 consecutive overs for 35 runs before tea and his approach run problems seemed virtually cured. There was the occasional moments of hesitancy but the worst, one likes to think, is behind him. Edmonds continues to have no trouble actually delivering the ball and bowled with consistent guile.

A meagre 1,500 spectators were present at this unusual ground, may of them on complimentary tickets from local business houses, and the crowd, apparently, would have been 10 times as large for a limited-overs international. It is a vast open ground with an imposing two-tier *pink* and white pavilion with cupolas at each end, stretching the full length along one side. Perched on top of distant hills, on two other sides, are massive old forts. The pitch, it need hardly be said, was lifeless, albeit with more grass than many that will be met in the coming weeks.

Allott kept the better line but Cowans looked the faster of England's new-ball attack and it was the Middlesex man, with wickets in successive overs, who gave England an encouraging start. Padam Shastri was tempted by a lifting ball outside the off stump and held at first slip; Azharuddin played across a yorker. Gaekwad settled into his own unambitious groove before he attempted to force a ball from Ellison off his legs in the twenty-fourth over and gave a catch to short midwicket.

Flying start: Cowans, who took two wickets in successive overs

This brought in Gursharan Singh, who, three years ago to the very day, marked his first-class debut against England at Poona with a century, when aged only 18. Gursharan went to West Indies with India last year, without playing in any Tests, and has not quite made the progress which was hoped. He survived a chance to Gover at second slip off Allott when seven but occassionally made some attractive shots to the on-side as he and Malhotra added 83 in 35 overs.

Edmonds finally separated the fourth wicket pair when he pierced Gursharan's forward defensive stroke in the last over before tea. Afterwards Malhotra made his first positive hit for some time when he pulled Marks for six. Edmonds took a second wicket when he returned for a later spell and Mudkavi gave a catch to forward short leg via his pads.

Kiran More, a promising wicketkeeper, stayed through the final 25 minutes, though he survived a confident leg before appeal from Gatting just before the end. The adjudicating umpire was Swaroop Kishen, the genial 19-stoner, who became familiar to British television watchers in the 1981-82 series.

Malhotra, who batted through 70 overs, was six short of his hundred by the end. He has an effective square cut and hook, and hit 13 fours, but ideally he should have attempted to score more quickly. Cricket in India, though, is different, as England's newcomers today learnt.

PRESIDENT'S XI, FIRST INNINGS

A D Gaekwad c Gower b Ellison	23
P Shastri c Gatting b Cowans	6
Asharuddin b Cowans	2
A Malhotra not out	94
Gursharan Singh b Edmonds	41
S Mudkavi c Cowdrey b Edmonds	15
K S More not out	4
Extras (w4)	4
Total (5 wickets)	188

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–18, 2–20, 3–44, 4–127, 5–165, 6–, 7–, 8–, 9–, 10–.

BOWLING: (to date): Cowans 12-4-28-2; Allott 11-4-25-0; Ellison 14-3-42-1; Edmonds 30-9-48-2; Marks 15-3-41-0; Gatting 1-0-5-0.

ENGLAND: D I Gower, G Fowler, R T Robinson, M W Gatting, C S Cowdrey, R M Ellison, V J Marks, P H Edmonds, B N French, P J W Allott, N G Cowans.

Larwood, the central figure of the controversial 1932 tour, is 80 today

Man who dealt Bradman a body blow and damaged Australian pride

Eighty today, Harold Larwood will awake to find he has not been forgotten in Australia, the country of his adoption that once he tormented on the cricket field. He was a great fast bowler. Yet there, indeed in most cricket centres away from Trent Bridge, he is remembered for another reason: bodyline.

It continues to perplex Larwood that a series of cricket matches contested half a century ago remains the subject of *somewhat ghoulish attention*. Books, films, television documentaries, newspaper articles, boorish telephone calls continue to trumpet a cricketing tactic, namely bowling at the batsman as well as his wicket, which originated in an attempt to curb Bradman's prodigious scoring.

This task, thought crucial to England's hopes of winning the Ashes in 1932-3, fell upon the miner's shoulders of Larwood. He was then 28 and at his peak, a former pit-boy who had taken 162 wickets for his county, Nottinghamshire, that season. Primitive camera work cannot disguise the rhythmic run-up, the beauty of his action, or that he was genuinely quick, as quick most probably as Tyson or Thomson.

Yet he did little training, consumed only beer and tea during a day's play, stood at just 5ft 8½in and weighed less than 175lb. His run-up was a mere 14 strides. The key to his pace lay in co-ordinated balanced momentum and a final *muscular thrust*. He was relaxed up to the high lift of his front foot, which was protected from chafing by the wearing of three socks.

On the bone-hard pitches of Australia, Larwood was, of course, even more of a *proposition. He has the ability to make the* ball skim through, to move it away from the batsman when new and to cut it into him when old. He was also a mild man.

The fascination for the cricket of that time owes in part to the loyal bond between Larwood, "Lol" as he was known, and his captain, the imperspicuous Douglas Jardine, a man from a very different background who had little affinity with Australians.

Prior to MCC's 1932-3 tour. Jardine devised a form of attack which proved both intimidating and successful in terms of wicket-taking. Bradman had averaged 139 in Tests on Australia's 1930 tour of England: what would he achieve on his home grounds? Larwood, backed up by Bowes and Boce, bowled to four slips while the ball was still swinging. But, as soon as it lost its shine, he would run up wide of the stumps and dig it in at the batsman's body, supported by a five-man short leg cordon preying on the batsman's reflexes.

It brought about the desired success–England won the Ashes and Larwood took 33 wickets in the series *including Bradman's on several* occasions–but also the near cessation of Anglo-Australian cricketing links. Bodyline was outlawed and Larwood was asked by MCC to apologize before the 1934 series against Australia. He refused, and *declare himself* unfit for the first test, although he did in fact play for Nottinghamshire during it. He admitted later that it had been a diplomatic move.

Australia won that Test comfortably. On the county circuit, Larwood continued to work his way through his opponents. He and Voce demolished Lancashire in more sense than one. Several batsmen were hit and an official complaint was made by Lancashire to MCC, contending that the county captains' agreement not to deploy intimidatory bowling had been flouted. Larwood, convinced that MCC had known of Jardine's plans, and that this now was part of a plot to prevent him from bowling bodyline, or "leg theory" as he knew it, *refused* to play in any of the remaining Tests, and, in fact, never played for England again.

In county cricket he continued to take wickets – he took 100 in a sesaon eight times – before ill health forced him to *retire in 1938 at the age of 33. In 21 Tests* he had taken 78 wickets, and in all cricket 1,427 at 17.51 apiece. By the time all parties had found ways of countering intimidatory bowling –, or so it seemed

Larwood: perplexed at ghoulish attention

until it was deduced that the "throat ball" of the 1970s and 1980s was merely a pseudonym for bodyline – Larwood had migrated to Australia.

Each of his five daughters has married *an* Australian, and he has enough grandchildren to make up at least one cricket team. His descendants, should they be so inclined, will project their bouncers at Englishmen. Larwood himself is now an honorary member of MCC, and Australia *welcomed him as a citizen. Sporting* controversies have a habit of ending this way.

Ivo Tennant

HOCKEY

When club is England and country Britain

By Sydney Friskin

England's preparation for the 1986 World Cup tournament in London includes a five-week tour of Australia, starting from June 30 next year. These plans could be upset if Great Britain do well enough in the Champions Trophy tournament at Karachi at the end of this year to qualify for the next *event in Perth (Australia) in* November, 1985.

Great Britain would not like to give up the chance of staying within the top six countries in the world (a prerequisite of Champions Trophy selection) but England, who contribute most of the players to the Great Britain squad, must also think of their own immediate objective, the 1986 World Cup, and so the home countries will need to give this matter serious thought.

At a press conference in London yesterday Phil Appleyard, the chairman of the 1986 World Cup organizing committee, who has taken over the running of the 1985 international tournament at Willesden, *promised that this event would* be run in October on such an elaborate scale as to be a proper advertisement for the 1986 World Cup tournament.

The Great Britain team announced yesterday for the Champions Trophy tournament contains no surprises. There are only three changes to the side that won the international tournament at Willesden last month. Barber, who is not available, and Boxell, being replaced by the two Northern Ireland players, Martin and McConnell. Cattrall replaces Douglas Potter, of Scotland. The squad of 16 for Karachi has 11 of the bronze medal-winning team at the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

The south final of the county championship between Sussex and Middlesex, scheduled for November 25, has been postponed and will be played at the end of the season to avoid a clash with the last training weekend of the Great Britain squad. It has been agreed by all concerned that Sussex will play in the quarter-final round of the county championship and Middlesex in the preliminary round.

GREAT BRITAIN SQUAD: (England unless stated): *I C B Taylor*, V G Pappin (Scotland), R L Cattrall (Wales), S A Martin (Northern Ireland), D H Craig, J N Potter, D A V Faulkner, W D McConnell (Northern Ireland), K S Bhaura, R A Leman, S N Kerly, N Hughes, J L Duthi, R J Clift, J D Shaw, M Lewis (Wales).

CROSS COUNTRY

Hutchings may opt to miss world event

By David Powell

Tim Hutchings, England's highest finisher for eight years in the world cross-country championship when *he was second in New York last* March, is to miss the national race and probably the world championship this winter. After coming fourth in the Olympic 5,000 metres final in August, Hutchings wants to concentrate on the track next summer, and will be in New Zealand at the time of the English championship in Milton Keynes and the world event in Lisbon.

"I am off to New Zealand in the *middle of January for 10 to 12* weeks' hard training in the sun". Hutchings said yesterday. "I am not coming back for the national and I would say it is 80-20 against me running in the world cross-country."

If Hutchings switches in favour of competing in Lisbon, there will be risk of further disquiet among England's senior cross-country internationals. Mike McLeod and David Clarke had good reason to feel aggrieved last season when the selectors chose Hutchings for New York but not them, although all three had missed the national, which is usually considered the trial race.

After including Hutchings last season, the selectors could hardly omit him this winter but that might encourage other leading men to be absent from the national on the grounds that they would perform better on the world stage if they *were not forced into nine miles of* hard racing at Milton Keynes just three weeks before Lisbon.

Having finished eighth and sixth in the past two seasons, England need to make clear their selection policy well in advance if they are to recover their former position among the top three nations in the world. Meanwhile Hutchings returns to domestic competition in the Rochester five-mile road race on Sunday, having followed his tour of Europe with a three-week break.

SPEEDWAY: Kenny Carter, the British champion, will not be fit to lead England against the rest of the world at the NEC, Birmingham on Saturday, because he *has not* recovered from breaking his right leg in four places last April. Chris Morton of Belle Vue takes over as captain.

TENNIS

Miss Wood shines on bad day for Britons

By Lewine Mair

After five British girls had lost in rapid succession on the second day of the LTA's women's $10,000 event at Telford, it came as something of relief to learn that the two home players who had still to take the court – Clare Wood and Lorrayne Gracie – were up against each other.

It was not a particularly good game early on, but Miss Gracie who, like Miss Wood, had been given, a wild entry card into this event, played with great heart to come from 0-3 in the final set to win the match 7-5, 0-6, 9-7.

Shelley Walpole, the second seed, was the first Briton to fall yesterday morning, going down 6-7, 2-6, to Holly Danforth, a 15-year-old American.

Miss Walpole did nothing badly wrong. *However, she looks hope*lessly short of confidence at present, and the last thing she needed by way of an opponent was an up-and-coming 15-year-old still maddeningly oblivious to the pressures of it all.

Miss Danforth, the youngest competitor, now meets the oldest, Marie Pinterova, a 38-year-old mother of an eight-year-old son. Yesterday she put out the former Wightman Cup player, Glynis Coles, 6-4, 7-6.

In 1972 Mrs Pinterova had a win to remember over Billie-Jean King. She is back playing now following the sudden and unexpected disappearance of a particularly painful tennis elbow, which was with her for over *two* years.

Jane Wood of Middlesex, was the third British player to go out. *Though she had beaten Marianne* van der Torre easily enough in the qualifying competition, she yesterday had one of her wilder matches and went down 2-6, 2-6.

Elizabeth Jones lost by the same margin to the trimly efficient Patricia Hy, while Sally Reeves had a day to forget against Virginia Paquet, losing 1-6, 6-1, 6-3. The *French girl had seemed far too slow* and unwieldy to be a match for the marveloously busy Miss Reeves but, after a sound first set, the Briton appeared to lose concentration.

RESULTS: Second round: (GN unless stated): V Paquet (Fr) bt S Reeves, 1-6, 6-1, 6-3; *P Hy* (HK) bt E Jones, 6-4, 6-2; M van Torre (Neth) bt J Wood, 6-2, 6-2; I Cueto (WG) bt I Leijten (Neth), 7-6, 6-2; M Pinterova (Czech) bt G Coles, 6-4, 7-6; H Danforth (US) bt S Walpole, 7-6, 6-2; L Gracie bt C Wood, 7-5, 0-6, 9-8; G Lechner (WG) bt G Dinu (WG), 6-4, 6-3.

Fibak turns tables on Amritraj

Antwerp (Agencies) – Wojtek Fibak, of Poland, earned a second round match against the No 3 seed, Andres Gomez, of Ecuador, after coming from behind to beat India's Vijay Amritraj on the opening day of the European Champions' tournament here on Monday. Fibak won the first round match 2-6, 6-3, 6-0 in just over an hur and a half. Amritraj is one of only two players to have beaten the world No 1, John McEnroe, this year.

In other matches, Libor Pimek, of Czechoslovakia had an easy 6-4, 6-1 win over Menno Oosting, of the Netherlands, Juan Aguilera, of Spain, beat the Belgian, Karel De Muynck, 7-5, 6-4.

Another Belgian, Bernard Boileau, was warned by the umpire and drew whistles from the spectators after hitting a ball into the crowd when Michael Westphal broke his serve at 7-7 in the decisive third set. The West German, aged 19, went on to win the first round match, 6-4, 2-6, 9-7.

Ramesh Krishnan, of India, advanced to the second round by beating Heinz Gunthardt, of Switzerland, 7-6, 6-1. Krishnan needed a closely-fought 7-5 tiebreak to win the first set, and cruised effortlessly to a second set victory. Krishnan will play France's Yannick Noah, the No 7 seed, in the next round.

Aaron Krickstein, of the United States, who was injured while winning the Geveva grand prix event in September, has dropped out of this event.

The final is scheduled for Sunday, with the winner receiving £160,000 and the loser £104,000.

LTA name top coach

Charlie Applewhaite has been appointed as the new coaching co-ordinator for the Lawn Tennis Association. Applewhaite, 44, currently national coach and development officer for the North-west region, takes up his new post at the LTA's headquarters in West London on January 1.

Applewhaite, who played at both junior and senior Wimbledon in the 1950's and '60s, was a Lancashire county player for 25 years before taking up a coaching post at the Northern Tennis Club, Manchester.

His duties will cover all aspects of the training of coaches, and working with the LTA National training and development groups on coaching at all ages. He said: "This is an extremely challenging position and an opportunity to help British coaches, who are committed to the game and to improving standards. Coaches will now have a direct link with official LTA policy decisions."

CAPE TOWN: Four-team men's tournament: singles: E Edwards (SA) bt J-L Clerc (Arg, international) 3-6, 7-6, 6-4; E Teltscher (US) bt C Lewis (NZ-Aust) 2-6, 6-3, 6-4; Doubles: D Visser and C van Rensburg (SA) bt J Kriek (US) and C Motta (Br) 7-6, 6-4.

BRISBANE: Women's Grasscourt Championships:

Second round: W Turnbull (Aust) bt A Minter (Aust) 7-5, 6-3; B Bunge (WG) bt M Schropp (WG) 6-2, 6-2.

ATP MEN'S WORLD RANKINGS: 1, J McEnroe (US); 2, I Lendl (Czech); 3, J Connors (US); 4, M Wilander (Swe); 5, A Gomez (Ec); 6, A Jarryd (Swe); 7, H Sundstrom (Swe); 8, J Nystrom (Swe); 9, J Kriek (US); 10, J Arias (US).

GRAND PRIX STANDINGS: 1, McEnroe 3,393 pts; 2, Connors 2,903; 3, Lendl 2,850; 4, Gomez 2,222; 5, Wilander 1,850; 6, Nystrom 1,254; 7, Sundstrom, 1,218; 8, Jarryd 1,165; 9, T Smid (Czech) 1,158; 10, A Krickstein (US) 861.

WTA WOMEN'S WORLD RANKINGS: 1, M Navratilova (US); 2, C Lloyd (US); 3, P Shriver (US); 4, H Mandlikova (Czech); 5, K Jordan (US); 6, W Turnbull (Aust); 7, M Maleeva (Bulg); 8, C Kohde-Kilsch (WG); 9, Z Garrison (US); 10, C Bassett (Can).

ANTWERP: European Champions' Championships: First round: W Fibak (Pol) bt V Amritraj (India) 2-6, 6-3, 6-0; J Aguilera (Sp) bt K de Muynck (Belg) 7-5, 6-4; R Krishnan (India) bt H Gunthardt (Switz), 7-6, 6-1; G Vilas (Arg) bt J Vanlandendorck (Bel), 6-1, 2-6, 6-2.

RUGBY UNION

North wind blows to deposit Carleton in the cold

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

A wind of change has blown through the Northern Division since they last played the New Zealanders a year ago. The North's team to play the Australians at Blundellsands on November 28 contains no Carleton, Bond, Old or Smith among the backs, no White or Winterbottom among the forwards.

Several of the omissions can be explained instantly: Winterbottom has not played for several weeks because of a strained groin, and Smith and Bond have receded from the representative scene, as has White after his Indian summer last season. But the absence of Carleton suggests that his international place is under threat.

Carleton won his 26th cap against *Australia earlier this* week, a match which hinted that the attacking qualities of the 28-year-old Orrell wing have been dulled – hardly surprising given his absence of possession – although his defensive attributes remain unimpaired. He has been superseded in the North team by Harrison, the Wakefield wing, whose exceptional pace has taken him to *the verge of* high honours during the past two seasons. With two exceptions, it is Yorkshire's back division, with the promising Andrew at stand-off half instead of Old, who played for the county last weekend because Andrew was unavailable.

Bainbridge, unavailable for England this season because of his sending off in a club match in September, has been picked for the *second row*, although he does not resume rugby until this weekend after completing a two-month suspension. He partners Syddall

Curry, the Gosforth prop, is only just recovering from serious disc problems, so Bell the West Hartlepool policeman who played against the RFU President's World XV in September, is at tight head in a pack that has an interesting back row. It comprises Moss, the tall Orrell flanker, Simpson, the Bath *No 8, capped twice last season* as a blind side flanker, and Buckton, the highly rated Liverpool flanker.

Another prop forward who has missed the start of the season though injury, Blakeway, has withdrawn from Major Stanley's XV to play Oxford University on November 21, but he expects to play his first game, in Gloucester's colours, on December 1.

NORTHERN DIVISION (V Australians, November 28): D Boyd (West Hartlepool; M Harrison (Wakefield), K Simms (Cambridge University), B Barley (Wakefield), R Underwood (Leicester); R Andrew (Cambridge University), N Melville (Wasps, Captain); P Huntsman (Headingley), A Simpson (Sale), E Bell (West Hartlepool), P Moss (Orrell), J Sydall (Waterloo), S Bainbridge (Fylde), P Buckton (Liverpool), P Simpson (Bath). Replacements: J Buckton (Saracens), D Johnson (Gosforth), G Williams (Orrell), G Cook (West Hartlepool), M Dixon (Fylde), W Dooley (Preston Grasshoppers).

M R Steele-Bodger's XV v Cambridge University, November 21): H Davies, (Wasps); W Jefferson (Harlequins), P Dodge (Leicester), C Woodward (Leicester), S smith (wasps); J Horton (Bath), R Harding (Bristol); J Kingston (Rosslyn Park), G Beringer (London Irish), G Pearce (Northampton), N Bennett (Bedford), W Cuthbertson (Harlequins), V Cannon (Northampton), G Rees (Nottingham), R Hesford (Bristol).

Formidable challenge by Ulster

By David Hands

Ulster find themselves similarly placed to the Midlands last week when they face the Australians at Ravenhill this afternoon. The Midlands were looking for the victory England had failed to *achieve the previous Saturday*; now Ulster, who may end the season as Ireland's provincial champions, seek the win that Ireland could not find last weekend.

Ireland's failure was not so signal as England's, and *four* of their players *take* the *field today in* Ulster's colours – Ringland in the backs, McCoy, Anderson and Matthews of the forwards. Ringland may retain in the back of his mind memories of the set-to he had with Burke – *who also plays today* – last Saturday, an *incident* for which both players were lucky to remain on the field, the Australian wing particularly since is appeared to be his tackle which initiated the battle.

Two more Ulster players may harbour thoughts of international caps this season: Brady, the scrum half, and Carr, the back-row forward, who has recovered from a major knee injury. Carr managed to isolate the problem himself when, after the knee had swollen during *training one day, he gripped* the swollen area tightly and hurried off to a doctor. When the swelling was drained, some floating elements of ligament emerged to bring instant *relief*.

Ulster this season have beaten *Yorkshire (somewhat fortuitously)*, the North and the Irish inter-provincial champions, Leinster. With seven internationals in the side, they present the Australians with yet another formidable midweek challenge which they will do well to surmount.

ULSTER: P Rainey (Lansdowne); T Ringland (Ballymena), D Irwin (Instonians, captain), I Moles (Instonians), K Crossan (Instonians); I Brown (Malone), R Brady (Queen's University Belfast); B Kennedy (London Irish), J Macdonald (Malone), J McCoy (Dungannon), W Duncan (Malone), W Anderson (Dungannon), B McCall (London Irish), N Carr (Ards), P Matthews (Ards).

AUSTRALIANS: J Black; P Grigg, T Lane, M Lnagh, M Burke; M Walker (captain), P Cox; S Pilecki, T Lawton, A McIntyre, W Calcraft, N Holt, W Campbell, D Codey, R Reynolds.
Referee: R Megson (Scotland).

MODERN PENTATHLON

Losing fight to beat the blocker

By Michael Coleman

Evidence that the United States and Switzerland fielded athletes legally on beta-blocker tranquilizers in the modern pentathlon at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles adds to the gloom felt in the sport that the fight against drug cheats is being lost.

Officials trying to keep the sport clean are coming under pressure *from their athletes, who now believe* that the only way to succeed is by resorting to drugs. Reports that a substance has been developed which camouflages all traces of drug-taking – a kind of liquid paper for doping – might once have been dismissed as fantasy, but there are few in modern pentathlon who would doubt it now. The pharmacists seem to have a clear lead.

Modern pentathlon thought it had beaten the cheats when breathalyser tests were introduced to detect those who had taken alcohol before shooting events. But the tranquillizing effects of the beta-blocker, a drug prescribed widely for cases of hypertension and irregular heart rhythms, had already been discovered, and it did wonders to steady arms holding a rifle, pistol or an archer's bow.

The sport's answer to this was to hold the shooting and cross-country running on the same day. A heart slowed down for the pistol range would be in no shape to pump an athlete over hilly country a few hours later, it was thought.

The pharmacists' answer was to produce a beta-blocker with only *half its usual six-hour life. However*, at last year's world championships in Warendorf, West Germany, and at the Olympic Games last July, the gap between the shooting and the cross-country was so long that all the competitors could have taken the ordinary beta-blockers and recovered in time for the running anyway.

Rigorous drug control was in force at the Olympic Games but only seven competitors were checked, the first five in the overall competition, plus two more picked at random. The remaining 45 athletes could have taken drugs before the shooting and have escaped detection.

The choice now seems to be between changing the format of the sport so that the shooting and running are combined, as in the winter *biathlon; or continuing the* expensive battle against the pharmacists; or accepting beta-blockers as an aid to improved performance.

As one Olympic competitor said: "What we don't want is unequal contests, like that at Los Angeles, where some are on drugs and the majority not." He was commenting on the disclosure to a recent general assembly of the UIPMB, modern pentathlon governing body, that at least two athletes at the Games were on beta-blockers with official sanction.

Through a regrettable lapse on the part of the IOC medical Commission, competitors in the shooting events proper, archery and modern *pentathlon were allowed to* use beta-blockers if they produced medical certificates showing they needed them for therapeutic reasons. While accepting that middle-aged sportsmen and women might well suffer from hypertension in shooting and archery and require medical aid to put them on equal footing with the rest, nobody in modern pentathlon dreamt that any of their top athletes could be so afflicted.

Yet a statistical report drawn up by Dr Claus Clausnitzer, of East Germany, on behalf of the IOC's sub-committee on doping and biochemistry in sport, reveals that Peter Minder, of Switzerland, and Mike Storm, of the United States, were on beta-blockers and their teams had submitted certificates to that effect.

Storm won the shooting, his total of 198 out of 200 maximum earning him 1088 points to finish fifth overall in the competition. This enabled the United States to win the *silver team medals*. Minder shot fifth best of the 52 competitors, moving Switzerland into fourth place overall. Both went through dope control at the conclusion of the contest but were apparently not recorded as "positive" as their medical certificates had already cleared them.

American officials I contacted defended Storm, saying he had an asthmatic problem and that his medication had been submitted to and approved by the US Olympic Committee.

These revelations dismayed delegates at the UIPMB's assembly in Monte Carlo. Colonel Willy Grut, the secretary general of the UIPMB *was given* the assembly's full approval to continue his battle with Prince Alexandre de Mérode, the chairman of the IOC Medical Commission, to reveal the full facts about Los Angeles. The prince says all documentation has now been shredded and that the medical certificate detailing an athlete's complaint are a private matter between physician and patient.

IN BRIEF

Boycott and supporter in conflict

Geoffrey Boycott broke his silence on the latest Yorkshire *controversy and confirmed* the breach between himself and Sid Fielden, the man who was his greatest supporter on the previous committee.

Boycott's statement read, in part: "This is not the first time that Sid Fielden has got me into trouble. I know that he never wanted me to stand for election to the committee. After my election he found it difficult to accept that I was on the committee with him and that I speak my own *mind* in committee instead of letting Sid Fielden do it for me."

Fielden said earlier that he had been asked to stay away from a members' meeting last night in Ripon because he had opposed Boycott's dual role as player and committee man. "I regard this as an attempt to gag me," he said. "I have considered resigning, but I shall carry on."

CRICKET: Zimbabwe will tour Britain during June and July next year.

PROPOSED ITINERARY: June 8, Oxford University (three-day); June 12, to be arranged; June 15, Somerset (one-day), Bath; June 18, first class county (three-day); June 22, Warwickshire (three-day), Edgbaston; June 26, Scotland (three-day), Coatbridge; June 29, *Minor Counties (three-day, including Sunday), Cleethorpes; July 3 and 6, to be arranged; July* 10, League Cricket Conference, venue to be arranged; July 13, Sussex XI (one-day), Hove; July 14, Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk's XI (one-day), Arundel; July 17, Kent or Surrey (three-day); July 20, Gloucestershire (three-day), Bristol (Sunday start if Glos in B&H final); July 24, Leicestershire (three-day), Leicester.

BADMINTON: Morten Frost of Denmark, the all-England champion and the world's leading player this year, joins England's three top-ranked players, Nick Yates, Steve Baddeley and Steve Butler, in the Carlton challenge series of matches which starts at Rochford, Essex, on November 26.

CYCLING: Francesco Moser announced that he will compete in the Tour of France next year, 10 years *after his* first and only previous performance. The Italian veteran set the new world one-hour record in Mexico and won the Tour of Italy this season.

● The annual Peace Race, normally held in Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany, will visit Moscow for the first time next year, beginning May 9, to *mark* the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War.

BOXING: George Steinherr of West Germany will make the first defence of his European-middleweight title against Emilio Sole of Spain in Stuttgart on January 18.

FOR THE RECORD

FOOTBALL

FA YOUTH CUP: First round: Manchester City 6, Preston North End 0; Hull City 1, Wigan 1; Enderby Rangers 1, Wrexham 0; Walsall 2, Port Vale 1; AP Leamington 0, Grimsby 2.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Corby 0, Alvechurch 1.

SOVIET: Zenit Leningrad 1, Dnepropetrovsk 0; Donestak 2, Dynamo Minsk 0; Spartak Moscow 2, Baku 0. Leading positions: 1, Zenit Leningrad 43pts; 2, Spartak Moscow 39; 3, Dnepropetrovsk 38.
CZECHOSLOVAK: Slavia Prague 5, Slovan Bratislava 0; Spartak Trnava 1, Banska Bystrica 0; Banik Ostrava 2, TJ Vitkovice 0; RH Cheb 1, Sparta Prague 2; Sigma Olomouc 2, ZVL Zilina 1; Inter Bratislava 2, Tatran Presov 1; ZTS Petrzalka 2, Lokomotiva Kosice 0; Dukla Prague 1, Bohemians Prague 1. Leading positions: 1, Bohemians Prague 17; 2, Banik Ostrava 17; 3, Slavia Prague 16.

BRAZILIANS: São Paulo State League: *Commercial* 0, Palmeiras 3; São Paulo 0, Santos 0; Portuguesa Desportos 3, Ferroviaria 0; Jau 3, Guarani 0; Taubate 2, Botafogo 0; America 0, Internacional 1; Marilia 1, Santo Andre 1; Piracicaba 0, Taquaritinga 0; Ponte Preta 1, Juventus 0. Leading standings: 1, Santos 49pts; 2, Palmeiras 48; 3, Corinthians 45. Rio de Janeiro state league: Bangu 1, Flamengo 1; Campo Grande 0, Fluminense 1; Vasco da Gama 0, Olaria 0; Botafogo 1, Goytacaz 0; Volta Redonda 1, Friburguense 1; Americano 1, America 1. Leading standings: 1, Flumnese 12; 2, Botafogo 11; 3, Bangu 10.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Boston Celtics 132, Indiana Pacers 115; Utah Jazz 123, Dallas Mavericks 97.

SQUASH

MUNICH: Open tournament: R Norman (NZ) bt D Williams (Aust) 9-3, 9-1, 9-2; C Dittmar (Aust) bt R Thorne (Aust) 9-1, 9-7, 5-9, 10-9.

BOXING

LONDON: Young England v Young United States: Flyweight: M Epton (Mexborough) lost to A Johnson, ko'd rd 3; Lt-Flyweight: M Smith (Callowland) bt M Gomez, pts; Bantamweight: C Murphy (Kirkdale) lost to D Levine, ret rd 2; Lightweight: T Harmey (Crawley) lost to B Kidd, pts; Lt-middleweight: G Hall (Whitburn) lost to B Guthrie, pts; Lt-heavyweight: D Angol (Lynn) bt R Hall, ret rd 3. Match result: Young England 2, Young USA 8.

GOLF

WOMEN'S PGA CIRCUIT: Final points standings: 1, B King (US) 55pts; 2, A Okamoto (Jpn) 53; 3, A Alcott (US) 51. Final earnings list: 1, B King $266,771 (£217,000); 2, P Sheehan (US) 255,185; 3, A Okamoto (Jpn) 251,108.

HANDBALL

MIDLANDS LEAGUE: Stafford Olympic 22, Lutterworth Foxes 4; Su Wolves Poly 13, Warwick Jaguars 19.

CYCLING

MUNICH: Fourth day: leading placings: 1, G Frank and H-H Oersted (Den) 200pts; One lap behind: 2, U Freuler and R Pijnen (Switz/Neth) 213; 3, D Thurau and D Clark (WG/Aust) 172; 4, G Wiggins and A Doyle (Aust/GB) 100. Two laps behind: 5, E de Wilde and S Tourne (Belg) 102; Three laps behind: 6, H Rinklin and J Kristin (WG) 189.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Newbridge 34, South Glamorgan Institute 3.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Tampa Bay Buccaneers 20, New York Giants 17; Los Angeles Rams 29, Chicago Bears 13; Denver Broncos 16, San Diego Chargers 13; Dallas Cowboys 24, St Louis Cardinals 17; Miami Dolphins 24, Philadelphia Eagles 23; San Francisco 49ers 41, Cleveland Browns 7; Cincinnati Bengals 22, Pittsburgh Steelers 20; New Orleans Saints 17, Atlanta Falcons 13; Green Bay Packers 45, Minnesota Vikings 17; Indianapolis Colts 9, New York Jets 5; New England Patriots 38, Buffalo Bills 10; Washington Redskins 28, Detroit Lions 14; Houston Oilers 17, Kansas City Chiefs 16.
MONDAY GAME: Seattle Seahawks 17, Los Angeles Raiders 14.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE, EAST

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
Miami Dolp	11	0	0	380	184	1.000
N England Pats	7	4	0	252	245	.636
New York Jets	6	5	0	243	227	.545
Indi'polis Colts	4	7	0	173	271	.264
Buffalo Bills	0	11	0	163	322	.000

CENTRAL

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
Pittsburgh Stlers	6	5	0	255	209	.545
Cincinnati Beng	4	7	0	202	240	.364
Cleveland Browns	2	9	0	135	217	.182
Houston Oilers	1	10	0	140	316	.091

WEST

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
Denver Broncos	10	1	0	224	160	.909
Seattle Seahawks	9	2	0	306	179	.818
Los Angeles Rdrs	7	4	0	254	224	.636
Kansas City Chiefs	5	6	0	188	238	.455
San Diego Chgrs	5	6	0	272	288	.455

NATIONAL CONFERENCE, EAST

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
St Louis Cardinals	6	5	0	305	253	.545
New York Giants	6	5	0	211	213	.545
Dallas Cowboys	7	4	0	210	209	.636
Washington R	7	4	0	285	208	.636
Philadelphia E	4	6	1	199	224	.409

CENTRAL

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
Chicago Bears	7	4	0	225	178	.636
Detroit Lions	3	7	1	205	272	.318
Tampa Bay Buccs	4	7	0	207	268	.364
Minnesota Vikings	3	8	0	214	288	.273
Green Bay	3	8	0	236	250	.273

WEST

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
San Fran 49ers	10	1	0	311	157	.909
L A Rams	7	4	0	229	196	.636
New Orleans S	6	5	0	227	231	.545
Atlanta Falcons	3	8	0	211	256	.273

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Montreal Canadiens 5, Vancouver Canucks 3.

Negative waves

Tests for unauthorized substances carried out at random on 10 young swimmers at the Hewlett-Packard English schools championships in Morden last month have all proved negative.

Somerset profit

Somerset County Cricket Club made a profit of £73,611 in the year ended in September, compared with a loss of over £31,000 in the previous season.

Pinnegar returns

Colin Pinnegar, Wasp's England Under-23 lock, starts his comeback, after injury, on Saturday. Pinnegar, who has missed most of the season with a damaged knee, plays in a second team fixture.

Change of date

The Irish Open golf championship, won for the past two years by Severiano Ballesteros and Bernard Langer, is changing its traditional August date in 1985. Next year's event will be from June 20 to 23 and will be played at the Royal Dublin Club for the third successive season.

هكذا من الأصل

RACING: HENNESSY HOPE OBSERVE GIVES FRANCOME ANOTHER TAXING RIDE

Hazy Sunset to shine in new role

By Mandarin

Hazy Sunset, who has the pedigree and scope to go right to the top of the National Hunt tree, can make a winning debut over fences in the Halloween Novices' Chase at Newbury this afternoon (2.0).

Fred Winter has always held a high opinion of Hazy Sunset, but he disappointed several times last season before coming good at Lingfield Park in mid-March. He showed further improvement to beat The Catchpool and Penny Bank in a valuable Ascot hurdle and completed the treble with an easy Cheltenham success.

However, being by Menelek, out of an Arctic Slave mare, Hazy Sunset's future has always seemed likely to be over fences. With Buckbe an overnight defector, the seven-year-old does not face too demanding a task here and only the unreliable Connaught River can be considered a serious rival.

Connaught River has considerable experience over fences and finished last season on a high note when chasing home The Mighty Mac in the Cathcart Challenge Cup at the Cheltenham Festival. However, the overall level of his form is some way below that and as he has refused to race on more than one occasion, he is certainly not one to trust.

Abo Ace and Ivacop are capable of winning in lesser company, but neither can be mentioned in the same breath as Hazy Sunset, who should develop into one of the season's top chasing recruits.

Super Grass, who finished second to Hazy Sunset at Cheltenham in April, makes his seasonal reappearance in the first division of the Wood Speen Novices Hurdle (1.0) and is a tentative choice in what should prove a most informative race.

Fred Winter, who won both divisions of this race last year, runs Brollin, a half-brother to Brown Chamberlin, who also won a division of this race in 1980. Fulke Walwyn saddles Ten Plus in preference to his promising Ascot third, The Argonaut, and Mercy Rimell gives Gala's Image, winner of a bumpers race in Ireland last season, his first taste of hurdling.

The second division of the novice hurdle looks slightly less competitive and **Nassau Royale**, another with winning form in an Irish bumpers race, may prove good enough. He is sure to have been well schooled by Mrs Rimell.

Hazy Sunset, on the way to victory over hurdles at Lingfield Park last season

The two handicap chases have cut up badly and should now present winning opportunities for **Knock Hill** (1.30) and **Buck And Wing** (3.0).

Kelso bookmakers are unlikely to chalk up any prices on the Cherrytrees Chase (1.45) in which **Forgive N' Forget** has only one moderate opponent. Jimmy Fitzgerald's seven-year-old is third favourite in the Gold Cup ante-post lists behind Burrough Hill Lad and Wayward Lad and need only put in a clear round to collect here.

Midnight Love, another of the top staying chasers in the north, also makes his seasonal reappearance and is greatly favoured by the conditions of the Arpal Conquest Chase (2.15), a limited handicap in which his five rivals will all be carrying more than their long handicaps weights.

Denys Smith's nine-year-old, who finished fourth in the Hennessy 12 months ago and later in the season landed the Greenall Whitley Breweries Chase at Haydock, looks more than capable of conceding a stone all round.

My idea of the day's best bet is **Freeflow** in the Scottish Brewers Hurdle (2.45). Gordon Richards's three-year-old won on the Flat last year but was harshly dealt with by the handicapper thereafter as the horses he beat were Nepula, a subsequent group race winner, and Double Schwartz, who developed into an above-average sprinter.

Freeflow was a comfortable winner of his only race over hurdles at Southwell in September. Richards has bypassed several tempting engagements in the south to wait for this race.

All but 1lb of Freeflow's penalty is offset by the claim of John Hansen and the combination is a confident choice to beat Bickerstaffe and his stable companion, Surfing Era.

Course specialists

KELSO

TRAINERS: R Brewis, 8 winners from 38 runners, 21.1%; N Crump, 9 from 51, 17.6%; W A Stephenson, 35 from 245, 14.3%.

NEWBURY

TRAINERS: F Winter, 58 from 202, 28.7%; D Nicholson, 28 from 136, 20.6%; N Henderson, 18 from 108, 16.7%.

Princess Tracy stays behind

Michael Cunningham, the Irish trainer, had decided to leave his Breeders' Cup Sprint fifth, Princess Tracy, at Hollywood Park to run in the National Sprint Championship, over six furlongs (grade three, on dirt) on December 1.

Cunningham said: "I was delighted with the way Princess Tracy ran in the Breeders Cup Sprint last Saturday and I think she would have been closer than fifth had she not had to travel so far. She still picked up $50,000 for her owners.

"I think she will go very close in the National Sprint, when she will be ridden by Ray Carroll, our travelling head lad and work jockey."

A perfect warm-up for Gaye Chance

The Hennessy Gold Cup was one of the few important jumping prizes to elude the late Fred Rimell. However, his widow, Mercy, has a leading contender for the big Newbury chase in 10 days time in Gaye Chance.

The former top-class staying hurdler enjoyed an ideal warm-up for Newbury when giving a flawless jumping exhibition in the Opella Tap Chase at Hereford. The 5-1 on favourite had little more than an exercise canter, taking the lead at the last and coming away to win by three lengths.

Gaye Chance has been allocated 10st 10lb for Newbury, 4lb less than last year when he was runner up to Brown Chamberlin, beaten 10 lengths. He is quoted at 12-1 by Corals.

Mrs Rimell said: "I could not be more pleased, this is just what he wanted – a nice easy race over fences. I think he needed the race before last year's Hennessy – I had hoped to run him beforehand at Chepstow but he was stung by a bee and we pulled him out of the race."

Another horse on trial for the Hennessy yesterday was Observe, who starte at 7-2 on for the Magnetopulse Duchy of Cornwall Cup at Devon and Exeter. Observe, a horse who causes John Francome more problems than most, landed the odds as expected, but he made hard work of it and certainly did not win as an odds-on shot should.

The favourite made virtually all the running but persistently jumped sharply left on this right-hand course. Suddenly Eddie Whettam, the amateur rider, was throwing down a serious challenge on Herr Capitan. Although Observe never looked like being beaten, Francome did resort to the whip and roused the favourite to get home by a length.

Observe is unbeaten in both starts this season and Fred Winter, his trainer, confirmed that the horse would run unpenalized in the Hennessy.

Winter said: "Observe is a very sound and healthy horse but is always a problem because he's got a mind of his own. I've had the blinkers on him but they made no difference. He certainly makes John work for a change.

"Observe never really shows me anything, but I've always felt that if he put his best foot forward he's as good as anything. There's no point in taking him to Kempton for the King George VI Chase, the course is the wrong way. But Newbury and Cheltenham are right for him."

Whettam who goes to a dinner to receive the South West Racing Club's award as their jockey of the year next week, passed the scales without weighing in after finishing second on Herr Capitan and his mount was disqualified.

NEWBURY

GOING: Good to soft

Tote double: 2.0, 3.0. Treble: 1.30, 2.30, 3.30.

1.0 WOOD SPEEN NOVICE HURDLE (Division I: £1,448: 2m 100yd) (19 runners)

1	01	LOHENGRIN (S Sofroniou) M Salaman 5-11-5	R Dunwoody
2		BROLLIN (Mrs B Samuel) F Winter 4-11-0	J Francome
3		FLEXIBLE FRIEND (G Darby) J Fox 4-11-0	S Moore
4		GALA'S IMAGE (Shaikh Ali Abu Khamsin) Mrs M Rimell 4-11-0	R Linley
5	023-4	GEE-A (G Hubbard) J Gifford 5-11-0	Peter Hobbs
6	p03-ppp	GUARD THE FORT (B) (Mrs C Seymour) Mrs C Seymour 4-11-0	C Gray
7		INSIGNIA (P Reynolds) F Walwyn 5-11-0	S Shilston
9	6000-0	LITTLE ROCK (Mrs C Smith) D Nicholson 5-11-0	P Scudamore
10	4-	LOCHARD (A Villar) O Sherwood 5-11-0	Mr R Sherwood
11	u	OWEN HERBERT (M O'Grady) C Wardman 4-11-0	C J Wardman 7
13		PONTIN BOY (Pontin Holidays) H Thomson Jones 5-11-0	S Smith Eccles
14		RECTORY PARK (A Morton) P Bailey 5-11-0	S Morshead
17	4422-	SIR BLESSED (Swift Racing Ltd) R Williams 5-11-0	C Brown
19	402-	SUPER GRASS (S Tindall) S Mellor 5-11-0	M Perrett
20		TEN PLUS (L Thwaites) F Walwyn 4-11-0	K Mooney
22		TRIBAL DRUM (Mrs G McFerran) I Dudgeon 5-11-0	P Barton
23		WELSH WARRIOR (H Joel) A Turnell 4-11-0	Steve Knight
25	30p00-p	EVENING SONG (Mrs P Townsley) B Stevens 5-10-9	Mr P Townsley
26	0p	GOLDEN MEDINA (Mrs S Perry) P Bailey 4-10-9	H Davies

1983: Gratification 6-11-5 Bo de Haan (4-6 fav) F Winter 7 ran

11-4 Gee-A, 4 Brollin, 5 Ten Plus, 6 Gala's Image, 8 Logengrin, Super Grass, 10 Sir Blessed, 14 others.

FORM: LOHENGRIN (10-12) 7l winner over Silent Surrender (10-7) at Devon (2m 1f hdle, £672, soft, Nov 2, 18 ran). GALA'S IMAGE (10-13) impressive 5l winner over Admiral James (11-4) at Leopardstown (2m flat, £1,035, good to firm, May 5, 17 ran). GEE-A, (11-0) 25 ½l 4th to Hypnotic (10-13) on reappearance. Last Season (10-12) had SUPER GRASS (10-12) 4l back in 4th when 14l 3rd to Bajan Sunshine here (2m hdle, £1,654, good, Mar 2, 14 ran). SUPER GRASS (10-12) later 4l 2nd to Hazy Sunset (11-12) at Cheltenham (2m hdle, £1,604, good to firm, Apr 11, 15 ran). TEN PLUS (10-11) 1¼l 3rd to Silence Please (11-12) at Down Royal (2m flat, £552, good, Mar 17, 11 ran). TRIBAL DRUM (11-10) 12l winner over Oliver Anthony (11-2) at Hereford (2m flat, £926, good to soft, Mar 31, 19 ran).
Selection: GEE-A.

Newbury selections

By Mandarin

1.0 Super Grass. 1.30 Knock Hill. 2.0 Hazy Sunset. 2.30 Champagne Charlie. 3.0 Buck And Wing. 3.30 Nassau Royale.
Michael Seely's selection: 2.30 Champagne Charlie.

1.30 CURRIDGE HANDICAP CHASE (£2,448: 3m) (5)

3	10f204-	KNOCK HILL (P Thompson) J Webber 8-11-7	G Mernagh
4	023/0fp	STAUNTON (CD) (Mrs M Richardson) N Henderson 9-11-5	S Smith Eccles
7	4b2432-	SIR GORDON (D Sanger) D Nicholson 7-10-2	P Scudamore
9	1p0p/04	OONAGH'S FANCY (G C Bisgrove Ltd) K Bishop 7-10-0	P Richards
10	2f/000p	DUKE WILLIAM (R Voorspuy) R Voorspuy 10-10-0	R Rowell

1983: Burnt Oak 7-11-7 P Scudamore (4-1) D Nicholson 6 ran

5-4 Knock Hill, 11-4 Sir Gordon, 7-2 Staunton, 10 Oonagh's Fancy, 14 Duke William.

FORM: KNOCK HILL (11-11) 41l 4th to W Six Times (11-11) at Liverpool (3m 1f ch, £3,785, good, Mar 31, 6 ran). STAUNTON (11-8) was pulled up. Earlier KNOCK HILL (10-5) finished well when 17½l 5th to Broomy Bank (11-4) at Cheltenham (3m ch, £8,336, good, Mar 13, 18 ran). SIR GORDON (11-2) 1½l 2nd to Sommelier (11-6) at Chepstow (3m ch, £1,443, good to soft, Mar 17, 9 ran). OONAGH'S FANCY (10-7) 34l 4th to Young Lover (11-7) here (2m 5f ch, £2,918, good, Oct 16, 6 ran.
Selection: KNOCK HILL

2.00 HALLOWEEN NOVICE CHASE (£3,028: 2m 160yd) (5)

2	13300/3	ABO ACE (G Hubbard) R Champion 6-11-8	G McCourt
3	/002-ff	COLUMBUS (Mrs V Shaw) R Shaw 7-11-8	A Webber
4	042111-	HAZY SUNSET (C Cronin) F Winter 7-11-8	J Francome
8	R43302-	CONNAUGHT RIVER (Mrs J Mould) D Nicholson 5-11-5	P Scudamore
9	2023bp-	IVACOP (F Starr) B Stevens 5-11-5	C Brown

1983: Voice of Progress 5-11-5 P Scudamore (11-2) D Nicholson 6 ran

4-5 Hazy Sunset, 5-4 Connaught River, 8 Abo Ace, 16 Ivacop, 25 Columbus.

FORM: ABO ACE (10-10), backward and blundered when 50l 3rd of 6 to Lunedale (10-10) at Sandown (2m 4f ch, £2,196, firm, Nov 3). COLOMBUS (10-10) unseated rider at first in Fontwell novice chase won by Quayside Battle (10-10) (2m 2½f, £1,542, soft, Nov 6, 10 ran). HAZY SUNSET (11-12) easy 4l Cheltenham winner from Super Grass (10-12) (2m hdle, £1,604, good to firm, Apr 11, 15 ran). CONNAUGHT RIVER (10-5) 10l 2nd of 7 to The Mighty Mac (11-8) at Cheltenham (2m 4f ch, £9,070, good, Mar 15).
Selection: CONNAUGHT RIVER.

2.30 CHEQUERS CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,777: 3m 120yd) (9)

2	301401-	EVER GREAT (D Bowkett) D Oughton 5-11-7	G Charles-Jones
3	080/4-3	CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE (H Thomson) N Gaselee 7-11-3	A Adams
5	001000-	MR SPRIG (Hillfields Farming) E Witts 7-10-9	P Goswell
7	3010-00	FEELS RIGHT (Shaikh Amin Dahlawi) D Nicholson 4-10-0	M Pitman
8	2212-1b	THE VINEGAR MAN (J Fox) J Fox 12-10-0	Martina O' Brien
11	0000/?	BRAVE DESCENT (Mrs E Courage) Mrs E Courage 6-10-0	M Jenkins
13	0004-00	HAND ME DOWN (E Kirtland) D Gandolfo 7-10-0	P Croucher
14	00/00-0	FINAL WORD (Miss E Sneyd) Miss E Sneyd 6-10-0	N Fearn
15	000/403	MONEY MAD (Miss E Wright) P Hayward 12-10-0	K Bond

1983: Almighty Zeus 6-11-6 R Arnott (6-1) D Elsworth 5 ran

2 Champagne Charlie, 5-2 Ever Great, 7-2 The Vinegar Man, 9-2 Feels Right, 10 Mr Sprig, 16 others.

FORM: EVER GREAT (11-6) ran on well to beat Mott The Hoople (11-2) at Plumpton (2m 4f, £1,254, soft, Apr 3, 19 ran). CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE (11-1) hit last when 2½l 3rd of 12 to Arrogant (11-3) at Cheltenham (3m 1f hdle, £2,176, firm, Oct 11). FEELS RIGHT (10-4) 9th of 11 to End Of The Road (10-10) at Chepstow (2m hdle, £2,607, good, Nov 3). THE VINEGAR MAN, behind when brought down before 5th last time. Previously (10-12) unchallenged 8l winner of Fontwell seller from Top Gold (10-7) (2m 2f hdle, £880, good to firm, Sept 4, 5 ran). HAND ME DOWN (10-0) 7th of 16 to Little London (10-0) at Wolverhampton (2m 7f hdle, £1,422, good, Nov 1).
Selection: EVER GREAT.

3.0 WINTERBOURNE HANDICAP CHASE (£2,376: 2m 160yd) (5)

3	fp014-0	MIDNIGHT SONG (Mrs D Price) T Forster 9-11-7	R Dunwoody
5	y11tp-p	STOWELL GROVE (The Lady Vestey) D Nicholson 7-11-2	P Scudamore
6	11813-0	MISTY FORT (J Summer) T Forster 6-10-11	H Davies
7	21-3232	JIMMY CHIPS (W Raw) W Raw 7-10-7	G McCourt
8	2212-03	BUCK AND WING (B) (Capt A Pratt) D Grissell 9-10-6	J Akehurst

1983: Ragatan 6-11-7 M Perrett R Smyth walked over

15-8 Jimmy Chips, 11-4 Buck And Wing, 7-2 Midnight Song, 11-2 Misty Fort, 7 Stowell Grove.

FORM: MISTY FORT, (10-13) 7th to Silent Echo (10-10) at Worcester, with MIDNIGHT SONG (11-9) 11th, last year (10-13) 8l 3rd to Bright Oassis (11-4) at Hereford 2m 4f ch, £3,938, good to soft, Mar 31, 16 ran). MIDNIGHT SONG last year (10-1) 20l 4th to Left Bank (10-10) at Sandown (2m ch, £3,148, soft, Mar 27, 11 ran). JIMMY CHIPS (11-2) 12l 2nd to Blackfeet (11-4) at Catterick (2m ch, £1,243, good, Nov 10, 10 ran). BUCK AND WING (10-5) 8l 3rd to Morocco Bound (10-0) at Plumpton. Last year (11-1) beat Hopeful Answer (10-5) 1½l at Fontwell (2m 2f ch, £2,176, good to firm, Apr 10, 10 ran).
Selection: BUCK AND WING.

3.30 WOOD SPEEN NOVICE HURDLE (Division II: £1,406: 2m 100yd) (14)

1	322-132	QUITE A NIGHT (G Radmore) D Oughton 4-11-5	P Double
2	60p-	ASTROSYN (Astrosyn Ltd) C James 6-11-0	C Brown
5		FORT LAUDERDALE (J Chisty) M E Francis 4-11-0	P Barton
6	0	FRENCH UNION (Mrs C Smith) D Nicholson 6-11-0	P Scudamore
8	f2-p0	HIGHLAND CLIPPER (Miss A Whitfield) M Salaman 5-11-0	R Dunwoody
9	4/0032-	INDIAN MAJOR (Miss P Barnes) Miss P Barnes 7-11-0	M Bastard
11	b403-	MARSH LANE (D Baxter) F Winter 5-11-0	J Francome
12	0	OAKLEY HOUSE (R Woodward) F Walwyn 5-11-0	S Shilston
14	032030-	PACIFIST (Mrs K O'Sullivan) J Fox 4-11-0	S Moore
17		THE BREENER (R E A Bott Ltd) O Sherwood 5-11-0	Mr S Sherwood
18	p-	FASTER STILL (Summerhill Stud Ltd) Miss A Sinclair 5-10-9	A Webber
19		NASSAU ROYALE (M Purcell) Mrs M Rimell 4-10-9	S Morshead
20	02/	NEOTERIC (Mrs E Williams) J O'Donoghue 5-10-9	Mr B O'Leary 4
21	p00-p	PRECIPICE MOSS (Mrs J Landless) I Landless 4-10-9	R Dickin

1982: Don Giovanni 4-10-12 B de Haan (11-8 fav) F Winter 6 ran.

7-2 Oakley House, 4 French Union, 9-2 Nassau Royale, 5 Quite A Night, Marsh Lane, 10 Indian Major, 14 others.

FORM: QUITE A NIGHT, (11-2) 15l 2nd to Tropical Mist (10-11) at Fontwell (2m 2f hdle, £548, soft, Oct 22, 18 ran). FRENCH UNION, (11-0) 19½l 6th to Maganyos (10-8) at Sandown, with OAKLEY HOUSE (10-10) 7th (2m hdle, £2,038, good, Nov 2, 15 ran). INDIAN MAJOR, (10-12) 12l 2nd to Penny Bank (10-12) Here (2m hdle, £1,601, good, Mar 2, 14 ran). MARSH LANE, (11-0) 8l 3rd to Chasm (11-0) at Sandown (2m hdle, £1,253, good, Mar 9, 17 ran). PACIFIST, (11-3) 22½l 5th to Jannie Pat (10-12) at Liverpool (2m 5f hdle, £4,162, good, Mar 31, 11 ran). NASSAU ROYALE, (11-7) beat Christmas Kate (11-7) 4l at Naas (2m flat, £828, soft, Apr 4, 15 ran).
Selection: MARSH LANE.

KELSO

GOING: good to soft

1.15 CAVERTON AMATEUR RIDERS MAIDEN HURDLE (£721: 2m 4f) (18 runners)

1		BOUNTY'S CLOWN (R Shiels) R Shiels 4-11-7	R Shiels 7
2	0	BOWTHATCH (C H P Bell) C H P Bell 5-11-7	Mrs V Jackson 7
5	0pp000-	CONWAY GROVE (N Chamberlain) N Chamberlain 4-11-7	S Cunningham 7
7	p0-	GOLDISOCKS T Robson) T Robson 6-11-7	Miss R Lock 7
10		KUMMASIE (A Graham) C Parker 7-11-7	L Hudson 7
11	02d/04-	MACEDONIAN (Mrs T Tate) T Tate 6-11-7	T Tate
12		MARACAS BAY (Mrs J Waggott) N Waggott 5-11-7	Miss T Waggott 7
14	0-0	RASH PRINCE (Mrs F Walton) F Walton 4-11-7	Mr J Walton
15	p	ROGUE HERRIES (J Storey) J Storey 6-11-7	C Storey 7
16	0p00-0	SECRET MINSTREL (I Sadler) J Parkes 7-11-7	R A Orkney 7
17	020302	SHACKLE PIN (P Piller) W A Stephenson) 4-11-7	P J Dun 4
20		SURPASS (R Tate) R Tate 4-11-7	R Tate 7
22	40-3003	TAXODIUM (Mrs V Thompson) V Thompson 4-11-7	M Thompson 7
25		BRIGHT SUGGESTION (T Goldie) T Goldie 6-11-2	J M Dun 7
27	0p-	CHEENY'S BRIG (A Mactaggart) A Mactaggart 4-11-2	A B MacTaggart 7
28	00	LANDING LANE (N Waggott) N Waggott 4-11-2	N Waggott 7
30	00-	RIGHT CLOUDY (P Liddle) P Liddle 6-11-2	T Reed 7
31	0423p/2	SUSANNA (J Andrews) J Andrews 6-11-2	Mrs S Bradburne 7

1983: Pendleton 6-11-7 Mr P Dennis (2-5 fav) M W Dickinson 15 ran

2 Shackle Pin, 5-2 Surpass, 3 Macedonian, 8 Susanna, Taxodium, 16 others.

1.45 CHERRYTREES CHASE (£1,711: 2m 6f) (2)

2	u13120-	FORGIVE'N FORGET (T Kilroe & Sons) J FitzGerald 7-11-8	R O'Leary
3	240/2-4	FINE STEEL (Mrs P Browne) B McLean 8-10-8	C Grant

1983: Grangetown 5-10-7 P Tuck (4-6 fav) C H Bell 2 ran

1-8 Forgive'n Forget, 6 Fine Steel.

2.15 ARPAL CONQUEST CHASE (Limited handicap: £2,892: 3m 4f) (6)

1	140210-	MIDNIGHT LOVE (Carpentar's Paints) Denys Smith 9-11-7	C Grant
2	021-fp3	SAM WREKIN (CD) (R Thomson) C H Bell 6-10-7	P Tuck
3	040p-20	COCKLE STRAND (CD) (Col D Greig) K Oliver 11-10-7	T G Dun
4	44002-0	WHY FORGET (Robert S Ball Ltd) W A Stephenson 8-10-7	Mr P J Dun 4
6	040-212	FOX-U-MORE (C) (BF) (Mrs M Nisbet) K Oliver 7-10-7	–
8	P044-00	NEWSTEAD (K McDonald) W Fairgrieve 8-10-7	S Keightley

1983: Cockle Strand 10-11-7 D Dutton (11-4) K Oliver 3 ran.

2 Midnight Love, 7-2 Cockle Strand, 9-2 Sam Wrekin, 6 Why Forget, Fox-U-More, 16 Newstead.

2.45 SCOTTISH BREWERIES JUVENILE NOVICE HURDLE (3-y-o: £1,998: 2m) (17)

1	1	FREEFLOW (D) (G Richards) G Richards 11-1	J Hansen 4
2	02	BICKERSTAFFE (J Griffin) M W Easterby 10-10	P Tuck
3	0	BOTTLE AND GLASS (J Griffin) M W Easterby 10-10	M Hindley 4
5	0	CHRISMAL (BF) (Mrs L McKeown) Denys Smith 10-10	C Grant
6	0	COOL JAMIE (B) (Alan Munro Ltd) R Allan 10-10	N Doughty
7	3	GAINVILLE LAD (L Dickinson) 10-10	C Pimlott
9		MAGNOX (N Chamberlain) N Chamberlain 10-10	M Pepper
11		MIAMI HOLIDAY (G Shouler) M W Easterby 10-10	A Brown
14	f	STERLING VIRTUE (E Stanford) B McMahon 10-10	Mr E McMahon 7
15	03	SURFING ERA (R Yates) G Richards 10-10	J K Kinane
16		TASAR (Charlotte Lady Reay) W A Stephenson 10-10	K Jones
17	00	TUMPY LAKES (C H Bell) C H Bell 10-10	B Storey
19		ELITIST (R Chamberlain) N Chamberlain 10-5	S Keightley
20		LADY LOCKET (S Goodchild) M Lambert 10-5	A Charlton 7
21		LITTLE NEWINGTON (R Nelson) N Bycroft 10-5	A Stringer
22	f	MISTY ROCKET (I J Blakey Ltd) R Stubbs 10-5	M Hoad 7
23		RIVER LINNET (J Brown) M Lambert 10-5	P A Charlton

1983: Millie Grey 10-12 S Charlton (6-1) T Barron 16 ran.

9-4 Freeflow, 3 Surfing Era, 4 Chrismal, 5 Sterling Virtue, 8 Gainville Lad, River Linnet, 14 others.

Kelso selections

By Mandarin

1.15 Surpass. 1.45 Forgive N' Forget. 2.15 Midnight Love. 2.45 FREEFLOW (nap). 3.15 Dawn Diver. 3.45 Three Shiners.

By Michael Seely

1.15 Macedonian. 3.45 THREE SHINERS (nap).

3.15 NEWTON DON NOVICE CHASE (£796: 2m) (8)

1	pu0-u0f	ANOTHER FLAME (M Thompson) V Thompson 7-11-3	Mr M Thompson 7
4	0112-	BROTHER GEOFFREY (G Brittain) C Thornton 6-11-3	D Wilkinson
5	212-343	DAWN DIVER (S Green) N Crump 7-11-3	C Hawkins
6	014p/4	GRAY THATCH (Mrs R Carr) C Parker 8-11-3	B Storey
9	/000u-0	TAMSON'S TIPPLE (D Robertson) D Robertson 8-11-3	Mr D Robertson
10	4f0/41-	TARN (T Tate) T Tate 6-11-3	R Earnshaw
12	fp223-3	JOYFUL STAR (Exors J Dixon) J Dixon 7-10-12	K Doolan 4
14	3f0/f0	WAYZ GOOSE (J Bradburne) Mrs R Hamilton-Bradburne 6-10-12	Mrs S Bradburne

1983: Veiled City 7-11-0 B Storey (10-1) F Storey 7 ran.

5-2 Dawn Diver, 100-30 Brother Geoffrey, 9-2 Tarn, 7 Another Flame, 8 Joyful Star, 12 Wayz Goose, 14 others.

3.45 FLOORS HANDICAP HURDLE (£820: 3m 1f 120yd) (7)

1	013-22D	SECRET FINALE (P West) M Lambert 5-11-10	P A Charlton
2	01p-441	CHETEL (CD) (R Brewis) R Brewis 10-11-10	P A Farrell 7
5	1/p0-1u	NIGHT ERRANT (D MacDonald) D MacDonald 8-10-6	M Barnes
6	/01000-	SANTAGO (R Turner) F Watson 10-10-0	N Doughty
7	0/4211	THREE SHINERS (G Boothroyd) C Parker 8-10-0	B Storey
9	024044	MOSSY CONES (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 5-10-0	Mr P J Dun 4
10	10000-4	TECHNICAL MERIT (J Johnson) J Johnson 5-10-0	S McNeill

1982: Chetal 9-10-12 C Pimlott (7-4 jt-fav) R Brewis 10 ran.

5-2 Three Shiners, 3 Secret Finale, 4 Chetel, 6 Night Errant, 10 Mossy Cones, 14 others.

Hereford results

Going: soft.

1.0 (2m 4f) 1, CASSIO LIL (C Seward, 8-1); 2, Lonach (R Linley, 11-10 fav); 3, French Captain (M Kinane, 2-1). ALSO RAN: 12 Jimmy-Quickit (pu), 16 Castle Cor (6th), 20 Azara, Piglet, 25 Princess Hecate (4th), 33 Al Sandro, Ashcombe (pu), Kilmore Quay, Lollys Patch, Oryx Major, Paratroop (5th), Second Look (pu), Texas Turkey (pu), Tommy Trouble (pu), Miss Fidget. 18 ran. 1½l, 10l, 20l, 15l, 8l. D Burchell at Ebbw Vale. Tote: £7.10; £1.70; £1.10, £1.60. DF: £4.70. CSF: £18.11.

1.30 (2m chase) 1, JO COLOMBO (P Scudamore, 7-1); 2, Bright Oassis (Mr T Thomson Jones, 5-4); 3, Western Rose (S Morshead, 11-10 fav). ALSO RAN: 12 The Surveyor, 66 Pomposity (pu). NR: Glen-Moy. 5 ran. 15l, 8l, 1½l. Mrs W Sykes at Bishops Castle. Tote: £9.60; £2.80, £1.40. DF: £10.70. CSF: £15.97.

2.0 (2m 4f chase) 1, GAYE CHANCE (S Morshead, 1-5 fav); 2, Diabclotb (J Bryan, 8-1); 3, Chestnut Prince (G Charles-Jones, 14-1). ALSO RAN: 16 Royal Friend (pu), 25 Stormy Spring. NR: The Tsarevich. 3l, 15l, 7l. Mrs M Rimell at Severn Stoke. Tote: £1.40; £1.10, £1.30. DF: £1.80. CSF: £2.28.

2.30 (2m hdle) 1, RAGGED ROBIN (C Brown, 8-13 fav); 2, Majuba Road (H Davies, 14-1); 3, Star of Arabia (M Pitman, 14-1). Also ran: 8 Scottish Bavard (4th), 20 Major Symphony, Rue-The-Day; 25 April Gem, Basi Thyme (6th), Sparlamo (f); 33 Oliver Anthony (5th); 50 Glacon (pu); High Lane Dan (f), Siraduff (pu), The Cobalt Unit (pu). 14 ran. Nr: Meldon Lady. 10l, 7½l, 20l, 7½l. D Elsworth at Whitsbury. TOTE: £1.60; £1.30, £2.40, £1.40. DF: £7.10. CSF: £12.10.

3.00 (3m 1f, chase) 1, ONLY FOR LOVE (P Scudamore, 9-4 fav); 2, Parish Rigged (H Davies, 100-30); 3 Eggington (P Carville, 50-1). Also ran: 3 Swift Messenger (pu); 9 Wise Words (pu); 10 Remember Rock (f); 12 Brackley (f); 14 First Award (bd); 20 Conn The Cobbler (pu); 50 Erica's General (f), General Sandy (pu), Timsun (pu), My Flyaway (nr). 13 ran. Dist, 10l. D Nicholson at Stow-On-The-Wold. TOTE: £3.60; £1.30, £1.10, £2.30. DF: £3.60. CSF: £10.30.

3.30 (3m 1f hdle) 1, ROAD TO MANALAY (H Davies, 6-1); 2, Mandaleak (N Coleman, 50-1); 3 Dial Direct (A Griffiths, 33-1); 4, County Player (J Bryan, 7-4 fav). Also ran: 9-4 Shirley Grove (f); 11-2 Man On The Run (5th); 8 Free Choice (6th); 20 Loriot, Lucky Green; 33 Beau Wynk, Rogalnio (pu); 50 Battue, Triple Secret (pu), Smithy Lane, Melarek (pu); Rachel Street (pu). NR: Ziparib. 10l, 2½l nk, 5l, 20l. D Barons at Kingsbridge. TOTE: £7.00; £1.50, £5.80, £3.50, £1.60. DF: £87.00. CSF: £249.95. Tricast: £8,063.11. Placepot: £5.35.

Devon and Exeter

Going: soft

12.45 (2m 1f, hdle) 1, LORD MERLIN (G Bradley, 4-7 fav); 2, Bolt Hole (A Gearing, 50-1); 3, Fun Partner (R Dunwoody, 14-1). ALSO RAN: 5 Tropical Mist, 6 Silver Keys (pu), 10 Bold Thoughts (4th), 16 Double Enterprise, Pass Ashore, 25 Lover Boy (pu), Midnight Madness (5th), 33 Ben's Assurance, Clear Forecast (pu), Roband (6th), 50 Mulben, Stolford, Tom's Comedy (pu), Winning Birthday, Worth Matravers. 18 ran. 1½l, 2l, 12l, 1l, 2. J Old at Bristol. TOTE: £1.80; £1.10, £60.80, £8.50. DF (winner or second with any other): £1.70. CSF: £52.08.

1.15 (2m 1f, hdle) 1, I WONDER WHEN (B Powell, 15-8 fav); 2, Easy Mover (M Williams, 14-1); 3, Bonfire (M Richards, 12-1). ALSO RUN: 3 Ab Dabh (bd), 13-2 Acer Lad, 7 Don't Tell Arthur (pu), 12 Gaddy (ur), 14 Esker House (bd), 16 Call It All (pu), 20 Seasoned Ember (bd), Springsto Mind (5th), Valiant Dancer (f), 25 Able Dan (6th), 33 Caer Pingle (pu), Ballyorney Girl, Bishops Panto (f), Lydacott Moon, Port-O-Call (4th). 18 ran. 10l, 25l, 20, 7l, 10l. L Kennard at Taunton. TOTE: £3.40; £2.00, £3.30, £6.00. DF: £25.10. CSF: £33.61.

1.45 (2m 6f, chase) 1, OBSERVE J Francome, 2-7 fav); 2, Bucksome (P Hobbs, 33-1); 3, Solid Rock (J Frost, 11-2). ALSO RAN: 6 Herr Capitan, 25 Rock Saint (5th), 28 Cobley Express (4th). 6 ran. 1l, 4l, hd, 12l, dist. F Winter at Lambourn. TOTE: £1.20; £1.10, £9.40. DF: £16.10. CSF: £10.70. Herr Capitan finished second but was disqualified when his rider failed to weigh in.

2.15 (2m 1f hdle) 1, OUR WHITE HART (R Chapman, 6-1); 2, Kelly's Boy (V McKevitt, 3-1); 3, Seagram (J Frost, 8-1). ALSO RAN: 11-10 fav End Of The Road (5th), 9 Quelle Farce (f), 10 Tommy Tudor (4th), 50 Inspired, Tropical Red (6th), Seventh Season. 9 ran. 2l, 6l, 5l, 7l, 7l. N Vigors at Lambourn. TOTE: £9.50; £2.50, £1.50, £2.70. DF: £10.40. CSF: £24.62.

2.45 (3m 1f chase) 1, MEMBERSON (R Dunwoody, 4-1); 2, Dargel (A Webber, 7-2); 3, North Lane (P Richards, 13-2). ALSO RAN: 11-4 fav Virgin Soldier (f), 5 Fredwel (pu), 14 Baulking Byway (4th), 16 Fort Courage (f), 20 Quinner, 25 The Floorlayer (pu), 33 Prince Buskins (pu). 10 ran. 6l, 1l, 4l, 20l. P Dufosee at Warminster. TOTE: £3.70; £1.70, £1.50, £2.00. DF: £8.40. CSF: £18.33. Tricast: £83.49.

3.15 (2m 1f hdle) 1, MEISTER (G Bradley, 2-1); 2, Fraud Squad (S Earle, 10-1); 3, The Curate (J Francome, 11-10 fav). ALSO RAN: 10 Great Pretender, 12 Colnridge (6th), 14 Sunday Gang, 16 Derryinver (4th), 33 Acorns Prediction (pu), 50 Flame's Game (pu), Ivor's Kid (pu), Lee Dancer, Slica Star Key, Tudor Mark, Came Cottage, Flaming Matilda, Rum River, Saunbrass (5th). 17 ran. NR: Bovey Bells. 3l, 6l, 5l, 8l, 12l. J Old at Bristol. TOTE: £2.40; £1.50, £2.40, £1.80. DF: £12. CSF: £23.52.

Placepot: £19.30.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): Canny Copper, Oakwood Park.

Law Report November 14 1984

Charity's part-time salesman is a pedlar not a collector

Murphy v Duke
Before Mr Justice Forbes
[Judgment delivered November 7]

A person who went from house to house on foot selling goods on behalf of a registered charity and who, while not wholly or predominantly obtaining his livelihood by that means, regularly supplemented his income from the commission received on goods sold, was to be regarded as carrying on the trade of a pedlar for the purpose of qualifying for a pedlar's certificate under the Pedlars Certificate Act 1871, section 4 of which prohibited a person from acting as a pedlar without a certificate.

The fact that part of the proceeds of sales were represented as being for the benefit of blind or disabled persons, did not render the sale a "collection ... for charitable purposes" under the House to House Collections Act 1939.

Mr Justice Forbes, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, allowed Mr Norman John Gary Murphy's appeal by case stated from Havant Justices who, on July 6, 1984 dismissed his appeal against the decision of Mr John Duke, Chief Constable of Hampshire, who on April 3 refused his application for a pedlar's certificate.

Mr Peter Ralls for the applicant; Mr Christopher Clark for the chief constable.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that the applicant was connected with a registered charity, the Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, whose main aim was to provide employment for blind and partially sighted people. The association employed such people in the manufacture of soap and other toiletries which were sold commercially by house-to-house salesmen.

A brochure given to potential customers made it clear that the goods were being offered for sale on behalf of the association. Salesmen received about 60 per cent of the proceeds of sale, the remainder being received by the association.

The gross sales receipts for the financial year ending April 2, 1980 amounted to £782,000 of which the association received £345,557. It was an operation which was quite different from the collection of money for distribution among blind people.

On March 23, 1984, the applicant, who had been granted a certificate in the past and who proposed to act as a salesman for the association, applied to the police for a pedlar's certificate. He hoped to earn about £10 per week.

His application was refused on the grounds (i) that since he did not expect to make his entire living from the proposed house-to-house sales he was not a "pedlar" within the meaning of section 3 of the Pedlars Act 1871, nor was he carrying on a trade as a pedlar for the purposes of section 5(1); and (ii) that since part of the proceeds of sale went to the association, the activity amounted to a collection for charitable purposes which, without an appropriate licence, constituted an offence under section 1(1) of the House to House Collections Act 1939 with the result that the applicant could not be said to be carrying on the trade of a pedlar "in good faith" as required by section 5(1).

Relying on *Gregg v Smith* ((1873) LR 8 QB 302) the justices accepted the first of those reasons as a ground for dismissing the appeal.

Section 3 of the Pedlar's Act 1871 defined a "pedlar" as "any hawker, pedlar, petty chapman, tinker, caster of metals, mender of chairs, or other person who, without any horse or other beast bearing or drawing burden, travels and trades on foot and goes from town to town or to other men's houses carrying to sell or exposing for sale any goods, wares, or merchandise, or procuring orders for goods, wares, or merchandise immediately to be delivered, or selling or offering for sale his skill in handicraft ..".

By section 5(1) a certificate had to be granted where the chief officer of police was satisfied that the applicant for a certificate intended to carry on the trade of a pedlar in good faith.

There was nothing in *Gregg v Smith* which said that to be a pedlar, or to carry on a trade as a pedlar, one had to obtain all or most of one's livelihood from pedlary. An applicant had only to show that he derived some part of his living from regularly trading as a pedlar.

Although the justices had not based their decision on the chief constable's second reason for refusing the certificate, they had asked the court's opinion on the question whether it was necessary for persons such as the applicant to obtain a licence under the House to House Collections Act 1939.

Section 1(1) of the 1939 Act proscribed collections for charitable purposes without a licence. Section 11(1) defined a "collection" as "any appeal to the public, made by means of visits from house to house, to give, whether for consideration or not, money or other property ...".

That section had been interpreted by the Divisional Court in *Emanuel v Smith* ([1968] 2 QB 383) as apt to cover the sale of goods.

The decision would ordinarily be binding on his Lordship but he had had the benefit of submissions from counsel for the applicant which, had they been addressed to the Divisional Court, must have led them to come to a different conclusion and in those circumstances his Lordship was entitled to regard the decision as *per incuriam*.

Counsel submitted that the word "give" in section 11(1) was inept to cover a sale and that the "consideration" contemplated by the subsection was merely the receipt by the donor of a token such as a poppy in return for the gift.

He further submitted that a sale created a contractual relationship giving the purchaser legal rights and remedies which were wholly inappropriate in the context of house-to-house collections under the 1939 Act.

Finally, the provisions of the Trading Representations (Disabled Persons) Act 1958 were not drawn to the Divisional Court's attention.

Section 1(1) of the 1958 Act (which had been amended in 1972), provided that it was unlawful, in selling goods in the course of business, to represent or imply that the goods were made or sold for the benefit of blind or otherwise disabled persons.

The charity in question had an exemption from that provision.

If the 1939 Act applied to house-to-house sales, it would have been wholly unnecessary for Parliament to pass the 1958 Act to cover such situations as that in the present case.

Having regard to those matters, the chances of the applicant being successfully prosecuted for an offence under the 1939 Act for his proposed activities were negligible. The chief constable was accordingly wrong to give as a reason for refusing a certificate that the applicant would be bound to be in conflict with the Act.

The appeal would be allowed.

Solicitors: Calow Easton; Mr R J Gwilliam, Winchester.

Personal liberty subject to strict procedure

Gagnon v Macdonald

Where the courts were concerned with the liberty of the subject all provisions designed for his protection, such as calling upon him to show cause why he should not be committed, were to be strictly complied with. *Payne v Payne*, an unreported decision of the Court of Appeal of March 28, 1979, was authority for that proposition, if such authority was needed.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, with whom Lord Justice Oliver agreed, so stated on November 12 when the court allowed an appeal by the Official Solicitor on behalf of Mr Donald Robinson Macdonald from the order of Judge Stinson in Ipswich County Court on October 23 that Mr Macdonald be committed to Norwich Prison for 12 months for contempt of court. An order for his release was drawn up.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that Mr Macdonald had failed to comply with various injunctive orders designed to prevent him impeding the sale of a house jointly owned him and his former wife. Proceedings for his committal had been started by a notice to him under the Matrimonial Causes Rules.

The notice failed to comply with Order 29, rule 1 (4) of the County Court Rules 1981 in two respects: (1) it was not issued by "the proper officer", who must be an officer of the county court and (2) it failed to call upon him "to show cause why a committal order should not be made against him".

The correct form, "Notice to show cause why Order of Committal should be made", was form N78 of the prescribed forms in the Schedule to the County Court (Forms) Rules (SI 1982 No 586, as amended by SI 1982 No 1141 and SI 1983 No 1715): see *The County Court Practice 1984*, pp 514, 594.

Proving medical negligence

Harrington v Essex Area Health Authority

If the court was unable to select between two possible explanations for complications which occurred after an operation to the plaintiff, then the plaintiff had failed to discharge the burden of proof and had not made out a case that the defendants were negligent in their treatment of him, Mr Justice Beldam held in the Queen's Bench Division on November 8 when giving judgment for the defendants.

Unmeritorious appeals risk loss of time

Regina v Wanklyn

The fact that counsel might have advised an application for leave to appeal would not prevent the Court of Appeal from ordering that the time spent by the applicant in custody as an appellant was not to be reckoned as part of his sentence ("loss of time") if the court's view was that the case was without any merit and should never have been pursued.

Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, sitting in the Court of Appeal with Mr Justice Otton on November 12, so stated when giving judgment dismissing an application by Keith Wanklyn, aged 27, for leave to appeal against conviction for cannabis offences and a 12-month sentence at Maidstone Crown Court.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the application was rather less than meritorious – one hesitated to use the word frivolous – and their Lordships had been sorely tempted to order loss of time despite the fact that the application was made on counsel's advice.

On the present occasion loss of time would not be ordered but in future it was to be known that the fact that counsel might have advised the application would not prevent the Court of Appeal from ordering loss of time if the case was, in the court's view, one without any merit.

also on page 30

Property North of the Thames

Overseas Property

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

You don't need radar to find this land free of taxes

By Christopher Warman
Property Correspondent

Flying into Andorra in the Pyrenees in a six-seater aircraft on a day when larger aircraft were grounded because of gale force winds made one feel rather like a pioneer travelling to the edge of the world. At the same time it gave a spectacular introduction to an attractive country as well as a reason why it is saved from over-development.

Andorra, perched 3,000 feet up in the eastern Pyrenees between France and Spain, is roughly the size of the Isle of Wight, with mountains rising to 10,000 feet, and it is steadily gaining in popularity.

This is partly because it is becoming more accessible. The airport – at Seo d'Urgel just inside Spain – is soon to have radar which will enable much larger aircraft to land. Last month a helicopter service from Toulouse and Barcelona opened, bringing travellers to the capital Andorra la Vella.

For someone thinking of buying a property abroad, and seeking to avoid the popular destinations of Spain and Portugal, Andorra has undeniable advantages. It is a tax haven with a low cost of living. There is no direct taxation, no income tax, no capital gains tax and no tax on resale, while restricted development land helps to increase the value of properties.

The country makes its money from a small duty on all imports, supplemented by its tobacco-growing industry.

It is a place which has virtually no unemployment, and the ruling general council discourages people from going to Andorra seeking work. For retired people or those of independent means, however, there is a warm welcome and the government is seeking ways of attracting more such people as residents as well as promoting tourism for visitors.

The population is about 43,000, made up of 12,000 Andorrans (who speak Catalan), 20,000 Spanish, 8,000 French and 3,000 others including about 1,000 British. Spanish and French are the main languages spoken, along with Catalan, but there is a smattering of English.

Many of the British residents live in the area round La Massana, six kilometres from Andorra la Vella, buying their property through CISA Andorran Properties which operates mostly in that part of the country.

CISA have offices in London and Andorra, and they are a group which covers everything in the property field – building, management and furnishing, a family firm headed by an Andorran, Candi Naudi, who keeps in touch with those who buy property from him.

They build individual houses and cottages "to order", which can cost up to £100,000-plus, but CISA's main work is in building blocks of flats and apartments. They choose their sites carefully to take advantage of the scenery, and the restrictions on development are such that they can normally guarantee that there will be no more building nearby.

There are two developments near to the Arinsal skiing station. Prats Sobirans, Arinsal, has four buildings on five floors, offering two bedrooms, two bathroom apartments, with a glass-domed swimming pool, solarium and sauna. Prices range from £35,600 to £49,000.

Les Feixes, at Arinsal, has six blocks of apartments, the design of the buildings giving each a balcony.

This development, five minutes from the ski station, is mostly of two-bedroom, two-bathroom, flats, with some studios, and the prices range from £36,620-£55,000. One of the blocks has a glass-panelled roof covering a pool and sauna.

In La Massana, La Cabanota – a building facing across a valley to the mountains – houses the offices of CISA and has a mixture of studios and apartments of up to three bedrooms, with prices ranging from £19,000 for a fully-furnished studio to £46,140.

Conscious of the need to provide residents with more facilities, CISA are now engaged in their most ambitious project – a sports complex which gave Andorra its first squash courts, and has a swimming pool, tennis courts, shooting range and snooker, incorporating 60 one and two bedroom apartments. It is at Anyos, not far from La Massana – there is not anywhere in Andorra which is really far – and the flats, priced at £25,000-£50,000, will be completed over the next 18 months.

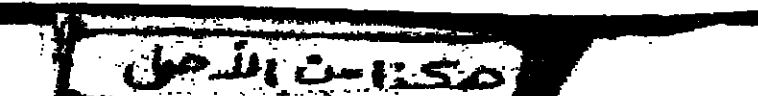
This new project is a sign of confidence in Andorra's future. The property there is not particularly cheap, but in this tax haven, the living is.

Details from CISA, 5, Princedale Road, Holland Park, London W11, Telephone 01-221 6843.

Apartments at Les Feixes, Arinsal, with fine views.

Overseas Property

Property South of the Thames



RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

£1 million nap hand in Hampstead

■ The £1m house in London is no longer a rarity, but a group of five new houses each costing well above that price certainly represents an unusual development. The houses are in the The Bishops Avenue, Hampstead, and developed by the architects de Brant, Joyce and Partners, who created Kenstead Hall, the palace of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, which is opposite.

Each house has four reception rooms, six bedrooms and five bathrooms, and they are designed in Lutyens style. The first of these luxurious houses to be completed is for sale at £1.5m through Bentleys of Hampstead, plus a further (optional) £100,000 for fixtures, fittings and furniture.

■ **A pair of cottages at Tew, Oxfordshire, offered at auction by Lane Fox and Partners with a guide price of £50,000, fetched more than £75,000. The cottages were in need of complete restoration.**

Bake your own

■ Number 2, Old Palace Place, Richmond, one of the fine houses facing Richmond Green, is for sale at about £500,000 through Sturgis's Richmond office. The Grade II listed house, is part Queen Anne and part Tudor, standing on a site formerly occupied by a monastery. The original bread ovens, which still remain, form two rooms of the basement. The south-west corner of the property is Tudor, dating back to 1580, and providing a vaulted basement with the original Tudor fireplace, bedroom, and beamed galleried landing.

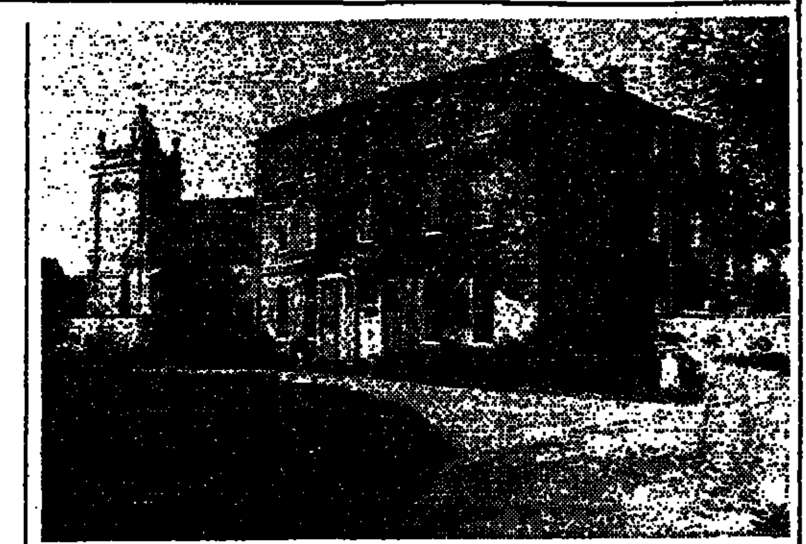
The property, which has been recently improved, has a 150-foot garden and a new double garage.

Lord it here

■ Blunts Hall, Witham, Essex, one of the ancient manors of Essex, is for sale through Bairstow Eves' country homes department at Chelmsford or its Witham office, at an asking price of about £200,000. The manor was recorded in the Domesday Book, and it is thought that part of the present house dates from around 1250.

The Grade II listed building, now a Georgian façade, has three reception rooms, and six bedrooms, and the grounds include a registered ancient monument – the remains of a moated, Norman encampment.

■ **Compton Verney, the eighteenth-century semi-derelict Grade 1 listed mansion and 117-acre estate near Stratford-on-Avon, owned by the late Mr Harry Ellard, is to be sold at auction on November 21 by the joint agents Colliers Bigwood and Bewlay and Debenham Tewson and Chinnocks. Originally offered at around £250,000, interest is such that it will fetch over £350,000.**



The Glebe House, a fine Grade II listed Georgian rectory, is for sale through Savills' Banbury office, which is seeking offers about £200,000. The Glebe House, as it was renamed in 1960, is in the village of Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire. The house, situated next to the Parish Church, was built on the site of a small Jacobean house and finished in 1820. It has three reception rooms, seven principal bedrooms, two bathrooms, a swimming pool and walled gardens of half an acre. There is potential for two self-contained flats.

Gazumping looms in the country house market

The property market is always subject to regional variations and this year has been no exception, with the average increase in prices considerably higher than that in areas of high unemployment in the north, but comfortably exceeded in the south-east of England.

Apart from the regular property price surveys during the year, the first assessment of the 1984 house market has now come from Jeremy Blanchard, Humberts partner in charge of country house sales.

Mr Blanchard, writing in the latest edition of *Humberts Commentary*, concentrates on the upper end of the market, which is the only section which has a consistent thread. Humberts, with offices from Lincolnshire to Somerset and throughout the south, estimate that at the top end of the market prices have increased by 15-30 per cent during the year (against an average of about 8 per cent).

One of the reasons for this substantial increase is, according to Mr Blanchard, that the demand for period property never ceases to expand. "Despite the dry-rot, wet-rot, woodworm, leaky roofs, rising damp, they are preferred to the modern hermetically sealed box and always enjoy the greatest price increase."

Another is that the top end of the market is not affected by rising interest rates.

At the top end, it has been a sellers' market, which can only too easily lead to gazumping. "The agent's legal duty to obtain the highest price is often synonymous with gazumping. I can report that the tactic of 'best and final offers in writing' has proved most effective for 1984."

Mr Blanchard's view is that the gazumping charge can be justified when the sale procedure is badly conducted by an inexperienced negotiator, although it should not be difficult to conduct the negotiations in a perfectly fair way. He argues that the "best and final offer" method is very like that adopted in Scotland and commends its fairness.

In England it has always been the duty of the vendor to place a value on a property at which he is prepared to sell. "How often have we heard, once a property has been sold, a disappointed buyer saying 'Oh, if only I had known that the property was being sold at that price I would have paid more'. I think the change of roles is quite acceptable, although a teasing exercise for the purchaser and his adviser, but no worse than when the vendor and his advisers had to name the price", he concludes.

Where there is keen interest in a property, be it in the top, middle or lower end of the market, it seems sensible to cut the whole painful process short with a "final offer" system than to risk gazumping.

Country Property

South of the Thames

La crème de la crème

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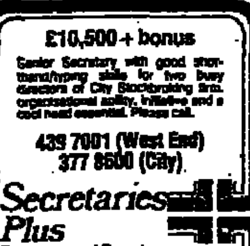

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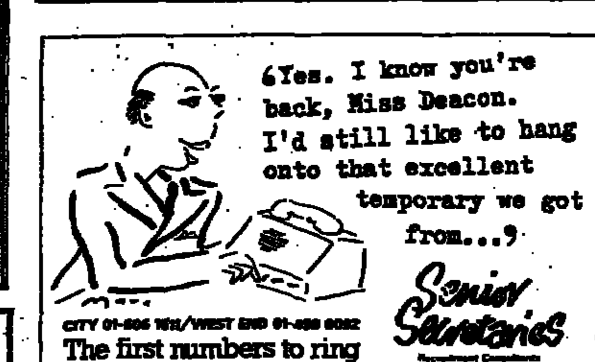

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A solid secretarial background at senior level and skills of 90/60 minimum are pre-requisites as well as the ability to handle many and varied tasks in a fast moving and lively environment. The ability to work under pressure, together with excellent written and spoken English are also essential for this demanding position. Knowledge of the building industry and car owner an advantage.

This is a rewarding and challenging opportunity and the successful candidate will be co-ordinating a busy Sales Team.

Applications will be treated in complete confidence and should be sent with full career details to Mr R. M. Parker, Director, at the address detailed below.

Crown House Engineering Limited
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and Contractors
320 Purley Way, Croydon, CR9 2DE
A Crown House Company

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

£9,000

A demanding & challenging W1 vacancy working for the new mid 40's Chief Executive of one of the country's leading consumer advertisers – they spend in excess of £15 million per year. He is directly involved in their advertising and promotional activities and as such requires a PA who has *an interest* in advertising and marketing. He is a most courteous man who has an eye for detail and who believes in delegation and is thus seeking a PA who requires involvement and who is *prepared to use their initiative* and to take responsibility. A busy job with lots of scope. 100/60 wpm age 23-30. Good benefits.

499 9175

MacBlain NASH
Recruitment Consultants
16 Hanover Square London W1

MULTIMEDIA PUBLICATIONS (UK) LIMITED

Well organised, resourceful and unflappable Sec/PA needed to assist busy Managing Director of rapidly expanding publishing company soon to move to West End. Must have fast and accurate shorthand/typing and confident telephone manner. Publishing experience an advantage. Salary £7,000+ according to experience.

Please write with c.v. to:
Amanda Collins
Multimedia Publications (UK) Limited
Central House
1 Ballards Lane
London, N3 1UZ
Tel No.: (01) 349 1011

Develop Your Potential

£11,000 + MORT SUB

An American Director, recently arrived from New York, is setting up a new marketing department in a large US bank near Liverpool Street and needs a smart diplomatic and self sufficient PA. 28–40, to act as the lynch-pin of the section. As well as giving him secretarial support, you will liaise with 18 Marketing Offices who work throughout Europe, supervise a WP operator and generally oversee the smooth running of the department. Speeds of 110/70. WP and supervisory experience essential. Banking background helpful.

Please ring 588 3535

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

WORLD FAMOUS

£10,500

A world famous organisation involved in all aspects of the leisure industry seeks a secretary to a Divisional Managing Director. He is extremely dynamic and seeks a very well organised, professional senior secretary. Previous Director level experience and 100/60 skills needed.

PA TO THE CHAIRMAN

£11,000 neg

A very prestigious merchant bank seeks a high calibre, well groomed PA/Secretary to their titled Chairman. You will enjoy full PA role with a great deal of liaison with VIPs. It is essential you have a number of years' experience at this level and 110/60 skills.

01-236 3712 City
01-499 8070 West End
Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Opportunities in a lively Consultancy

We are a rapidly growing, lively and informal New Product Development Consultancy, with a client list including many well-known household names. Our secretaries are very much part of the team and recent growth means we need 2 more bright hardworkers to join us in this busy and stimulating environment.

SECRETARY TO 3 SENIOR CONSULTANTS (c. £8,000 plus Profit Share). Large amount of client contact, so must have good presence and organising ability as well as fast accurate typing. Often pressurised environment means hard work but good job involvement.

SECRETARY TO 3 CREATIVE/CONSULTANTS (c. £7,250 plus Profit Share). Good organising skills plus the ability to act on your own initiative are both key requirements. Typing 60wpm accurate.

Phone Hilary Wright on 01-250 1881
60/61 Britton Street, Clerkenwell, EC1M 5NA (Farringdon Tube).

AID NEW PRODUCTS
A MEMBER OF AIDCOM INTERNATIONAL PLC

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO CHAIRMAN

£12,000. EC2

The successful candidate should be 25+, a car driver, have proven *top-level secretarial ability from a* professional background. This is an important post where excellent shorthand typing skills constitute approximately 20% of the work load. The flair for organisation and administration is vital. A flexible attitude and punctuality are prerequisites. Contact Judy Lorcho, 01-680 2920

Personnel Selection Associates,
14 Park Street,
Croydon.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS

requires a Committee Secretary to work with three others in its Education *Department. The successful applicant will deal principally with the administration of* the College's scheme for the training of veterinary nurses but may be asked to participate also in veterinary educational matters.

The successful applicant is likely to be either a graduate with good secretarial skills and some experience post-graduation or a person with sound secretarial training, a proven ability to write committee minutes and some experience of administration. Salary would be in the range of £7,896 and £9,792 according to age and experience inclusive of London weighting.

Additional information can be supplied if required.

Application with CV including details of previous relevant experience to the Registrar, 32 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QP.

DRAKE

CAREER

£10,000+ COMMISSION

If you are a successful business person who is a self-starter and would enjoy running your own business, then become a recruitment counsellor within our International Consultancy. With full marketing support you will develop your own clients in person and on the phone, and utilize your excellent perceptive skills, interviewing candidates. If you have a Sales or Service industry background.

Call Gina Nadler on
734-0911

Drake Personnel Agency

USA

Wanted for long-established estate agent in NYC. Good secretarial skills, Tel speaking voice. Double as social secretary. Free accommodation, Half air fare. £175 week clear.

Telephone Marjorie Brumby
01-691 8557
or Jonathan Brill 01-740 7161

INTERIOR DESIGN

Administrative Assistant
£7,000

For very busy interior designer. Proved organiser essential. Please write for job description and application form to Anna Parun, Tulnell & Parun Interiors, 45 Lower Richmond Road, Putney SW15 1JP.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR/PA MANCHESTER

25+, legal background, book-keeping (PAYE, VAT etc). Secretary required, immediate start. Interviews London or Manchester.

Phone 01-836 6913

ad venture

PA/SEC to CREATIVE DIRECTOR
c £9,500

Top Ad Agency. Creative experience for this demanding job. 26-30 please.
Please ring Gillian Reckitt at the agency.

ADVENTURE PERSONNEL LIMITED
63 South Molton Street London W1Y 1HH
Telephone 01-499 8992

هكذا من الأصل

La crème de la crème

PA/ADMINISTRATOR CIRCA £9000 PA WEYBRIDGE

[illegible]

KBC Process Technology Limited, KBC House, Churchfield Road, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 8DB.

PROCESS TECHNOLOGY

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY – £8,500

[illegible]

SHORTHAND NOT NEEDED – £9,000

[illegible] ... to liaise with clients on his behalf and ensure his office runs smoothly. This position is 60% administrative, but does require 60 wpm audio ability.

01-236 3712 City
01-499 8070 West End
Elizabeth Hunt RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Big Opportunity

Demanding West End video/production company seeks Pa/Sec for Director to help manage rapid growth. Big challenge for lively and enthusiastic person. Grow with us and we'll pile on the responsibility. c£9,000 pa is only the start.

Jane Putman, CAL Video, 8 Newburgh St, London, W1. 01-437 5246.

THE MAIN EVENT C. £10,000

The P.R. and Publications Officer of an international holding group needs an Assistant with previous P.R. experience ... [illegible] ... minding of an internationally renowned artistic award ceremony, sponsored by the company. Age 24-30. Speeds 100/60.

CITY OFFICE Tel: 726 8491
ANGELA MORTIMER

RECEPTIONIST/SECRETARY £9,000–£9,500 PLUS

[illegible] ... Age: 20's. Attributes: bright, flexible, well groomed, well spoken. The plus: very generous bonuses and lunch benefits. Hours 9 to 5.30. Total of 26 days off pa. Ring:

01-734 7282
MARY OVERTON RECRUITMENT LIMITED
35 Piccadilly, London W1V 9PB

ADMIN PA to £9,000

[illegible]

CHAIRMAN'S PA £8,000

[illegible] ... of this established shipping company to assist him in every aspect of his activities. Although senior level exp. would be desirable, a good education, bright mind and lots of initiative are more important. The ability to function at the highest levels and skills 100/60 wpm req.

SYNERGY the recruitment consultancy 01-637 9533

PUBLIC AFFAIRS £8,500

This gets you into PR at the top – as Secretary to the very charming Public Affairs Manager of a famous-name, City-based company. [illegible] ... Company's executives at all levels. For this you need substantial secretarial experience, a good education and a flexible attitude to work. Age: 25 plus. Large-company benefits. Ring:

01-734 7282
MARY OVERTON RECRUITMENT LIMITED
35 Piccadilly, London W1V 9PB

PERSONNEL PA £8,000

[illegible]

City Recruitment Consultants

SPECIALIZED CONSERVATOR COMPANY

Needs full-time assistant, general administrative duties including typing. [illegible]

Reply in writing to ALEXANDER BARTHOLOMEW CONSERVATORIES LTD. 277 Putney Bridge Road, SW15

THE MIDDLE EAST
Tax Free Salary

Residential administrator with secretarial background is needed to supervise the efficient running of luxurious estate for international businessmen.

Directors' Secretaries Tel 01 629 9323

DRAKE
DESIGN CONSULTANTS £9,000 NEG.

One of the largest Consultancy Groups in the country offer a true administrative role to the vibrant PA who would respond to the dynamism of a charming young Director. Your ability to adapt to this creative background will bring you the responsibility of clients and prospects, while creating your own correspondence and ultimately enabling you to be a true part of this fabulous company. With a secretarial training and conversational French, call Marie Ostrovski on 831-0666.

Drake Personnel Agency

ONE OF THE TOP TEN! £7,500 RECEPTIONIST

One of the top American stockbrokers needs a poised and charming receptionist with typing ability for their luxurious London office. You'll greet clients, operate a simple switchboard and take care of a number of interesting admin. jobs including travel arrangements. They are delightful people to work for, and they offer a generous benefits package. Age preferred 23+

Bernadette of Bond St. Recruitment Consultants
No 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

AUDIO. . . AND MORE! £8,500

Young PA/Sec required, for busy new position with Sales and Marketing Executives. Lots of variety including arranging conferences and arranging them too. Will train on W.P. Age 25-35. Smashing offices in Victoria.

439 7001 (West End)
377 8600 (City)
Secretaries Plus The Secretarial Consultants

KEEP YOUR HEAD . . .! £9,500+

Do you possess presence, enjoy pressure and want prosperity? If so, join this successful expanding Commodity Brokers in SW1. Working for an experienced trader, you will take charge of his travel, diary and international telephone liaison. For the right person there is ample opportunity for involvement by monitoring shipments and invoices and direct client contact. Skill of 100/60 and a team spirit necessary. Superb offices and benefits. Age 22+.

Please ring 434 4512
Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants

ONE OF US?

Do you want a challenging and rewarding job with a future, where you are working on your own initiative and meeting lots of people? Then the Grosvenor Bureau, a leading staff consultancy specialising in secretarial jobs in the arts, entertainment, media and property could be the place for you.

We are offering an excellent negotiable salary for a staff consultant to become part of our small professional team. Previous related experience would be an advantage. Please call:-

JUDY FISHER on 01-499 6566 Daytime
01-736 3766 Evenings

The GROSVENOR Bureau

PA to VICE PRESIDENT £10,000

Here's the opportunity to combine your organising flair, admin talents, and a friendly personality in a full support role. This young vice president coordinating new client development, delegates and will require you to take responsibility. WP and Sec skills (100/60) will be highly rewarded with a superb benefits package. This is an ideal career move if you're ambitious. Ring Prime Banking Personnel on 01-588 5951.

WE HAVE AN ENORMOUS SELECTION OF POSITIONS AVAILABLE IN FILMS, T.V. MUSIC ADVERTISING

For all grades of secretarial and office personnel. If you're looking for a new position within the media industries call us and we'll tell you more

Recruitment Specialists to the Communications and Entertainments industries since 1969

Pathfinders PERSONNEL SERVICES
629 3132

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, W1 AUDIO/WP

Public property company in pleasant Mayfair location requires experienced secretary (+25) with the flexibility to work for a small professional team. Word processing (Wordstar) preferred, shorthand an advantage. Salary to £9,000, service bonus and profit-sharing scheme, plus 4 weeks holiday.

Tel: 01-629 6514 (Mr Rees)

VIDEO PUBLISHING £9,000

Career prospects for experienced sec wanting an involving job. The Co. is young and expanding, the work is video related and they expect total commitment. 25+

01-730 5148
JAYGAR (Rec. Cons.)

International Banking Mayfair

A rapidly expanding investment bank is looking for two secretaries (aged 22-28) to work at vice-President level. Fluent French is always an asset, but a bubbly personality and excellent English shorthand are essential. The offices are superb, the atmosphere dynamic and the rewards are great: £8,500 p.a. + paid overtime.

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
22 CHARING CROSS RD, W.C.2
01-836 3794/5

DRAKE
DESIGN c£8,000

Lunch in the Garden, and enjoy liaising between designers and clients, being the true "Lynch-pin" and project Sec/PA. It's an "Arty" atmosphere and the company are young and dynamic.

They will greatly appreciate you lively personality and genuine interest or experience in design / advertising. The offices are splendid + lovely lunches, and subsidised yoga classes to work off that lunch! With Secretarial skills, find out more and

call Marie Ostrowski on 831-0666.

Drake Personnel Agency

PA IN BANKING £9,000 + Mortgage

This City merchant bank, expanding their services extensively overseas, are appointing a PA to the Director heading Treasury. The majority of business is in Europe – German would be a great asset (other languages useful). Sh/typing essential (100/70) and a mature, intelligent approach. Benefits – profit share, paid overtime, etc.

01-789 7938
(Dulcie Simpson Appointments)

A METAPHORICAL WONDER! £13-15,000

[illegible]

Call Lyn Cecil or Rosemary Harmer at
439 7001 (West End)
377 8600 (City)
Secretaries Plus The Secretarial Consultants

A LIVE WIRE £11,000 package

A sparkling personality and plenty of drive is needed to co-ordinate the partners' activities in an American Stockbroking House.

You will be dealing with people so a flair for PR is a must in a fast moving world which is hectic – but fun!

Directors' Secretaries Tel 01 629 9323

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO CHAIRMAN £12,000. EC2

The successful candidate should be 25+, a car driver, have proven top-level secretarial ability from a professional background. This is an important post where excellent shorthand typing skills constitute approximately 20% of the work load. The flair for organisation and administration is vital. A flexible attitude and punctuality are pre-requisites. Contact Judy Lorcho, 01-680 2920

Personnel Selection Associates, 14 Park Street, Croydon.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

MD of busy PR company, based in Wimbledon, requires personal assistant capable of handling day to day affairs in his frequent absence. Good and accurate shorthand and typing are essential, as are communications and organisational skills.

The successful candidate will be part of a close-knit team and have direct daily contact with a wide variety of interesting clients plus the opportunity of involvement at promotional events and press conferences.

Preferred age group is 20-35, previous experience in PR or advertising would be helpful but not essential. Salary will be commensurate with experience but certainly not less than £7,600.

Apply in writing with CV to:

ROGER G PALMER, KESTREL COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED, Grove House, 24 Worple Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4DD.

NEW YORK PARIS, ROME $12,000 + +

Travelling to the top capital cities 4 months of the year, you need the looks of a model, sh/typing skills of a top PA and the endurance of a pit pony. Based in London, the exciting glamorous world of exclusive fashion accessories awaits you.

439 7001 (West End)
377 8600 (City)
Secretaries Plus The Secretarial Consultants

DRAKE
P.A. up to £12,000

Join the fastest growing industry in the world when you become an integral part of this young and dynamic computer consultancy. Take responsibility for organising junior staff, use all the initiative you have and enjoy your own administration. Ideally you will have an Economics degree or have computer experience, a flair for public relations, and excellent shorthand, audio and word processing skills. Call MOIRA BENIGSON on 734 0911

COVENT GARDEN P.A. £8,500

A large and vibrant company in super smart offices in the heart of Covent Garden offer a senior opportunity for the skilled professional P.A., who would enjoy assisting a dynamic young whizz-kid who will ensure your job satisfaction. For a career opportunity call Monika Weuschner on

831 0666
DRAKE PERSONNEL

LONDON & PROVINCIAL NURSING SERVICES
Urgently require
NURSE LIAISON OFFICERS

To run their busy London Offices. Very interesting, rewarding work. Must be a qualified SRN (RGN) over 25 years of age with Administrative experience. Car driver an advantage but not essential. 5-day week. Monday to Friday. Please contact:

Miss Lambert on 01-403 0223 for further details

NO SHORTHAND £9,500+

Mature flexible secretary looking for a challenge is required to supervise WP secretariat. Proven work record, some WP exp. and ability to deal at all levels a must.

01-730 5148
JAYGAR (Rec. Cons.)

SECRETARY/PA

Two Editors of new international monthlies urgently seek PA/Secretaries to work in fast expanding young publishing company located SW1. Excellent English and intelligence are the only essential qualifications. Salary from £8,000.

Phone Falcon Publishing 01-839 3848

ARTS SECRETARY £6,000

An ideal position for a young college leaver secretary with perhaps a couple of months office experience to join a charity set up to raise funds specifically for the arts. An interest in this field and 100/55 skills essential.

01-236 3712 City
01-499 8070 West End
Elizabeth Hunt RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

PA £9,500

Strength & determination to assume responsibility for setting up offices of exciting new venture within large well known group. MD will delegate, there will be opportunities to use European languages and eventually if desired, develop into a non secretarial role. Highest calibre, excellent academic qualifications. 100/60 20's-30's.

Call: 588 5081
MIDDLETON JEFFERS RECRUITMENT LTD

Partner's Secretary

Architects and Interior Designers with studios near the Barbican need a Secretary for one of the Partners. The work is varied and in addition to correspondence and travel arrangements, involves the preparation of fee accounts and aspects of office management.

Please write with career information to:

Frederick Gibberd Coombes and Partners
82-84 St John Street
London EC1M 4RP

SECRETARY/PA to Group Marketing Exec. £9,000 p.a.

Senior position has become available in this international company. Working for an executive in his 40's. You will be responsible for organising seminars, hotels and meetings. Dealing with people like ambassadors of European countries. Shorthand/typing requirements. 90/60 wpm. Age 28-40.

PRIME PERSONNEL 637 9922

DIRECTOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS

National Newspaper Group
SEC/PA TO £9,000
To discuss call Roy Stockton 01-734 8466.
STOCKTON ASSOCIATES Rec Cons

SECRETARY/PA SOUTH OF FRANCE

Wanted for the Antibes office of a well known English company serving Cote d'Azur British residents. Must be qualified SH/Typ and have reasonable French. Full time job. For more details phone our Chiswick office.

01-747 1677

Super Secs

Royal Marsden Hospital
Fulham Road, London, SW3

Looking for more than a routine Secretarial post ?

We need an experienced Secretary, skilled in shorthand/audio and typing, who is keen to become involved in the work of our Social Services Department.

As part of a busy team, you will be trained to advise patients and their families regarding their financial benefits and allowances and other help available to them within the community. Qualities of tact, discretion and a flexible approach are therefore essential, as is the ability to shoulder responsibility and communicate well with all types of people.

Salary on scale £5,939–£6,967, according to experience, plus shorthand and typing proficiency allowances.

For application form and job description please contact the Personnel Department at the above address. Tel: 01-352 8171, Ext 446/447. Closing date: 28th November 1984.

SECRETARY FOR CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PENTOS RETAILING GROUP LTD

We are seeking an experienced, confidential secretary, aged at least 23, with tact, initiative & enthusiasm as well as excellent shorthand typing & administrative skills, who will be responsible for organising her/his boss & his office whilst he is out & about the group. We are market leaders in book, record & stationery retailing with a chain of shops & stores across the country & exciting plans for growth. Salary £7–7,500 PA according to age, qualifications & experience.

Please ring Teresa Winyard on 01-580-4215 for an application form, 82 Gower St, London WC1E 6EQ.

Audio Secretary
required for
Partnership Secretary

to deal with confidential matters. Common sense more important than experience as training will be given. Salary by neg.

Reply in confidence with CV to

Mrs Ballaro
13 Hill Street,
London W1X 8DL

Bank on Training

An opportunity for a young Secretary to break into banking and be trained on a word processor. Rusty SH will do, varied duties, friendly young people and scope for promotion £7,000 plus generous bonus.

377 8600
WordPlus
The WP specialists
Secretaries Plus The Secretarial Consultants

COLLEGE LEAVERS W1 £6,000-£7,000

Have you been temping for the summer and are now looking for your first permanent job? You may now be looking for involvement in a busy pressurised business, so this could be the job for you. This department in a large holding company is involved in the group's financial resources. They need a bright secretary with excellent skills, 100/50, and a willingness to learn W.P. for the assistant treasurer.

ADVERTISING £6,000 Neg

Are you mature, flexible and self-motivated if so, this well established advertising agency is looking for you. They need a bright and well educated junior secretary to work for 2 Financial Executives. Skills should be 90/50.

01-499 0092 or 01-493 5907
COLLEGE LEAVERS DIVISION
Senior Secretaries Recruitment Consultants

LITERARY LEANINGS? £6,500

Be the 'Right Hand' of this dynamic literary agent, and keep the office running smoothly and efficiently. You'll need excellent shorthand with ideally some w.p. skills but just as important is a good telephone manner, poise and a flexible, mature personality. You'll become involved in research and many other aspects of this fascinating job. Age 18-23 with min 6 months experience.

Bernadette of Bond St. Recruitment Consultants
No 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

College leaver 18+ Exec Secretary £6,000 - £8,000

Young S/H Secretary, 100/50. College leaver or second jobber for Chairman's office of prestige British Company.

Excellent career opportunity. Benefits include free lunch and Co sports facilities.

Please ring ROY STOCKTON 01-734 8466
STOCKTON ASSOCIATES Rec Cons

Marketing Support/PA

International Computer Services company requires intelligent, articulate assistant to Marketing Manager, to undertake support and administrative duties. Initiative and ability to learn, equally important as experience. Would suit recent graduate with secretarial training. Situated in modern offices convenient to London Bridge and Borough Tube stations. Potential for growth in job and salary which starts at £6,500+.

Contact Carol Clark on 01-403 2424

Hong Kong Tourist Association in Pall Mall

Secretary for Marketing Manager. Shorthand/typing and telex experience. Hours 9.30-5.30. Bups, 4 weeks holiday. Salary £8,500 neg.

Tel. Ursula Overbury 01-930 4775 (No Agencies)

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE
University of London

SECRETARIES with good educational background, skills and experience required for (a) Law Faculty – to work for Dean and Head of Department and co-ordinate work of the secretarial staff. Varied duties offering responsibility and scope for initiative. Wordprocessing experience (Wang system in use) an advantage. Salary on scale £7,692-£8,694 p.a. [illegible]

SPANISH/FRENCH SPEAKING sec 25+ £9,500+. Excellent benefits. International City brokers seek a tiptop PA with fluent Spanish and French to work for the chairman of their busy construction division liaising very closely with South America, you will handle a variety of administrative duties together with all travel arrangements. Spanish + French shorthand an asset, secretarial duties minimal but speeds must be good (100/70). Please contact Sue Venables 404 4933. Fleet Personnel Rec. Cons.

SUPER SEC/PA for Director of City Co. aged around 21-25, must have excellent skills. SH 100/60 typ, be extrovert and on the ball, for fast moving environment. Salary £8,500 + exc benefits. Tel: 405 5209. Maggie Gale Appts '84.

PA SEC c £8,800 Free lunch, subs mortg, bright, smart, go ahead PA sec to work for top American company. Interest in WP preferable. Excellent perks, career position. Ring Sarah Oliver 240 5211 Staff Plan Rec Cons.

FRENCH, SPANISH & GERMAN – A good knowledge of these is a great asset as PA/Sec to the Vice-President for Europe in this prestigious American Bank. WP experience and SH/Typing 100/65. Age 24/25. £8,500 + Cheap mortgage etc. Tel: 789 7938. Dulcie Simpson Appointments.

FILMS AND ADVERTISING. £6,000-£9,000. Junior Sec/College leaver needed for Chairman's Office; 2nd Jobber for Director of Film Co and [illegible]

[illegible]

Tempting Times

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES
Up to £4.50 Per Hour

We are currently working with several major companies who have an urgent need for first class temporaries – Shorthand/Audio Secretaries and Copy Typists. In return for your hard work and flexibility we offer excellent rates and the opportunity to utilise your experience in a wide range of assignments.

If you have current skill in 100/60 and at least 18 months secretarial experience contact:–

01- 629 7262

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS
A division of Graduate Appointments Ltd.

TEMPING WITH A DIFFERENCE

Why take just any Temporary Secretarial job when you could work in Television, Films, Advertising, Public Relations or Publishing?

We have lots of vacancies and offer excellent rates – and what's more, we pay you the same week!

Why not call us today on 01-499 6566 or 493 8383

The GROSVENOR Bureau

THE RITZ
TEMPORARY SECRETARIES

needed for the coming weeks. Phone for further details NOW, on 938 1804.

20 Kensington Church St. W8

or 283 1555

133 Middlesex Street, E1

RITZ RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

SH/TYP req for 4-6 wks to work in East Africa. – 01-950 9433, ask for Mrs Merryfield–

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

COMPANHIA DO CAMINHO DE FERRO DE BENGUELA
SOCIEDADE ANONIMA DE RESPONSABILIDADE LIMITADA
HEAD OFFICE: LOBITO
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting will be held on the 7th December, 1984, at 9 a.m., at the Company's Head Office at Lobito, with the following agenda:

1.–To discuss and approve, or to modify, the balance sheet and the Board's report and accounts, and the Fiscal Board's report, for the administrative period ended 31st December, 1982;

2.– To carry out the elections and confirm the appointments for the managing Boards.

Lobito, 29th October, 1984
Tanks Consolidated Investments PLC.
Chairman
(LUIS LAMAS DE OLIVEIRA)

PART TIME VACANCIES

EATON SQUARE (off). mature person for interesting part-time clerical job: suit widow or young mother: French and/or German an advantage. – Write: P.O Box 368, London, SW1X 8LX.

DO PEOPLE LIKE YOU and are you efficient? Busy SW1 residential estate agents need you 9-3. £6,000. 821 0786.

PART-TIME SECRETARY required for Harley Street Surgeon. Nursing an advantage. Tel: 637 1139 for details.

PART-TIME SECRETARY. P.A. required by architect with office in [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPER SECRETARIES

FRENCH GRADUATE (English mother [illegible]

[illegible]

STEPPING STONES

HARPERS AND QUEEN

Is Britain's most successful glossy magazine with attractive offices in the West End. We are looking for a lively, intelligent and personable secretary to organise our advertisement department and would welcome applications from those with enthusiasm and a capacity for hard work.

We have a very busy department and we are looking for someone, with good shorthand and 6+ months experience, who can give it the right secretarial and organisational support.

Please write with full C.V. to Jude Cox, The National Magazine Co. Ltd., 72 Broadwick Street, London W1V 2BP.

NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

EXHIBITIONER between school and university? Have you very good 'A' levels including English, grade A or B, and about 7-8 months to spare? Publishing and advertising company, immediately requires keen person aged 18-19 years. Must live in Metropolitan area. Private letters to Mrs Elkington, 107 Fleet St. EC4.

FRENCH SPEAKING receptionist for prestigious int bank. £6,500. Mother tongue standard English with fluent spoken French. Typing ability essential. Paragon Language Consultants. 580 7056.

APPOINTMENTS

DRAKE
ASSISTANT EDITOR £8,000 neg.

Large publishing company are seeking an Editorial Assistant with a minimum of 3 years in publishing, including illustrations. Graduates in history or geography preferred.

Call Moira Benigson on 734 0911

P.R. with a difference
Circ. £10,000 p.a. + car

Due to expansion this International Medical organisation is offering a super career opening as the frontline person for this professional Co. You will be completely responsible for explaining the role and services of the organisation to medical and dental students. Approximately 50% of your time will be spent visiting universities and hospitals, organising and attending meetings and various sponsorships. Ideally you are between 28-35, have proven admin. and organising skills possibly linked in a similar role, coupled with a professional approach and excellent presentation. For further details

Contact Ann Grover 01-631 1541 (Recruitment Consultants)

Price Jamieson

INTERIOR DECORATOR for interesting upmarket Chelsea and Belgravia residential properties. Possibly part-time. Knowledge history of art helpful. Send cv and photograph to Box [illegible]

[illegible]

RENTALS

also on page 34

MARGARETTA TERR. CHELSEA SW3

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AND I HEARD, but I understood not: then said I, O my Lord, what shall be the end of these things? *Daniel 12: 8.*

BIRTHS

BAILLIE – On 8th November, to Rosemary (née Max-Muller) and Ian, a son Alastair Charles, a brother for Angus and Annabel.

BALFOUR – On November 12th, to Tessa and Roderick at the Lindon Wing and Winnicott Unit, St Mary's, Paddington, a sister for Willa Kinvara Maria.

BARNETT. – On 7th November at Parklands, Durban, to Erika (née ...

BIRTHDAYS

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

DEATHS

MANTOUDIS Sotiris Michael, aged 55, beloved husband of Angelica and father of Anna and Alexandra on Friday November 9, 1984. Suddenly at his home in Athens (Androu 3 Kifissia).

MILCHSACK. – On November 6th 1984, Hans, aged 80 years, suddenly in Duesseldorf. Devoted and beloved husband of Lilo. Family cremation has taken place.

MILLS. On 12th November, 1984, Christopher, of Mayfield, Sussex, formerly of Kuala Lumpur, loved husband of Pat and brother of Mary. Funeral service at St Dunstans, Mayfield, on Friday, 16th November, at 12 noon. Family flowers only, but donations, if desired, to St Dunstans Church Restoration Fund.

PEDRICK.–On 11th November, 1984, at his home in Tunbridge Wells, Vyvyan, dearly loved husband of Heather and father of Jeremy, Cynthia and Roger and stepfather of Anthony. Cremation at Tunbridge Wells on Thursday, 15th November at 10 a.m. Enquiries to E. R. Hickmott & Son, 41 Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells. Tel: 0892 22462.

POLGLASE – On November 11th, 1984, at home, *Alan Francis Taylor* Polglase, aged 84, husband of Katherine Elsie Polglase. No flowers or letters, please. Cremation at Chichester Crematorium, Westhampnett Road, Chichester, at 1.30pm on Thursday November 15th, 1984.

RICHARDS.–On November 9th, peacefully at Whitehanger Nursing Home, Haslemere, Professor Owain Westmacott Richards, F.R.S., in his 83rd year. Much loved by his wife Joyce McLuckie and his daughters, Gillian Richards and Jane Smithers and grandchildren. Cremation private. No flowers. Donations if desired, direct to Help The Aged, or The National Trust.

STEWART. – *On 11th November* peacefully at her home at Seaford, Mary aged 80 years. *Enquiries* to Seaford funeral service. Tel: (0323) 893889

TATE – on November 12th peacefully at Fielding Johnson Hospital, Leicester, after a short illness, Lady Nairne of Preston Lodge, Withcote, Oakham, ...

MEMORIAL SERVICES

IN MEMORIAM

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BULL, HAROLD EDWARD BULL otherwise HAROLD BULL late of St Margarets, 84 West Heath Road, Hampstead, London, NW3, died there on December 10th 1983. (Estate about £5,800).

FOWLER, HORACE WILLIAM FOWLER, late of 23 The Retreat, Wateringbury, Maidstone, Kent, died at Maidstone on January 18th 1984. (Estate about £40,530).

PINNEL nee BISSEX, ADA MAY PINNEL nee BISSEX, widow, late of 4 Rhiwddare House, May Road, Taffs Well, Cardiff, died at Pontypridd, Mid Glamorgan, on March 21st 1984. (Estate about £7,200).

POTTER, ALBERT ARCHIBALD POTTER, late of 15 Turner House, Millbank Estate, Pimlico, London, SW1, died in Kensington, London, W8, on May 7th 1984. (Estate about £18,000).

The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, London SW1H 9JS, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

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THEATRES

Continued from page 33

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17

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.59; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; plus Mike Smith with the new Top Twenty.

9.00 Lyn Marshall's Everyday Yoga. Lesson three of the course designed to tone the body (r). 9.10 The Yugoslav Way. The fifth programme in the series about Yugoslavia in 1976 features Skopje, the capital of Makedonija (r). 9.40 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School. (r)

10.50 Gharbar. A magazine programme for Asian women. Today's edition includes a discussion between Farida Adibi and Shaheen Nawab on making children's clothes at home 11.15 Ceefax.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 Pebble Mill at One with guests. Kenny Ball and his Jazzmen, cookery expert Prue Leith and a look behind the scenes at the making of the BBC television series Oxbridge Blues 1.45 Gran (r). 1.50 Stop-Go! (r). 2.00 Blizzard's Wonderful Wooden Toys. Richard Blizzard demonstrates his toy making skills (r).

2.45 Film: Berlin Express* (1948) starring Merle Oberon, Robert Ryan and Paul Lukas. Post-Second World War thriller about a plot to prevent the unification of Germany. Directed by Bert Granet 3.48 Regional news (not London).

3.50 Play School, presented Liz Watts. 4.10 SuperTed and the Crystal Ball. 4.15 Jackanory. Peter Davison reads part three of The Sheep-Pig. 4.30 Screen Test. Two teams from Somerset and Cornwall in a test of cinematic recall 4.50 John Craven's Newsround.

5.00 Play: Thief. by Roger Parkes. Why should a 14-year-old boy take to stealing when his parents have given him everything he wanted? (r).

5.25 The Good Life. Comedy series set in rural Surbiton (r). 5.58 Weather.

6.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.

6.30 London Plus.

6.55 Cartoon.

7.00 I've Got a Secret, presented by Tom O'Connor. Jan Leeming, Chris Kelly, Anneka Rice and Derek Jameson try to discover the secrets of guests who include Peter Woods (Ceefax).

7.35 Sharon and Elsie. A depressed Sharon is cheered by Elsie's plans for an exciting night out (r).

8.00 Dallas. Donna Krebbs arrives at Ewing Oil intent on making her presence felt (Ceefax).

8.50 Points of View. Barry Took with another selection of viewers' letters.

9.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Liberal Party.

9.10 News with John Humphrys.

9.35 In at the Deep End. Chris Serle makes his operatic singing debut (Ceefax) (see Choice).

10.25 Sportsnight, introduced by Harry Carpenter. Reports on the home countries efforts in today's World Cup Football matches and a discussion on what is wrong with English cricket with Ian Botham, Bob Willis and Alec Bedser.

11.15 We Got it Made. American comedy series.

11.40 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; guests, Roger Daltrey and Don MacLean, from 6.45; exercises at 6.46 and 9.20; Eve Pollard's gossip column at 8.34; The Who remember at 8.47; gardening advice from Roddy Llewellyn at 9.06.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: designing and making a piece of jewellery. 9.47 Metamorphosis. 10.04 Chemistry: esterification. 10.21 Understanding television. 10.48 Glacial ice in Switzerland. 11.10 A day in the life of a market stallholder. 11.22 Canoeing on the Canadian seaway. 11.39 How we used to live.

12.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy with a musical story for the young. 12.10 Our Backyard. Jean's surprise birthday party. 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News at One with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news

1.30 World Cup Special. Coverage of the football match in Istanbul between Turkey and England.

3.00 Take the High Road. Drama on the Scottish highland estate of Glendarroch.3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 Sons and Daughters. Love and high finance between the Palmer and Hamilton families.

4.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Rub a Dub Dub. A musical version of the nursery rhyme, It's Raining, It's Pouring. 4.20 Chish 'n' Fips. Adventures of two garden gnomes. 4.45 Murphy's Mob. Drama serial about a football team. Part one. 5.15 Blockbusters. General knowledge quiz for teenagers.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee talks to Jo Morris from the NCCL Advisory Committee about the Equal Pay Act.

6.35 Crossroads.

7.00 Name That Tune. Musical quiz presented by Lionel Blair.

7.30 Coronation Street (Oracle).

8.00 This Is Your Life. Eamonn Andrews lies in wait to emotionally hijack an unsuspecting worthy.

8.30 Mike Yarwood in Persons. Comedy impressions from the talented entertainer.

9.00 Travelling Man. Part two of the six-episode drama starring Leigh Lawson as Lomax, an ex-policeman, recently released from prison after serving a two year sentence, searching for his son. He sets up headquarters on a narrowboat but when he has to go to London his friend Andrea is the victim of a sadist who believes she knows the whereabouts of a lot of money that Lomax has supposed to have stashed away (Oracle).

10.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Liberal Party.

10.10 News followed by Thames news headlines.

10.40 Midweek Sports Special presented by Steve Rider. Highlights of this afternoon's World Cup match in Istanbul between Turkey and England. Bobby Robson, straight from the airport, will be in the studio with his comments on his team's performance. Plus highlights of the other World Cup matches involving the home countries and a profile of Karen Barber and Nicky Slater who are now out of the shadows of Torvill and Dean.

10.50 Bette Midler – No Frills. Songs and comedy from the outrageous American entertainer.

12.25 Night Thoughts.

Ian Charleson (left) and Malcolm Stoddard: BBC 2, 9.00 pm

● I feared initially that Steven Berkoff's plundering of Shakespeare in WEST (Channel 4, 9.00pm) was an admission that he had looked into his own cupboard for inspiration and found it bare. He has taken the gang warfare from *Romeo and Juliet* as his starting point, retained enough of the Shakespearean metre to serve his purpose, and mixed in lines from half a dozen of the Bard's plays. But then, having got his tale of gang warfare in London in the 1960s into the right epic and poetic gear, he does what Shakespeare did and demonstrates his own skill for twisting familiar plot threads into startling new shapes. Electronic wizardry in the studio has added extra excitment to what must already have been an emotionally draining experience in the theatre.

CHOICE

● IN AT THE DEEP END (BBC 1, 9.35pm) describes a head-on collision between opera *bouffe* and opera *grand*. The only injury, and it is very slight, is to professionalism. Recovery is immediate, however, because reporter Chris Serle, given the chance to appear on stage at the London Coliseum as an aged retainer in the English National Opera's production of Prokofiev's *The Gambler*, does it for one night only. His qualifications are hardly impressive: amateur drummer with a pub jazz band, and the occasional burst of *Won't You Come Home, Bill Bailey*. Yet, thanks to coaching and tips from the likes of Sir Geraint Evans, Tito Gobbi, Georg Solti and Jonathan Miller, Mr Serle eventually finds himself in the wings at the Coliseum, waiting to go on, and as ready as an operatic tiro ever will be.

● THE GIFT (Radio 3, 7.00pm), Graham Swannell's play for two voices, is ostensibly about the state of heightened consciousness that impending death can produce. Thus, the gift of the title is not merely life but the exciting perception of living that a dying man bequeathes to the dull chum who goes to France with him on what is to be a last holiday. It takes a considerable writer simultaneously to juggle with agony and ecstasy, while also balancing life and death issues on his head. But Mr Swannell has done it, and very movingly too.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

9.00 Ceefax.

9.10 Daytime on Two: Technical studies: Drawing, rolling and extruding.9.38 Joining metals. 10.00 You and Me. For the very young. 10.15 Maths: timetables. 10.38 Maths: statistics. 11.00 Words and Pictures. 11.17 Music: early instruments. 11.39 A discussion on East and West ideologies. 12.05 The Russian people and their language.

12.30 For parents of children with a mental handicap. 12.55 For learner drivers whose second language is English. 1.21 French conversation. 1.38 How water reaches domestic taps. 2.00 Three children's books illustrators explain their craft. 2.18 Economic development in the Amazon region.2.40 The effect tides and winds have on the coastline. (Ceefax.) Ends at 3.00.

3.10 The Shogun Inheritance. The third in a series of seven films about Japan focuses on the Yoshiwara district of Tokyo where business executives do their entertaining (r)

3.50 Film:Corvette, K-225* (1943) starring Randolph Scott and James Brown. Second World War drama about the captain and crew of a corvette in the Atlantic battling against the elements and the German navy. Directed by Richard Rosson.

5.25 News summary with subtitles.

5.30 Willo the Wisp (r).

5.35 Fast Forward. Entertainment for children.

6.00 The High Chapparal. The Cannon's, on their way to visit their powerful neighbour, meet the neighbour's drunken son who is on the run from the Mexican authorities (r).

6.50 The Phil Silvers Show* Sergeant Bilko, desperate for funds to enter a poker school, decides to rent an empty shop in Roseville, refusing to tell anybody for what purpose (r).

7.15 Ebony, introduced by Juliet Alexander and Vince Herbert. There is an examination of the British black press and a profile of Claudia Jones, a pioneer of black press in this country. Plus, for the first time on television for a number of years, the godfather of soul music, James Brown.

8.00 Brass Tacks. Lord Annan presides as Tam Dalyell puts the case for a tribunal of inquiry into the sinking of the General Belgrano and Michael Mates opposes.

9.00 Oxbridge Blues.The first of a series of plays based on stories by Frederic Raphael. Tonight's stars Ian Charleson and Malcolm Stoddard as brothers, both graduates, who have totally different views about how life should be lived.

10.10 Out of Court, presented by David Jessel and Sue Cook.

10.40 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Liberal Party.

10.50 Newsnight.

11.35 Buongiorno Italia. Lesson five of the Italian conversation course (r). Ends at 12.05.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 Film: The Man in the Mirror* (1936) staring Edward Everett Horton and Ursula Jeans, with Alastair Sim. Comedy about a mouse of a man, ridiculed at the office and humiliated in his domestic life, whose reflection comes out of the mirror and begins to put his life in order. Directed by Maurice Elvey.

4.00 A Plus 4. Discussion, music and interviews, presented by Mavis Nicholson.

4.30 Countdown. Yesterday's winner of the anagrams and mental arithmetic competition is challenged by Haydon Crowe, a retired accounts manager from Bedfordshire.

5.00 Alice. Comedy at the Phoenix, Arizona, diner where, tonight, Vera lets slip that she has a boyfriend. Her boss, Mel and her colleagues, Alice and Flo, each make excuses to stay late so that they can meet the mystery man.

5.30 The Mary Tyler Moore Show. Mary, keen to improve her qualifications, enrols on a night school's television journalism course. She is soon the apple of the teacher's eye and he asks if she would mind staying behind after class to discuss an important matter.

6.00 Silents Please.* A condensed version of Vicente Blasco Ibanez's classic romance. Blood and Sand, which becomes a box office hit in 1922, starring Rudolph Valentino as the ill-fated bullfighter.

6.30 The Living Body. Part nine of the 26-programme series on the inner workings of the human body deals with muscle power.

7.00 Channel Four News with Trevor McDonald includes a report by Edward Stourton on today's debate at the Anglican General Synod on economic policies.

7.50 Comment. The political slot this week is filled by Gordon Wilson, chairman of the SNP and MP for Dundee East.

8.00 Scotland's Story. Episode 19 of the controversial 24-part series tracing the history of Scotland and the Scots examines some of the Scottish traditions that were invented in Victorian times.

8.30 Diverse Reports: The Redundant Church. Should the Church of England be disestablished? Reporter Christine Chapman argues that the main reason the Church embarrasses the Government is because it is part of the state apparatus.

9.00 West, by Steven Berkoff, adapted for television by the author following critical success of the stage production (see Choice).

10.15 James Stewart in conversation with Iain Johnstone.

11.00 Carry Greenham Home. A documentary about the lesser-known activities of the women's protest movement based at the Greenham Common Base, filmed over a period of six months.

12.10 Closedown.

Radio 4

On long wave. †. denotes stereo on VHF.

5.55 Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing: Weather. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Prayer For The Day.

6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather: Travel.

9.00 News.

9.05 Midweek: Libby Purves with studio guests including Auberon Waugh.

10.00 News; Gardeners' Question Time visits Worcestershire.

10.30 Morning Story: 'The Kite' by W. Somerset Maughan. Reader: Hugh Dickson.

10.45 Daily Service (NEM, page 21).

11.00 News; Travel; The War of the Words. Georgina Ferry on dyslexia.

11.48 Mighty Myths. Derek Robinson challenges some beliefs we take for granted. 6: Fawkes: the fall guy.

12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer affairs.

12.27 No Place to Hide by Ted Allbeury. Abridged in eight parts (6): Some Indications of Paranoia (r). 12.55 Weather.

1.00 The World at One: News.

1.35 A Party Political Broadcast by the Liberal Party.

1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.

2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes an interview with the actress and singer Julia McKenzie. There is also the seventh episode of Bad Company.

3.00 The Afternoon Play: Why Not Take All of Me? by Alan W. Lear. With Simon Donald. Part Gothic 'shocker', part love-story, this is a tale of a lonely young man who falls under the spell of a bizarre group of travelling players in Edinburgh.†

3.47 Time for Verse: Parodies. A series of six programmes by Simon Brett. 1: Classic Poems.

4.00 News; File on 4 (r).

4.40 Story Time: 'Let the People Sing' by J. B. Priestley (8): Read by Enn Reitel.

5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather.

6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.

6.30 Top of the Form (10): Scotland v North. Nairn Academy v Moorhead High School, Accrington.

7.00 News.

7.05 The Archers.

7.20 Checkpoint. Listeners' cases of unfair dealings and injustice, with Roger Cook.

7.45 The Reith Lectures 1984. 'Minds, Brains and Science' – six talks by John Searle, Professor of Philosophy at the University of California. (2): Beer Cans and Meat Machines.

8.15 In Business. News, views and stories from the business world with Peter Hobday.

8.45 Analysis. With Michael Heseltine and his Labour shadow, Denzil Davies.

9.30 A Talent to Amuse. The life and music of Noel Coward (9): Noel on Showbusiness.

9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes the Theatre Royal Haymarket production of The Way of the World.

10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Some Do Not' by Ford Madox Ford (8). Read by Hugh Burden. 10.29 Weather.

10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 News Headlines.

11.15 The Financial World Tonight.

11.30 Today in Parliament.

12.00 News, Weather. 12.33 Shipping Forecast.

VHF (available in England and S. Wales only) Radio 4 vhf is as above except: 5.55-6.00am Weather; Travel. 11.00-12.00 For Schools. 1.55-3.00pm For Schools. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: A Vous La France! 8: Bon voyage! 12.30-1.00 Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: Teenage Plays: 12.30 You Don't listen to me. 12.50 They Don't listen to me.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.

7.05 Your Midweek Choice: part one. Fasch's Trumpet Concerto in D (Wilbraham/Academy of St Martin-in-Fields); Bishop's Lo, hear the gentle lark (Joan Sutherland); Schubert's Piano Sonata in E major, D 157 (Lupu): Mercadante's Flute Concerto in E minor (Gazzelloni/I Musici).†

8.00 News.

8.05 Your Midweek Choice (cont.): Schonherr's Austrian Peasant Dances; Puccini's love duets (Act one, Madame Butterfly, sung in German by Pilar Lorengar and Fritz Wunderlich); Martinu's Spalicek Suite No 2.†

9.00 News.

9.05 This Week's Composers: Villa-Lobos and Ginastera. Villa-Lobos's Five Preludes (John Williams, guitar); Choro No 2 (Dufrene/Cliquennois): Bachianas Brasileiras No 6: Ginastera's String Quartet No 1 (Philarte Quartet).†

10.00 Orchestral Music: Britten and Walton. Britten's Serenade for tenor, horn and strings (Pears/Tuckwell/LSO); Walton's Symphony No 2 (LSO Under Previn).†

10.55 Viola and Piano: Lawrence Wheeler (viola) and Ruth Tomforhde. Bloch's Suite for viola; Alexander Tcherepnin's Six Pieces for viola and piano (arranged Wheeler).†

11.40 Boulez conducts Bartok: BBC Singers, BBC Symphony Orchestra. Bartok's The Miraculous Mandarin (complete).†

12.15 Concert Hall: Lynda Russell (soprano), with Andrew Ball (piano). Prokofiev's Five Poems Balmont Op 36; Strauss's Four Songs to poems by Brentano† 1.00 News.

1.05 Jazz: Sixth programme Recordings made by the Benny Goodman Orchestra in the early 1940s. Enter Peggy Lee and Cootie Williams.

1.30 Matinee Musicale: Ulster Orchestra (under Joly) with Daphne Arlow (mezzo). Thomas Pitfield's Overture on North Country tunes; Delius's Late Swallows; Duparc's La vie anterieure; Chanson triste; Phidyle; Guy Ropartz's Scenes bretonnes; Delius's Four Danish Songs; Walton's Prelude and Spitfire Fugue.†

2.30 Violin and Piano: Zvi Zeitlin (violin) and Clifford Benson (piano). Prokofiev's Sonata in F minor Op 80; Stravinsky's Divertimento.†

3.25 Scottish Season: Scottish Baroque Ensemble. William McGibbon's Sonata No 3 in B minor, 1734; Malcolm Williamson's Lament (in memory of Lord Mountbatten of Burma); David Dorward's Analogues.†

4.00 Choral Evensong: from Salisbury Cathedral. A live transmission.† 4.55 News.

5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Roger Nichols's selections of music.†

6.30 Debut: James Dower (flute), John Lenehan (piano). Handel's Sonata in B flat, Dutilleux's Sonatine; Francois Borne's (arr Ransom Wilson) Carmen Fantasy.

7.00 Play: Graham Swannell's The Gift. With David Collings and Simon Hewitt as the two old schoolfriends, now in their thirties, on holiday in Europe. One, with an incurable disease, resolves to give his rather dull companion a new outlook on life (see Choice).

7.45 Scottish Season: Scottish Chamber Orchestra (under Gibson). Part one. Delius's (arranged Fenby) Two Aquarelles; La Calinda; Delius's (arranged Beecham) Serenade (Hassan); Delius's On hearing the first cuckoo in spring; Summer; Night on the River; Mozart's Sinfonia Concertante in E flat, K 297b.†

8.45 Six Contents: Foreign radio broadcasts, monitored by the BBC.

9.05 Scottish Chamber Orchestra: part two. Brahms's Serenade No 1 in D Op 11.†

10.00 Nicholas Mew: Albarni String Quartet play Nicholas Maw's Quartet No 1, 1966.†

10.45 Ladies Lost and Found: Fifth of 10 readings from Terence Tiller's new free verse translation of Chaucer's two poems The Book of the Duchess, and the House of Fame. Martin Jarvis is Chaucer. Music by Michael Berkeley.†

11.00 Manchester Chamber Concert: Wolfgang Manz (piano). Mozart's Fantasy in C minor, K 475; Sonata in C minor, K 457; Beethoven's Sonata in E minor, Op 90.†

11.57 News. Until 12.00.

Radio 2

4.00am Colin Berry. † 5.30 Ray Moore. † 7.30 Terry Wogan†. including 8.31 Racing. 10.00 Russell Harty. † 12.00 World Cup Soccer special. (Turkey v England from the Inonu Stadium, Istanbul. 1.45pm Steve Jones †. (continued from VHF). 2.00 Gloria Hunniford †including 2.02, 3.02 Sports desk. 3.30 Music All the Way. 4.00 David Hamilton 6.00 John Dunn †including 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.45 Sport and classified results (mf only). 8.00 World Cup soccer special. Group seven: Scotland v Spain, Wales v Iceland. Group three: Northern Ireland v Finland. 10.00 The Golden Years. With Alan Keith. 10.30 Hubert Gregg says Thanks for the Memory. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Bill Rennells presents Nightride †. 3.00 Broadway Babes 11: Gwen Verdon. Presented by Sheridan Morley †. 3.30-4.00 Joan Savage sings †.

Radio 1

On medium wave. †. denotes also VHF stereo.

News on the half hour from 6.30 am until9.30 pm and at 12 midnight 6.00 am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 12.00 pm Gary Davies including 12.30pm Newsbeat. 2.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Bruno Brookes including 5.30Newsbeat. 7.30 Janice Long. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 & 2 4.00 With Radio 2. 12.00 Steve Jones including 1.05pm Sports Desk. 1.45 With Radio 2. 8.00 The Spinners and Friends (special guest Cy Grant). 8.30 Frank Chacksfield and his Orchestra brings you The Splendour of Strings. 9.15 Listen to the Band. Charlie Chester and the Jones and Crossland Band. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Report On Religion. 7.45 That's Trad. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Classical Record Review. 8.30 The First Half Century. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 The Brotherhood Of Brass. 10.00 News Summary. 10.01 Submarines. 10.30 My Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Images Of Britain. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 The Ideal Cast. 2.00 Outlook. 2.45 Report on Religion. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Incredible Flautists. 3.30 Steptoe And Son. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Rock Salad. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Monitor. 8.00 World News. 8.15 International Soccer Special. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Images Of Britain. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Steptoe And Son. 1.00 News Summary. 1.00 Outlook. 1.30 Waveguide. 1.40 Book Choice. 1.45 Monitor. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 The Spirit Of Kitty Hawk. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 International Soccer Special. 5.45 The World Today. All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 Wales: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales headlines. 5.25-5.35 Interval. 5.35-5.58 Wales Today. 6.30-6.55 Sportfolio. 11.40-11.45 News and weather. Scotland: 12.57pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 5.25-5.58 First Class. 6.30-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 11.40-11.45 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland News. 5.25-5.58 Channel One Presents . . . Lunatic Fringe. 11.44-12.05am Festival Notebook: 12.05-12.10 News and weather. England: 6.30-6.55pm Regional news magazines.

S4C Starts 1.00pm Countdown. 1.30 Alice. 2.00 Gwrando A Gwneud. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Hyn O Fyd. 2.55 Interval. 3.00 Prime of Miss Jean Brodie. 4.00 A Plus 4. 4.30 Hey Good Looking. 4.45 Ffalabalam. 5.00 Hanner Awr Fawr. 5.35 Danger Man. 6.00 Brookside. 6.30 Dibendraw. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Owain Yn Arwain. 8.00 Resio. 8.30 Y Byd Ar Bedwar. 9.00 Film: F. Scott Fitzgerald and the Last of the Belles (Richard Chamberlain). 10.50 Pel-Droed Rhyngwaladol: Cwpan Y Byd (Grwp 7) Cymru V Gwlad Yr Ia. 11.20 Diverse Reports. 11.50 Here and Now on 4. 12.20am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Three Little Words. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Pruitts of Southampton. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55-7.00 Dick Tracy. 11.40 Portrait of a Legend. 12.05am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Three Little Words. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South East. 6.30-7.00 Secrets of the Coast. 11.50 Portrait of a Legend. 12.15am Postscript, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 3.25 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.50 Streets of San Francisco. 12.45am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Three Little Words. 1.20 News. 1.30 We'll Meet Again. 2.30-3.00 Piper to Muscadet. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 10.30 Scotsport. 11.30 Streets of San Francisco. 12.30am News, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Look Who's Talking. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 11.50 Monte Carlo Show. 12.50am Big Question, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.00 Afternoon Club. 3.27-4.00 Take the High Road. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 11.50 That's Hollywood. 12.10am Company, Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Benson. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 News. 11.40 Comedy Tonight. 12.10am Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Benson. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 News. 11.50 Comedy Tonight. 12.20am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 That's Hollywood. 1.20 News. 1.30 Job Spot. 1.35 Film: Turnabout.* 1940 comedy. 3.00 Survival. 3.30-4.00 Look Who's Talking. 6.00-6.35 Scotland Today. 10.30 Scotspot. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Mannix. 12.35am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Look Who's Talking. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 11.50 Kolchak: Night Stalker. 12.50am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 One Woman. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 11.50 Portrait of Power. 12.20am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.00 Adventurer. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 10.30 Scotsport. 12.30am News, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Survival. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening Ulster. 11.40 Nine to Five. 12.05am News, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 11.50 Shelley. 12.20am Four Footsteps to God, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

Entertainments

Continued on page 34

Two miners tell of fear and loathing in return to work

From Peter Davenport
Barnsley

Ray Hunt, who has been on strike for eight months in the pits dispute, spoke yesterday about his decision to work.

"It was not a snap decision. It is something that formulates first in the back of your mind. It starts s just a thought, then you see *something on television*, read something in the papers, or hear something on the radio. You finaly say to yourself 'that's it, enough is enough. They can't intimidate me anymore', and you go back to work.

"But if I had known then just what I would have had to go through well, to be honest, I do not know if I could have done it."

He added: "Of course there is fear, there is bound to be fear of what might happen not just to you but to your family. Now I have gone back nothing, but nothing, will get me out again."

An hour earlier, Mr Hunt and his friend Mr Mel Hunt had been brought home after their day's work in a blue armoured van sandwiched between two white police transit carriers.

It is the price they have to pay after their decision to go back to work last Friday at Darfield Main colliery, near Barnsley, Yorkshire. They are the only two of the pits 600 men to breach the picket line.

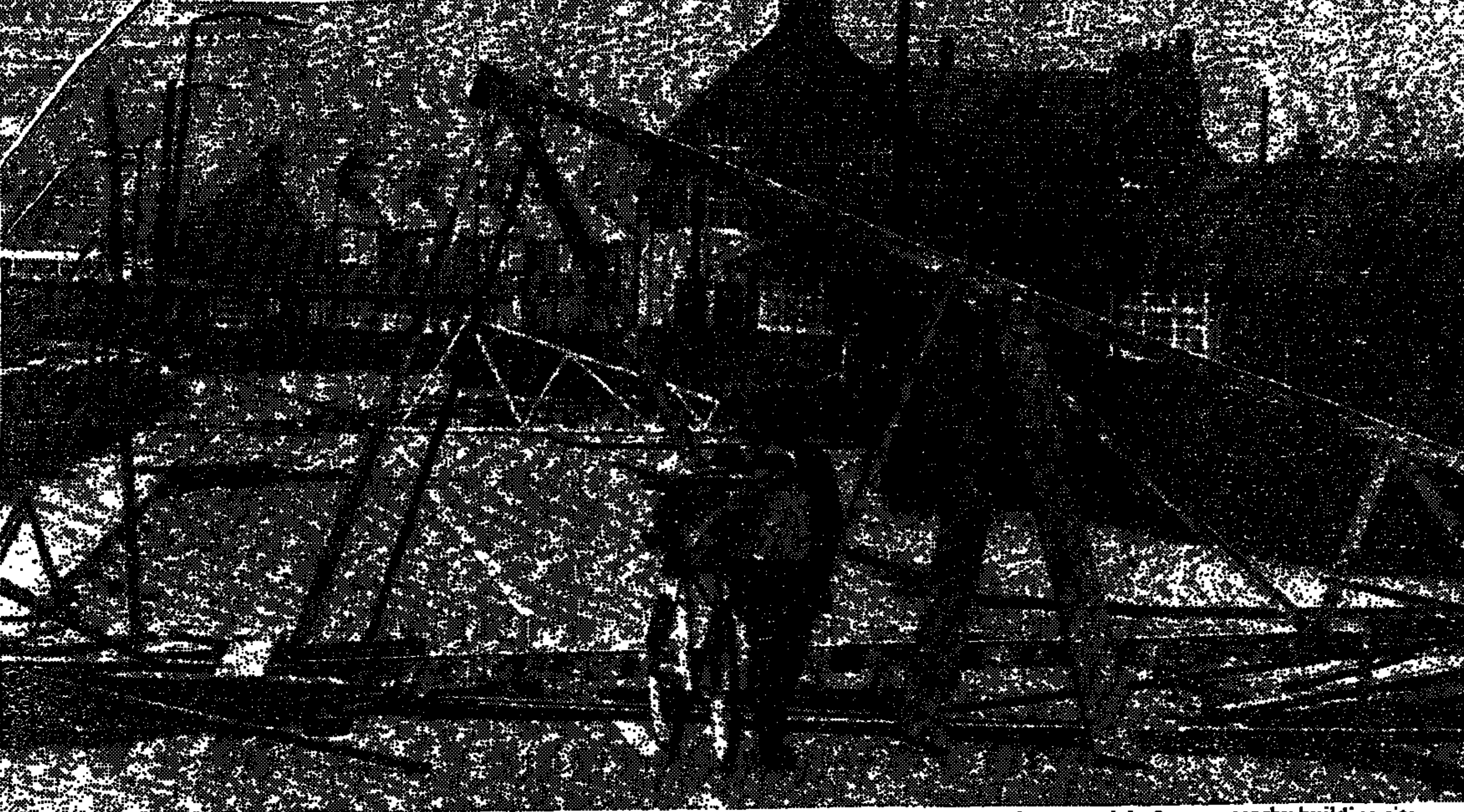
They have been branded scabs and threatened with physical violence. Mr Mel Hunt, aged 47, had a 51lb lump of concrete hurled through the window of his home, and Mr Ray Hunt, aged 36, was punched by strikers when the two men tried to attend a meeting.

It was their decision to return to work, along with hundreds of other men in the heartland Yorkshire coalfield, that provoked the unprecedented violence and civil disorder on Monday.

The statistics issued each day by the National Coal Board on the number of men returning to work in response to its campaign to break the strike do not reveal the private agonizing that each man who crosses the picket line has to endure or the courage he has to summon to face the consequences of his decision on not just himself but also his family.

Ray's wife, Audrey, was so distraught after the concrete was hurled at their home that he decided it was safer for her and their daughter, aged nine, to move out and live with relatives.

Neither of the men sleep easily in their beds at night: the creak of a floorboard or the mere crackling from the fire snaps them awake, sending them to the window to peer through curtains into the darkened streets, watching for pickets intent on revenge.



A postman delivering letters in Frickley, South Yorkshire, after striking miners built barricades using materials from a nearby building site

It was not the coal board's offer of Christmas money that finally tempted them back, although both have suffered financially during the dispute. Mel has lost £7,000 in wages and the money he and his wife, Christine, had saved to buy their council house and take their two children, a son aged 15 and a daughter aged 14, on the first family holiday abroad has all been used on day to day living. Ray has gone through about £2,000 of his savings trying to make ends meet.

Both agreed that the increasing level of violence and the NUM's refusal to condemn it, coupled with the union's trip to Libya finally persuaded them to go back.

Ray said: "People like Colonel Gaddafi don't give you anything without wanting something in return. And just what the hell is he going to want from us?" The two men are both members of Cosa, the white collar section of the NUM, and claim they were not actually on strike, but had been called out in support of the miners. They decided that their support had finally run out.

Mel is the ventilation officer at Darfield, and Ray the assistant safety officer.

When they went back to work on Friday they had to lie face down on the floor of the van that took them past the pickets. But it was not long before their identities were known.

Just crossing the pit yard from one colliery office to another meant they had to have a protective screen of seven police officers to ensure their safety. But they say they were spotted by a local NUM branch official who shouted: "Huntie, we're gonna kill thee."

"But the police are just great," Ray said.

They are each resigned to the fact that they will never be accepted back into the community where they live, or the community at the pit where they work. They try to make jokes but the humour is forced, and the tension and stress is clear on their faces.

Ray has lost 21 lbs in weight through worry in recent weeks; Mel smokes, constantly, rolling his own cigarettes from a wad of papers and a tobacco pouch.

The *first* day they *went* back was, they admit, the worst, but the tension and fears are still there. Even though, more than 800 men were back working in Yorkshire pits yesterday, 53,000 others are still on strike and a lot of them live nearby.

Ray said: "You get up in the morning and instead of putting on the light, you sneak to the window in the dark to pull back the curtain and peer outside to see who may be there, waiting.

"Your stomach churns even while you are making a cup of tea in the kitchen, and getting your sandwiches ready. The walk to the pick-up point to meet the van taking you to work is the longest and *loneliest you'll ever take.*"

Their decision to return has obviously affected their wives. Ray's wife, Christine a part-time school cleaner, whose wages have helped to ease the months without her husband's monay, said: "Sometimes I lie in bed and I can feel the tears beginning. But I say to myself I won's let them do that to me.

"I just hope they don't get at my kids, but I am behind my husband all the way."

Mel Hunt (left) and his friend Ray Hunt.

Both men would not regard themselves as heroes, or particularly brave.

Mel said: "I do not believe Arthur Scargill wants a settlement at all. He has been leading people on with hopes of talks to bring about a solution. But it is not going to happen. There comes a time when you just have to stand up and be counted.

Ray added: "I know we are outcasts now, in the view of other people. But what do you do? I do not know the answer to it. I don't think ahead any more. I just plan from day to day I can't believe how we are living.

"If somebody had told by a year ago I would be in this position, escorted to and from *work* by *squads of police*, and having to look over my shoulder all the time, then I would not have believed them."

They refused to condemn the men who are still on strike because they are afraid to cross the picket line. They realize just how much it took them to reach that decision.

The wit and wisdom of Supermac

Continued from page 1

how he found himself more and more out of sympathy with the government he was elected to support.

The party leaders reguarded him with "a certain distaste and even dislike". It was awkward. Fortunately he had been able to deal with the matter "fairly soon" by becoming leader of the party himself but the front bench need have no fear: he was too old to repeat that "sheer delight".

The reminiscence went on. At the Treasury, Macmillan had introduced Premium Bonds and the Archbisop of Canterbury of the day complained that he had "debauched the people". He supposed there must have been some confusion with lotteries "which they hold in Church bazaars".

Going serious, Lord Stockton *reflected on the nostrums of* various economists: expansionists, neo-Keynesians, and those new ones – what were they called? Those fellows from America? Ah, yes, the monetarists.

Curious that this was his only lapse of memory. Their Lordships split their sides.

Ethiopia accused of persecuting religious groups

Ethiopia, already under fire for its handling of famine relief efforts, now faces accusations of persecuting Christian churches. Though church authorities disagree about what is happening in the country, THOMSON PRENTICE reports from Addis Ababa on the allegations of evangelists working in Ethiopia. *Times* correspondents in New York and Geneva report on conflicting evidence reaching church leaders there.

Hundreds of village churches have been closed and up to 200 church workers arrested and detained by the authorities in Ethiopia in recent weeks, according to sources in Addis Ababa.

The churches are small outposts which have been set up and supported by such evangelical organisations as The Evangelical Allied Relief (Tear) Fund, based in Teddington , Middlesex and The Society of International Missionaries, which has its headquarter in Cedar Grove, New Jersey.

Reports reaching Addis Adaba speak of all 748 churches in the remote Wolayta area, 200 miles wouth of the capital, being closed down, religious items removed, and even the metal roofs being stripped off.

One American evangelist, who declined to be named, said: "We have heard of church officials being whipped until they bled and taken into custody and their families prevented from seeing them. The taking of church collections has been forbidden and two foreign missionaries have been asked to leave the area. Persecution has become much more severe in recent months".

The churches affected are understood to be branches of the Kale Heywett, or Word of Life, evangelical movement, which is funded and supported by, among other, SIM and to a lesser extent the Tear Fund. The churches represent "small pockets of believers", with congregations ranging from a few families to about a hundred people. Many of them also have mission schools, which are also said to be forced to close.

The tough action is not seen here as official policy of the Marxist Government, but as a clampdown imposed at a provicial level for reasons *which are unclear. The Ethiopian* Government is known to be tolerant towards the long-established Coptic and Roman Catholic churches and has no history of presecution of the kind reported. But the Society of International Missionaries is deeply anxious.

The movement's director in the capital is Australian-born Mr Alex Fellowes, who has been in the country for 38 years. He politely but firmly declined to discuss the situation yesterday.

He and other officials are clearly worried that their comments might lead to further action or endanger more people. The organization, which has 50 missionaries in Ethiopia, is giving famine relief to 2,500 families in the areas where the churches are being closed.

However, Mr Graham Fairbairn, home director of the Tear Fund, said in Addis Ababa: "We are very concerned about the reports of persecution.

"We are encouraged to know that, despite the problems, the church remains active at a humanitarian level, sharing with those in need."

American and British evangelists are reluctant to elaborate on the situation.

A senior official of the Kale Heywett movement would not discuss the *situation* beyond saying that a representative had gone to the Wolayta area to investigate e reported closures.

● **NEW YORK:** At headquarters of the Society of International Missionaries, in New Jersey, Mr George Thomas said yesterday that he was in regular contact with the organization in Ethipoia and that "up to yesterday there was no mention made of any difficulty, problems or abuse, or restrictions beyond the normal restrictions. We have heard nothing to make us alarmed or concerned".

It was no secret that churches had been closed and some "had had problems" (Trevor Fishlock writes).

● **GENEVA:** The largest Protestant church in Ethiopia, Mekani Yesus, had been experiencing considerable dif*ficulties in some areas, according* to the World Lutheran Federation, of which it is a member.

It said that between 1980 and 1983, 183 churches were closed and 348 taken over to be used as social centres (Alan McGregor writes).

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh attend a dinner given by the Commonwealth High Commissioners at Marlborough House, 7.50.

The Prince of Wales attends a presentation on The Primary Prevention of Disability in Early Life at Glaziers Hall, SE1, 3.

Princess Anne attends Foundation Day at the Logan Hall, Institute of Education, London WC1, 6.30.

Princess Alexandra attends a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Society as part of the Elgar Holst Delius Commemmoration, at the Royal Festival Hall, 7.20.

Prince Michael of Kent presents the Dolphin Awards Trophy at the Caledonian Club, 12; and later *switches on the Christmas Lights in* Regent Street, 6.

New exhibitions

Fur and Feather: wildlife paintings, etchings, engraved glass and ceramic sculpture; Yew Tree Gallery, The Square, Ellastone, Ashbourne, Derbyshire; Tues to Sun 10 to 6; (ends Dec 18).

Recent work by Charles Fraughan; Ginnel Gallery, Lloyds House, 16 Lloyds St, Manchester; Mon to Fri 9 to 5.30; (ends Dec 7).

Household Taste, Cleveland Gallery, Victoria Rd, Middlesbrough; Tues to Sat 12 to 7; (ends Dec 8).

Recent work by *Christopher* Baker; Burstow Gallery, Brighton College, Eastern Rd; Mon to Sat 11.30 to 5; Sun 2 to 5; (ends Dec 1).

Paintings by David Ross Warrillow and jewelry by Helen Fergusson; Main Fine Art, The Studio Gallery, 16 Gibson St, Glasgow; Mon 12 to 6 and 7 to 9; Tues to Sat 12 to 6; (ends Dec 8).

Still Life: work by Susan Krejzl, Walsall Museum and Art Gallery, *Central Library, Lichfield Street*, Walsall, Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45, (ends Dec 1).

Music

Recital by Nigel Kennedy (violin) and Peter Pettinger (piano); Town Hall, Chester,) 7.30.

Concert by the Scottish Chamber Orchestra; Queen's Hall, Edinburgh, 7.45.

Concert by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra; Derngate Centre, Northampton, 7.30.

Concert by the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra; St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra; Winter Gardens, Bournemouth, 7.30.

Recital by Jessica Ubert (oboe) and Rosslyn Farren-Price (piano); Wills Memorial Building, Bristol University, 1.15.

Recital by Elizabeth Turnbull (viola) and Raymond Lewis (piano): Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery, Chequer Rd, 1.

Talks, lectures

The Paintings of George Stubbs by Gwen Massey; Laing Art Gallery, Higham Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, 12.30.

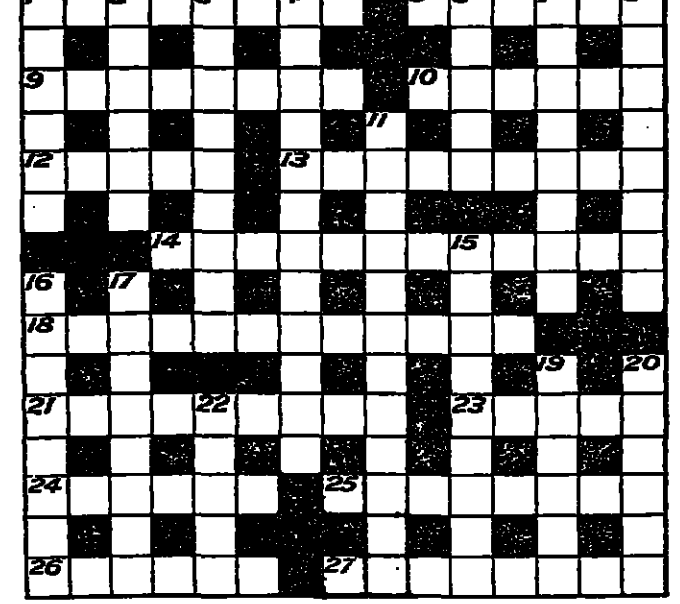
The Tides, their origin and behaviour, by Dr J V Jelley; Large Lecture Theatre, Physics Poynting *Building*; Birmingham University, 11.

Italian Paintings in the Ulster Museum, by Anne Miller; Ulster Museum, Belfast, Northern Ireland, 1.

How to be a successful failure, by Anthony Hopkins; Academy Hall, Linlithgow, 7.30.

Mammals: from Lemurs to Anthropoid Apes, by I T Bunyan; Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers St, Edinburgh, 2.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,585



ACROSS

1 Knowing about love, the chap to philander (8).
5 Anaesthetize Mr Gunn, you heard the doctor (6).
9 Get a pound out of antipodean national (8).
10 Wraps a little wood – leaves out the middle (6).
12 Bottle – it has port inside (5).
13 We hear honest broadcast from this outfit (9).
14 What's down across a minute distance? (5-7).
18 In fact, sirs, an unusual friend to animals (5,7).
21 Cut by a quarter or extend the engagement (9).
23 Selected a French thing (5).
24 Almost noble in New York (6).
25 Settle in enclosure (8).
26 Waugh the diarist (6).
27 Unusual, ladies, to be so lonely (8).

DOWN

1 Feeble periodical, they say (6).
2 Little bits of the prophet (6).
3 Get round Newcastle using parts of another road (5-4).
4 Broadcast "Mastermind", and one can't concentrate (7-5).
6 Alternately, kept Chloe's distinctive character (5).
7 Clumsy and wild, win duel by trickery finally (8).
8 Begged – the Scarlet Pimpernel used to — (8).
11 Used to get into safe underwear (12).
15 Bishop's story about second stone (9).
16 To make an enemy of a regent's silly (8).
17 Living in sin – that's a joke (8).
19 Hopper, often filled with greenstuff (6).
20 Joined a union to experience such bliss (6).
22 On friendly terms, cough up about two pounds (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,584

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Charity card shops

Charity Christmas cards are now available from the following shops administered by the Charity Christmas Card Council:

Bishopsgate Institute, 230 Bishopsgate, EC2; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30. Garlick Hill (St James's Church), EC4; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30; closed between 12.45 and 1.45 on Tues and Thurs. Devonshire House, Stratton St, W1; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 5.30, Thurs 10 to 7. 29/30 Holborn Viaduct, EC4; Mon to Fri 10 to 5. 458 Strand, WC2; Mon to Sat 10 to 6. 100 Tottenham Court Rd, W1; Mon to Sat 10 to 6.

For details of other charity card sales throughout the country; tel: 01-242 0546 and ask for information, or write to the Council, 49 Lamb's Conduit St, London, WC1N 3NG – enclose s.a.e.

New books – hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
Arthur Ransome and Captain Flint's Trunk, by Christina Hardyment (Cape, £7.50)
De Gaulle, by Sam White (Harrap, £9.95)
My China Years, by Helen Foster Snow (Harrap, £9.95)
James Boswell, The Later Years 1769-1795, by Frank Brady (Heinemann, £20)
Handel, by Chrisopher Hogwood (Thames & Hudson, £12.95)
More On Oxymoron, by Patrick Hughes (Cape, £7.95)
The Normans, by R. Allen Brown (Boydell & Brewer, £14.95)
The Unspeakable Hermione Baddeley, An autobiography (Collins, £9.95)
William Walton, His Life and Music, by Neil Teirney (Robert Hale, £15.95)
Witchcraft and Religion, The Politics of Popular Belief, by Christian Larner (Blackwell, £9.95)
PH

Roads

The Midlands: A5: Contraflow SE of Tamworth, Warwicks. A52: *Single lane traffic between Nottingham* and Grantham at Muston Bends. A43: Bypass construction at Broughton between Northampton and Kettering.

The North: M6: Contraflow between junction 17 and 18 (Sandbach-Middlewich); southbound particularly affected. A49: Roadworks on Scotland Rd, Warrington; diversions.

Wales and West: A38: On the *approach to Marsh Mills* roundabout: north and southbound carriageway closures; also lane closures at Lee Mill. A55: Contraflow on Llandulais bypass between Abergele and Colwyn bay. A40: Contraflow between Monmouth and Abergavenny Rd, at Gibralter Tunnels.

Scotland: M8: Link to M73 at Baillieston Interchange: roadworks; outside lane closed on southbound carriageway (Strathclyde). *A81:* Single lane traffic at A811 junction, E of Drymen. A85: Single lane traffic with lights at Tayuilt.

Anniversaries

Births: **Robert Fulton**, Lancaster Co. Pennsylvania, 1765; **Sir Charles Lyell**, geologist, Kinnordy, Forfarshire, 1797; **Claude Monet**, Paris, 1840; **Jawaharlal Nehru**, first prime minister of India, 1947-64, Allahabad, 1889; **Aaron Copland**, New York, 1900: **The Prince of Wales**, Buckingham Palace, 1948. Deaths: **Gottfried Leibniz**, Hanover, Germany, 1716; **Georg Wilhelm Hegel**, Berlin 1831; **Frederick Sleigh Roberts**, 1st Earl Roberts, field marshal, St Omer, France, 1914: **Hector Hugh Munro ("Saki")**, killed in action, France, 1916; **Manuel de Falla**, Alta Gracia, Argentina, 1946.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.53	1.48
Austria Sch	27.30	25.90
Belgium Fr	78.75	74.75
Canada $	1.73	1.66
Denmark Kr	14.05	13.35
Finland Mrk	8.16	7.76
France Fr	11.82	11.32
Germany DM	3.88	3.69
Greece Dr	176.00	161.00
Hongkong $	10.30	9.70
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.20
Italy Lira	2385.00	2285.00
Japan Yen	320.00	304.00
Netherlands Gld	4.35	4.15
Norway Kr	11.28	10.78
Portugal Esc	218.00	202.00
South Africa Rd	2.38	2.18
Spain Pta	216.00	206.00
Sweden Kr	11.12	10.62
Switzerland Fr	3.18	3.03
USA $	1.32	1.27
Yugoslavia Dnr	295.00	270.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 335.5.

London: The *FT* index closed up 9.6 at 924.3.

The papers

The Daily Mirror, commenting on unemployment in Britain says: "*We are a nation divided.* Divided between north and south. Divided between those in work and those out of it. There are many charges to be laid at the door of this Government. But that is the gravest of them all".

The Daily Express, commenting on the decision by the electricians' union, EETPU, to take public money for secret ballots, says: "Left-wingers are now thought likely to demand the expulsion of the union – Britain's seventh biggest – from the Trades Union Congress. This is a serious threat. But only to the T U C". It added: "expulsion of the honourable and democratically run EETPU would destroy the T U C's pretence that it speaks for the nation's trade unionists. And it would leave the EETPU itself *serenely untroubled*".

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on schools and further education.

Lords (2.30): Debate on relations between central and local government.

Christmas mail

Today is the latest recommended posting date for Christmas cards, letters and parcels being sent by ship to destinations including Malta and Gibraltar. A leaflet, *Overseas Christmas Mail 1984*, giving details of the latest recommended posting dates for air and surface mail, is now available from post offices.

Portfolio

Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure will be slow moving near the E coast of England and Scotland, with another trough over W parts of the British Isles.

6am to midnight

London, SE, E NE England, East Anglia: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind C light or moderate; max temp 10C (50F).

Central S, Central N England, E, W Midlands: Rather cloudy, some bright, intervals a little rain in places; wind S light or moderate; max temp 11C (52F).

Channel Islands, SW, NW England, S, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Showers, heavy at times, sunny intervals; wind S becoming variable light; max temp 12C (54F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, a little rain in places; wind SE moderate; max temp 9C (48F).

SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Showers or longer periods of rain, some bright intervals; wind S light or moderate; max temp 11C (52F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Showers or longer periods of rain, also bright intervals; temperatures generally near normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind S fresh to strong; occasional rain; visibility moderate or good; sea rough. English Channel (E) St George's Channel Irish Sea: Wind S backing S strong occasionally gale; showers; visibility good; sea rough or very rough.

Sun rises: 7.17 am | Sun sets: 4.12 pm
Moon sets: 1.00 pm | Moon rises: 8.43 pm
Last quarter: November 16.

Lighting-up time

London 4.42 pm to 6.49 am
Bristol 4.52 pm to 6.58 am
Edinburgh 4.37 pm to 7.19 am
Manchester 4.43 pm to 7.05 am
Penzance 5.08 pm to 7.08 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	9	48	Guernsey	f	10	50
Birmingham	c	9	48	Inverness	s	9	48
Blackpool	s	9	48	Jersey	c	11	52
Bristol	f	9	48	London	c	11	52
Cardiff	f	11	52	Manchester	f	9	48
Edinburgh	s	10	50	Newcastle	f	8	46
Glasgow	f	10	50	Ronaldsway	f	9	48

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 8 am to 6 pm, 11C (52F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 6 pm, 81 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.2in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.2 hr, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,007.5 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Penzance, 13C (55F); Lowest day max: Lerwick, 7C (45F); highest rainfall: St Bees Head, 0.88in; highest sunshine: Falmouth, 6.8 hr.

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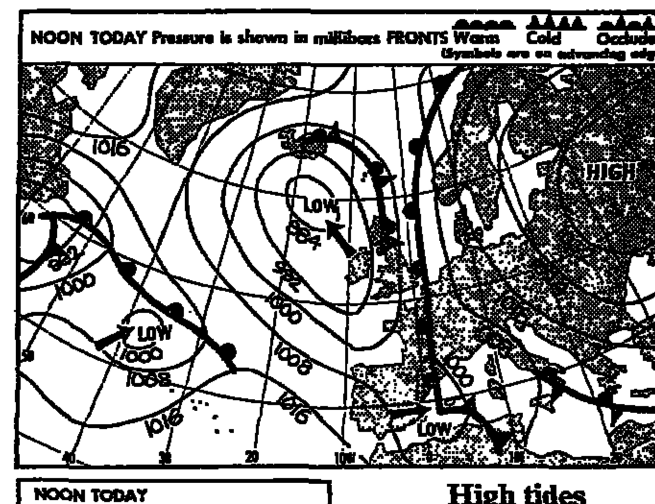

NOON TODAY

b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	4.44	6.6	5.11	6.5
Aberdeen	4.31	3.7	4.37	3.8
Avonmouth	10.03	11.2	10.34	10.7
Belfast	1.58	3.1	2.27	3.4
Cardiff	9.48	10.4	10.19	9.9
Devonport	8.18	5.0	8.44	4.7
Dover	7.38	6.1	1.52	5.9
Falmouth	7.48	4.8	8.14	4.5
Glasgow	3.47	4.5	3.50	4.8
Harwich	2.41	3.7	3.10	3.8
Holyhead	1.13	4.9	1.31	5.0
Hull	9.24	6.4	9.29	6.3
Ilfracombe	8.50	8.0	9.21	7.5
Leith	5.46	4.9	6.11	4.8
Liverpool	2.01	8.3	2.18	8.3
Lowestoft	12.05	2.4	12.52	2.2
Margate	2.47	4.5	3.12	4.5
Milford Haven	9.11	6.1	9.42	5.8
Newquay	8.04	6.1	8.36	5.8
Oban	8.22	3.5	9.0	3.2
Penzance	7.22	5.1	7.50	4.7
Portland	9 35	1.9	10.09	1.6
Portsmouth	2.25	4.1	2.39	4.1
Shoreham	1.54	5.6	2.14	5.4
Southampton	1.50	4.1	2.02	4.1
Swansea	9.11	8.4	9.42	8.0
Tees	6 53	4.7	7.04	4.8
Walton-on-Naze	2.32	3.9	2.58	3.9

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	1.2	.26	10	50	Cloudy	Guernsey	–	.08	12	54	Cloudy
Bridlington	0.3	.29	10	50	Cloudy	Scilly Isles	4.8	.19	12	54	Rain
Cromer	–	.09	10	50	Cloudy	Newquay	6.2	.03	12	54	Bright
Lowestoft	–	.09	10	50	Rain	Ilfracombe	6.4	.15	12	54	Sunny
Clacton	–	.01	11	52	Cloudy	Tenby	2.3	.05	12	54	Cloudy
Margate	–	.13	11	52	Cloudy	Southport	5.0	.04	11	52	Sunny
Folkestone	–	–	11	52	Cloudy	Morecambe	5.5	.16	10	50	Sunny
Hastings	–	.02	11	52	Cloudy	Douglas	3.3	.18	11	52	Showers
Eastbourne	–	.07	12	54	Rain pm	London (Ctrl)	0.2	.20	11	52	Cloudy
Brighton	–	.03	10	50	Cloudy	B'ham (Airpt)	0.5	.15	9	48	Cloudy
Worthing	–	.09	12	54	Rain	Bristol (Ctrl)	1.3	.07	10	50	Bright
Littlehmptn						Cardiff (Ctrl)	5.8	.06	11	52	Sunny
Bognor R	–	.09	12	54	Cloudy	Anglesey	4.6	.06	11	52	Showers
Southsea	–	.24	12	54	Cloudy	B'pool (Airpt)	5.7	.07	10	50	Sunny
Shanklin	–	.30	11	52	Cloudy	Manchester	4.7	.11	11	52	Sunny
Bournemth	–	.17	11	52	Cloudy	Nottingham	0.6	.25	10	50	Bright
Poole	–	.14	11	52	Cloudy	N'ctl-n-Tyne					
Swanage	–	.13	11	52	Dull	Carlisle	5.7	.13	11	52	Sunny
Weymouth	–	.26	11	52	Cloudy	Eskdalemuir	1.5	.06	8	46	Rain pm
Exmouth	4.3	–	12	54	Sunny	Prestwick	5.3	.01	10	50	Shwrs pm
Torquay	5.1	–	12	54	Sunny	Glasgow	4.7	–	10	50	Sunny
Falmouth	6.8	–	12	54	Sunny	Tiree	3.9	.07	10	50	Sunny am
Penzance	4.9	.03	13	55	Gales pm	Stornoway	6.1	.09	10	50	Sunny
Jersey	–	.12	12	54	Cloudy	Lerwick	–	.41	9	48	Rain

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	16	61	Cologne	s	10	50	Majorca	f	18	64	Rome	f	18	64
Akrotiri	c	18	64	Copenhgn	s	8	46	Malaga	s	15	59	Salzburg	s	8	46
Alexandria	f	23	73	Corfu*	f	20	68	Malta	r	19	66	Sao Paulo*	c	24	75
Algiers	f	19	66	Dublin	f	10	50	Melbourne	c	14	57	S Francisco*	r	16	61
Amsterdam	c	9	48	Dubrovnik	s	20	68	Mexico C*	s	17	63	Santiago*	s	23	73
Athens	c	10	50	Faro	f	16	61	Miami*	s	20	68	Seoul*	s	11	52
Bahrain	f	26	79	Florence	s	14	57	Milan	c	9	48	Singapore	f	29	84
Barbados*	f	28	82	Frankfurt	s	9	48	Montreal*	r	6	43	Stockholm	s	7	45
Barcelona	f	18	64	Funchal	r	17	63	Moscow	s	−6	21	Strasbourg	c	6	43
Beirut	f	20	68	Geneva*	c	7	45	Munich	s	7	45	Sydney	c	19	66
Belgrade	s	7	45	Gibraltar	f	15	59	Nairobi				Tangier	c	16	61
Berlin	s	7	45	Helsinki	c	6	43	Naples	r	15	59	Tel Aviv	f	22	72
Bermuda*	s	24	75	Hongkong	c	25	77	New Delhi	s	24	75	Tenerife	c	20	68
Biarritz	r	10	50	Innsbruck	f	12	54	New York*	c	11	52	Tokyo	s	14	57
Boulogne	c	10	50	Istanbul	f	6	43	Nice	c	16	61	Toronto*	sn	−1	30
Bordeaux	r	9	48	Jiddah	s	30	86	Oslo	f	2	36	Tunis	s	22	72
Brussels	f	13	55	Jo'burg*	s	27	81	Paris	c	12	54	Valencia	r	15	59
Budapest	c	1	34	Karachi	s	27	81	Peking	c	3	37	Vancouver*	r	7	43
Buen Aires*	s	21	70	Las Palmas	f	22	72	Perth	s	32	90	Venice	s	11	52
Cairo	s	23	73	Lisbon	f	14	57	Prague	s	7	45	Vienna	s	3	37
Cape Tn	s	27	81	Locarno	c	11	52	Reykjavik	c	2	36	Warsaw	s	0	32
C'blanca*	c	18	64	L Angeles*	s	18	64	Rhodes	c	17	63	Washington			
Chicago*	[illegible]			[illegible]	s	5	[illegible]	Riyadh	s	23	73	Wellington*	[illegible]		